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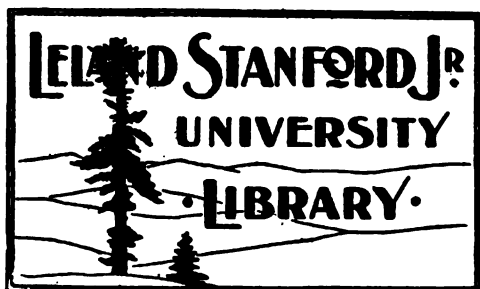
COMMERCIAL YEAR-BOOK

1899



JOURNAL OF COMMERCE *AND* COMMERCIAL BULLETIN

NEW YORK



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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank OF MILWAUKEE

At the close of business, October 5, 1897.

CAPITAL \$500,000
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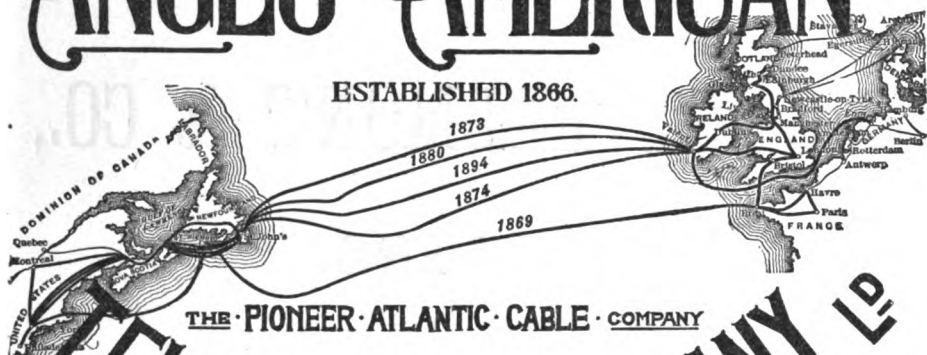
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THE
COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK

A STATISTICAL ANNUAL

RELATING TO THE

COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AGRICULTURE, BANKING, CURRENCIES,
INVESTMENTS, RAILROADS, SHIPPING, INSURANCE,
ARMY AND NAVY, POPULATION, ETC.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1899.

EDITED BY WALTER A. DODSWORTH, PH. B.,

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VOLUME IV.

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART I.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES;

THEIR

AREA, POPULATION, FISCAL AFFAIRS, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, SHIPPING, RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, BANKING, AND MONEY.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Area and Population.

The area and the distribution of population of the United Kingdom were as follows at the census taken April 1, 1891:

England, 50,967 square miles; Wales, 7,442 square miles; Scotland, 29,785 square miles; Ireland, 22,588 square miles; Isle of Man, 227 square miles; Channel Islands, 75 square miles. Total, 120,979 square miles.

Population: England, 27,483,490; Wales, 1,519,035; Scotland, 4,025,647; Ireland, 4,704,750; Isle of Man, 55,606; Channel Islands, 92,234; military and naval abroad, 224,211. Total, 38,104,975.

The estimated population at the end of June, 1893, was: England and Wales, 31,397,078; Scotland, 4,249,946; Ireland, 4,541,906. Total United Kingdom, 40,188,927.

The population per square mile in 1891 was 498; in 1881 was 448; in 1871 was 390; in 1861 was 345; in 1851 was 306; in 1841 was 274; in 1831 was 189; in 1821 was 207; in 1811 was 175; in 1801 was 153.

EMPLOYMENTS OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.
				Total.
Professional class.....	597,739	828,893	926,133	4.2
Domestic class.....	140,773	1,795,555	1,900,328	8.6
Commercial class.....	1,364,877	35,353	1,399,736	6.1
Agricultural and fishing class.....	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945	6.1
Industrial class.....	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344	33.3
Unoccupied class.....	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373	41.5
	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857	....

Mulhall states the ratios of occupation in the entire United Kingdom for the years 1841 and 1891 as follows: Agriculture in 1841 was 37.3, and in 1891 was 15.1; manufactures, respectively, 34.8 and 53.7; trade, 7.6 and 9.9; professions, 2.5 and 7.4; domestics, 17.3 and 13.9.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	To British North America.	To the United States.	To Australia.	Total, Including All Other.	Immigrants.
1893.....	50,381	213,212	11,412	307,633	141,054
1894.....	23,633	159,431	11,151	226,827	185,799
1895.....	22,357	195,632	10,809	271,772	175,674
1896.....	22,590	154,496	10,710	241,952	159,913
1897.....	22,702	132,098	12,491	213,450	.....

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31. They are revised so as to exclude, in accordance with the system now adopted, the army and navy extra receipts, and the contributions by India for military charges, formerly brought to account as revenue:

Year.	Revenue.	Expend- iture.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend- iture.
1884.....	£286,180,184	£285,954,564	1892.....	£30,994,786	£29,927,773
1885.....	87,988,110	89,037,898	1893.....	90,996,877	90,875,965
1886.....	89,581,801	92,223,844	1894.....	91,183,410	91,302,846
1887.....	90,772,758	89,996,752	1895.....	94,682,762	93,918,421
1888.....	89,802,254	87,423,045	1896.....	101,973,829	97,764,367
1889.....	88,472,812	87,683,830	1897.....	103,949,885	101,476,669
1890.....	89,304,316	86,083,314	1898.....	106,614,004	102,985,994
1891.....	89,489,112	87,732,855			

SOURCES OF REVENUE, YEARS ENDING MARCH 31.

(Net Receipts.)

CUSTOMS.

	Coffee.	Currants, Raisins, D'd Fruits.	Spirits, F'gn & Colonial.	Tea.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Other Imp't'd Articles.	Mis- cellan's Rec'ts.	Total.
1895....	£170,025	£398,602	£4,197,280	£3,587,632	£10,415,139	£1,143,698	£197,400	£31,198	£20,188,948
1896....	167,873	395,186	4,216,921	3,746,194	10,748,522	1,264,994	208,297	29,626	20,762,413
1897....	172,383	401,244	4,318,192	3,799,372	11,108,048	1,296,181	224,272	36,489	21,266,131
1898....	170,049	389,573	4,299,961	3,838,207	11,433,909	1,325,372	267,494	37,685	21,792,250

EXCISE.

	Beer.	Spirits.	Chic- ory.	Coffee Labels.	Mix- ture R'ways.	Sciences.	Other Receipts.	Total.
1895.....	£10,102,050	£15,269,236	£1,522	£2,101	£290,594	£289,066	£2,876	£26,675,626
1896.....	10,718,719	15,603,690	651	1,906	259,842	238,540	4,015	26,626,755
1897.....	10,901,064	16,103,412	1,502	1,782	272,183	240,866	4,247	27,435,086
1898.....	11,888,126	16,866,726	1,366	1,521	287,324	243,216	4,263	28,322,142

ESTATES

STAMPS

	Total Estate, Legacy, Suc- cession, etc.	Deeds, etc.	Bills of Ex'ge, Bankers' Notes, etc.	Life and Marine Insur'ces.	Rec'ts, Drafts, and other Penny Stamps.	Other Receipts.	Total Stamps.
1895.....	£8,754,343	£3,266,957	£747,890	£194,405	£1,202,747	£421,342	£5,833,341
1896.....	11,639,900	4,643,822	796,363	211,321	1,261,301	426,424	7,339,231
1897.....	10,741,379	4,553,301	792,341	216,654	1,806,324	443,826	7,811,446
1898.....	11,185,998	4,796,055	784,080	216,666	1,350,691	450,806	7,598,245

TAXES.

	Land Tax.	Inhabited House Duty.	Property and Income Tax.	Total.
1895.....	£1,021,705	£1,462,373	£15,649,362	£18,133,440
1896.....	1,020,801	1,486,948	15,982,940	18,490,689
1897.....	916,445	1,513,434	16,901,841	19,331,220
1898.....	922,860	1,566,758	17,171,377	19,660,995

	Post- Office.	Telegraph Service.	Crown Lands.	Suez Canal Interest.
1895.....	£10,760,000	£2,580,000	£410,000	£264,995
1896.....	11,380,000	2,840,000	415,000	673,418
1897.....	11,960,000	2,910,000	415,000	694,076
1898.....	12,170,000	3,010,000	415,000	698,684

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fee and Patent Stamps. etc.	Receipts by Civil Departments.	Total Miscellaneous.
1895.....	£283,724	£1,042,082	£1,865,786
1896.....	351,071	702,223	1,533,301
1897.....	904,481	1,182,328	2,096,809
1898.....	948,890	788,717	1,737,107

EXPENDITURES, YEARS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
National Debt Services—				
Funded debt, interest.....	£16,230,544	£16,110,374	£16,108,087	£16,063,925
Terminable annuities and trustee savings-bank, deficiency annuity.....	6,423,410	6,442,188	7,149,743	7,261,159
Unfunded debt.....	461,830	118,867	112,534	159,300
Management of debt.....	176,953	176,447	176,682	174,309
New sinking fund.....	1,718,263	2,152,774	1,453,994	1,361,347
Total.....	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	£25,000,000	£25,000,000

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Civil list and civil administration.....	£20,407,421	£21,251,357	£21,472,867	£22,980,964
Naval and Military—				
Army, including Army Purchase Commission....	17,869,800	18,459,800	18,269,800	19,329,900
Army ordnance factories.....	200	200	200	100
Navy, including transport service.....	17,545,000	19,724,000	22,170,000	20,850,000
Indian Army pension deficiency.....	150,000	150,000	215,000	215,000
Total.....	£35,595,000	£38,334,000	£40,855,000	£40,896,000
Charges for the Collection of Revenue—				
Customs.....	835,000	860,000	844,000	850,000
Inland revenue.....	1,811,000	1,842,000	1,873,000	1,895,000
Post-office.....	6,869,000	7,018,000	7,150,000	7,522,000
Telegraph service.....	2,674,000	2,744,000	2,961,000	3,228,000
Packet service.....	727,000	715,000	723,000	747,000
Total.....	£12,916,000	£13,179,000	£13,550,000	£14,310,000
Issues to meet other Expenditure—				
Under Imperial Defense Act.....	50,000	58,000	.....	.....
Barracks Act.....	670,000	600,000	320,000	300,000
Telegraph Act.....	90,000	572,864	138,000	180,000
Naval Works Act.....	.....	£80,000	905,000	596,000
T'randas Railway Act, 1886.....	.....	.....	366,000	596,000
Military Works Act.....	.....	.....	.....	750,000

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following statement shows the oscillations of the national debt of the kingdom from 1748:

	Principal.	Annual Charge.
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748.....	£75,812,132	£3,165,765
Decrease during eight years' peace.....	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756.....	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war.....	58,141,024	2,379,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763.....	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during twelve years' peace.....	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775.....	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war.....	116,220,334	4,897,737
At the end of the American War, 1784.....	243,063,145	9,514,256
Decrease during the peace.....	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792.....	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war.....	297,989,687	10,836,373
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802.....	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon.....	323,898,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815.....	861,551,049	32,645,618
Decrease during forty years.....	91,956,500	4,390,415
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854.....	769,594,549	27,715,208
Increase during the war.....	39,029,173	894,836
Debt in 1857.....	808,623,722	28,550,039
Decrease since the Crimean War.....	151,109,781	8,560,039
Debt on March 31, 1865.....	656,998,941	26,098,000
Debt on March 31, 1866.....	648,474,143	26,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1867.....	640,773,679	26,000,000
Debt on March 31, 1868.....	634,485,704	26,000,000

Agriculture.

The statement following shows the acreage in cereals and green crops in Great Britain and Ireland respectively:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Wheat. Acres.	Barley. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Beans. Acres.	Peas. Acres.	Potatoes. Acres.	Turnips. Acres.
1874.....	3,630,300	2,297,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,490	2,133,336
1884.....	1,927,962	2,095,771	3,253,401	244,180	243,043	504,454	1,956,573
1885.....	1,417,483	2,166,279	3,236,068	242,665	209,024	541,217	1,915,962
1886.....	1,693,957	2,104,764	3,065,488	261,076	195,561	563,741	1,883,118
1887.....	1,887,806	2,035,249	3,084,999	222,912	190,656	504,914	1,833,145

IRELAND.

Year.	Wheat. Acres.	Barley. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Beans. Acres.	Peas. Acres.	Potatoes. Acres.	Turnips. Acres.
1874.....	188,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	333,487
1884.....	49,342	164,780	1,254,818	2,784	401	717,120	311,294
1885.....	36,529	171,785	1,216,370	2,354	496	710,385	313,248
1886.....	37,919	173,396	1,193,604	1,771	318	705,652	306,494
1887.....	46,880	170,684	1,175,467	1,377	440	677,766	306,942

PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Description of Crops.	Great Britain				Ireland				
	1894. 1,000 Bush.	1895. 1,000 Bush.	1896. 1,000 Bush.	1897. 1,000 Bush.	1893. 1,000 Bush.	1894. 1,000 Bush.	1895. 1,000 Bush.	1896. 1,000 Bush.	1897. 1,000 Bush.
Wheat.....	59,173	87,176	87,053	84,940	1,996	1,532	1,109	1,194	1,855
Barley and bere ...	72,295	68,651	70,775	66,814	6,211	6,806	6,877	7,050	5,799
Oats.....	135,468	122,149	114,016	116,847	53,701	55,400	52,827	48,844	46,709
Beans.....	7,085	5,555	6,437	6,603	118	112	71	54	47
Peas.....	6,219	4,719	4,970	5,236	6	10	12	8	10
	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.
Potatoes.....	2,789	3,568	3,562	2,808	3,064	1,878	3,472	2,701	1,496
Turnips and Swedes.	26,398	24,780	23,254	25,652	4,848	4,279	4,490	4,788	4,134

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Description of Crops.	Great Britain				Ireland				
	1894. Bush.	1895. Bush.	1896. Bush.	1897. Bush.	1893. Bush.	1894. Bush.	1895. Bush.	1896. Bush.	1897. Bush.
Wheat.....	30.69	26.23	33.68	29.06	30.28	31.04	30.35	31.41	28.69
Barley and bere.....	34.50	31.69	33.63	32.82	36.76	38.27	37.12	40.65	33.98
Oats.....	41.64	37.06	36.83	38.49	44.62	44.15	43.02	40.92	39.75
Beans.....	29.04	22.91	25.66	26.88	35.85	40.28	30.34	30.43	34.49
Peas.....	25.64	22.61	25.34	27.56	19.68	25.54	34.29	25.40	23.72
Potatoes.....	5.53	6.64	6.32	5.17	4.23	2.61	4.89	3.83	2.21
Turnips and Swedes.	18.49	12.91	12.35	13.99	16.01	13.75	14.33	15.50	13.38

LIVE STOCK IN 1897.

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.*
Horses.....	1,168,763	153,232	204,379	584,133	2,060,852
Cattle.....	4,597,834	709,120	1,223,543	4,463,935	11,004,034
Sheep.....	15,721,213	3,195,359	7,423,868	4,157,581	30,597,061
Pigs.....	1,990,534	216,447	136,321	1,327,226	3,682,519

The following facts are taken from Mulhall :

Since 1846 there has been a decline in acreage of nearly two millions, but this has been compensated by the increased pastoral industry. Below are shown the figures :

Year.	Grain.	Green Crops.	Pasture.	Total.
1846.....	11,600,000	10,330,000	22,940,000	44,870,000
1895.....	8,870,000	11,180,000	27,880,000	47,880,000

The average production of crops and meat for the three years 1893-4-5 was : Wheat, 1,240,000 tons; barley, 1,830,000 tons; oats, etc., 4,460,000 tons; potatoes, 6,100,000 tons; turnips, 30,300,000 tons; hay, 12,300,000 tons; meat, 1,100,000 tons.

Notwithstanding that the price of grain has fallen 40 per cent. since 1846, the gross value of farm products then was £218,000,000, as against £230,000,000, the average value for 1893-4-5. The following figures will show the relation between labor and production and the influence of machinery thereon :

Year.	Hands.	Product, £'s.	£'s Per Hand.
1846.....	3,519,000	218,000,000	62
1895.....	2,527,000	280,000,000	91

From these figures it may be deduced that two men now produce in quantity what five did then. The fluctuations of agricultural capital are shown below in millions pounds sterling :

	1780.	1812.	1846.	1880.	1895.
Land.....	702	1,101	1,705	2,066	1,686
Cattle.....	84	146	150	207	202
Sundries.....	79	125	185	230	189
Total.....	867	1,372	2,040	2,525	2,007

Industrial Raw Materials.

COAL AND IRON ORE—PRODUCTION AND VALUES.

Year.	Coal		Iron Ore	
	Quantities. Tons.	Value. £	Quantities. Tons.	Value. £
1890.....	181,614,288	74,953,997	13,780,767	3,926,445
1891.....	188,277,525	82,729,759	12,387,808	3,190,647
1895.....	189,661,382	57,231,213	12,615,415	2,865,709
1896.....	195,361,280	57,190,147	13,700,764	3,150,424
1897.....	202,129,931	59,740,009	14,008,500	.....

* Includes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

PIG IRON—PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, ETC.

	1897. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1893. Tons.
Production of pig iron.....	8,789,455	8,659,681	7,895,675	7,364,745	6,823,341
Total exports of iron and steel.....	3,750,000	3,552,286	2,838,149	2,649,998	2,856,574
Estimated home consumption.....	8,003,594	6,268,532	4,305,029	4,539,299	3,976,632
Stock of pig iron, December 31.....	885,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,043,178	863,730
Average price of Scotch warrants.....		46s. 10d.	44s. 5d.	42s. 8d.	42s. 4d.

PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER INGOTS.

Year.	Gross Tons.
1885.....	1,304,127
1890.....	2,014,843
1894.....	1,535,384
1895.....	1,535,225
1896.....	1,815,842
1897.....	1,884,155

PRODUCTION OF OPEN-HEARTH STEEL INGOTS.

Year.	Gross Tons.
1885.....	583,918
1890.....	1,564,200
1894.....	1,575,318
1895.....	1,724,737
1896.....	2,317,555
1897.....	2,601,806

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCK OF COTTON.

The following shows the quantities of each description of cotton for 1897, in thousands of pounds, and the corresponding totals of previous years:

1897.	Import.	Export.	Consumption.	Stock Dec. 31.
American.....	1,420,530	136,869	1,331,219	356,285
Brazilian.....	17,300	1,004	15,296	3,017
Egyptian.....	298,817	70,690	234,036	53,876
Peru, West Indian, etc.....	8,651	3,163	7,247	4,816
East Indian, etc.....	41,479	25,078	24,242	2,924
Total, 1897.....	1,787,077	238,924	1,612,025	420,918
Total, 1896.....	1,806,087	191,080	1,644,061	587,027
Total, 1895.....	1,815,074	209,211	1,631,853	616,690
Total, 1894.....	1,894,546	244,966	1,619,373	642,781
Total, 1893.....	1,496,062	235,580	1,432,664	666,005

AVERAGE PRICE OF COTTON.

Ellison & Co., of Liverpool, give the following estimate of the average price of cotton at that port for a series of years:

1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Import..... 4 5-16	4 3/4	4 2-16	4 5/8	5 3-16	4 13-16	5 5-16	5 13-16	5 11-16	5 17-32
Export..... 4 7-16	4 11-16	4 3-16	4 5-16	5 1-16	4 11-16	4 15-16	5 5-16	5 1/4	4 7/8
Consumption..... 4 5-16	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 5/8	5 3-16	4 13-16	5 5-16	5 15-16	5 3/4	5 19-32

WOOL.

Helmuth, Swartze & Co., London, give the following statements of the supply, export, and consumption of wool in the United Kingdom:

Year.	Domestic Clip. Estimated Lbs.	Imports of Wool, Alpaca, and Mohair. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.	Total Exports. Lbs.	Left for Home Con- sumption. Lbs.
1893.....	151,000,000	696,000,000	847,000,000	362,000,000	485,000,000
1894.....	142,000,000	723,000,000	865,000,000	356,000,000	507,000,000
1895.....	135,000,000	801,000,000	936,000,000	426,000,000	510,000,000
1896.....	136,000,000	736,000,000	872,000,000	352,000,000	520,000,000
1897.....	139,000,000	767,000,000	906,000,000	411,000,000	495,000,000

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

The imports of these articles into the United Kingdom were as follows:

	Quantity			Value		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£
Flax—Dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
From Russia.....	73,379	67,227	77,874	1,998,482	1,821,523	2,154,275
Germany.....	947	1,443	1,687	23,937	44,434	47,404
Holland.....	2,660	2,754	5,301	131,918	140,366	189,695
Belgium.....	20,715	22,270	16,484	1,024,206	1,078,219	849,856
Other countries.....	1,101	1,505	1,276	24,641	32,754	30,610
Total.....	98,802	95,199	102,622	3,203,184	3,117,316	3,270,840
Hemp—Dressed, undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—						
From Russia.....	7,416	11,071	12,540	177,507	273,159	316,325
Germany.....	8,485	9,322	10,354	201,845	227,297	248,744
Italy.....	15,975	11,025	10,914	419,154	329,999	355,580
British East Indies.....	6,877	5,569	4,999	94,614	89,891	78,031
Philippine Islands.....	44,578	39,319	47,957	759,111	731,633	891,266
Other countries.....	6,575	15,411	11,187	111,228	289,557	197,721
Total.....	89,906	91,717	97,951	1,763,459	1,951,486	2,087,367
Jute.....	336,919	340,649	392,025	4,142,610	4,167,992	4,358,098
Total of flax, hemp, and jute.	526,627	527,565	592,598	9,109,253	9,236,794	9,716,543

Fisheries.

The quantity and value of fish, excluding shell fish, landed on the coast of the United Kingdom for the year 1897 were as follows: England and Wales, 397,200 tons, value £5,568,494; Scotland, 250,087 tons, value £1,637,622; Ireland, 40,916 tons, value £293,944; total United Kingdom, 688,203 tons, value £7,490,060; including shell fish, £7,907,569.

Imports and Exports.

The merchandise imports and exports of Great Britain have been as follows for a series of years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports		Total Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
		Foreign and Colonial.	British Produce.		
1890.....	£420,691,997	£264,721,533	£263,530,536	£328,252,118	£748,944,115
1891.....	435,441,264	61,878,568	247,235,150	309,113,718	744,554,982
1892.....	423,793,882	64,423,767	227,138,270	291,640,166	715,434,048
1893.....	404,688,178	58,878,552	218,259,718	277,138,270	681,826,448
1894.....	408,344,810	57,780,230	216,005,637	273,785,867	682,130,677
1895.....	416,689,658	59,704,161	226,128,246	285,832,407	702,522,065
1896.....	441,808,904	56,233,663	240,145,551	296,379,214	738,188,118
1897.....	451,238,683	59,833,677	234,350,008	294,183,680	745,422,363

CLASSES OF ARTICLES FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

Imports from foreign countries and British possessions (in thousands of pounds):

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Animals, living (for food).....	£11,380	£10,438	£8,966
(A.) Articles of food and drink, duty free.....	151,550	147,000	140,242
(B.) Articles of food and drink, dutiable.....	26,791	25,568	25,058
Tobacco, dutiable.....	4,072	4,352	3,353
Metals.....	21,265	20,492	18,656
Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances.....	8,006	6,776	6,558
Oils.....	7,641	8,459	8,111
Raw materials for textile manufactures.....	70,263	74,787	70,769
Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures.....	52,065	47,241	44,084
Manufactured articles.....	85,068	81,379	75,601
(A.) Miscellaneous articles.....	14,139	14,530	14,387
(B.) Parcel post.....	1,004	1,012	978
Total value.....	£451,238	£441,808	£416,689

Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures (in thousands of pounds):

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Animals, living.....	£11,380	£941	£793
Articles of food and drink.....	12,138	11,684	11,062
Raw materials.....	20,140	17,687	18,298
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:			
(A.) Yarns and textile fabrics.....	96,618	105,329	101,377
(B.) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery).....	34,487	33,549	28,886
(C.) Machinery and mill work.....	16,282	17,014	15,150
(D.) Apparel and articles of personal use.....	9,878	10,474	9,307
(E.) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations.....	8,674	8,242	8,288
(F.) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured.....	32,939	33,552	31,387
(G.) Parcel post.....	2,067	1,899	1,387
Total value.....	£234,350	£240,145	£225,890

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH IMPORT (IN 1,000'S OF £'S).

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Grain and flour.....	£51,180	£48,220	£49,723	£52,793	£53,560
Cotton, raw.....	30,685	32,944	30,429	36,272	32,195
Wool, sheep and lamb's.....	24,439	24,791	20,093	24,958	24,437
Dead meat.....	22,331	22,725	23,763	24,753	27,384
Sugar, raw and refined.....	22,062	19,172	17,684	18,384	15,951
Butter and margarine.....	16,409	16,501	16,802	17,842	18,402
Wood and timber.....	15,387	17,151	16,743	19,902	23,636
Silk manufactures.....	11,728	12,618	15,337	16,707	16,912
Flax, hemp, and jute.....	8,308	9,045	9,716	9,237	9,109
Tea.....	10,125	9,765	10,343	10,651	10,443
Woollen manufactures.....	9,875	9,261	10,375	9,705	10,908
Animals.....	6,352	6,090	8,968	10,429	11,380
Oils.....	7,401	7,505	8,112	8,447	7,641
Chemicals, dyestuffs, etc.....	6,355	6,819	6,559	6,785	6,006
Seeds.....	7,021	7,138	6,279	6,726	5,751
Fruits and hops.....	5,540	5,285	5,083	5,747	6,633
Currants and raisins.....	1,615	1,756	1,682	1,600	2,115
Leather.....	6,581	7,094	8,050	7,593	7,648
Wine.....	5,302	5,018	5,448	5,951	6,438
Cheese.....	5,161	5,475	4,675	4,900	5,386

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Metals—					
Copper ore, etc.	£3,819	£2,261	£2,807	£2,863	£2,752
Copper, part wrought, etc.	1,914	2,364	1,832	2,882	3,041
Iron ore.	2,732	2,979	2,978	3,762	4,436
Iron, in bars.	563	555	549	570	539
Iron manufactures.	2,965	3,061	3,296	4,574	5,772
Lead.	1,855	1,515	1,654	1,853	2,063
Tin.	2,802	2,718	2,631	2,290	1,634
Zinc and its manufactures.	1,406	1,195	1,300	1,664	1,628
Eggs.	3,876	3,786	4,008	4,184	4,367
Coffee.	3,967	3,522	3,778	3,579	3,571
Tobacco.	3,549	3,472	3,354	4,371	4,072

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH EXPORT, HOME PRODUCE (IN 1,000'S OF £'s).

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cotton manufactures.	£54,699	£57,279	£54,455	£56,384	£54,061
Cotton yarn.	9,056	9,366	9,291	10,043	9,982
Total of cotton.	£63,755	£66,645	£63,746	£66,427	£64,043
Woolen manufactures.	£16,404	£14,011	£19,738	£18,287	£15,943
Woolen and worsted yarn.	4,532	4,718	5,873	5,666	4,842
Total of woolen and worsted.	£20,936	£18,729	£25,611	£23,953	£20,785
Linen manufactures.	£4,775	£4,505	£5,851	£5,081	£4,774
Linen yarn.	1,005	989	966	1,043	977
Jute manufactures.	2,391	2,098	2,230	2,845	2,168
Jute yarn.	296	376	366	379	530
Apparel and haberdashery.	5,752	5,899	5,878	6,746	6,466
Metals—					
Iron, pig.	1,971	1,913	2,077	2,536	2,892
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod.	830	823	854	1,104	1,084
Iron, railroad, of all sorts.	2,511	1,835	1,897	3,565	3,859
Iron wire.	647	630	711	904	887
Iron, tin plates.	4,991	4,399	4,239	3,096	3,087
Iron, hoops, sheets, and plates.	3,365	2,932	3,014	3,662	3,459
Iron, cast and wrought, of all sorts.	3,765	3,434	3,728	4,724	4,885
Iron, old, for re-manufacture.	334	221	252	389	239
Steel, wrought and unwrought.	2,177	2,472	2,906	3,913	4,317
Total of iron and steel.	£20,593	£18,699	£19,681	£23,813	£24,640
Hardware and cutlery.	£2,047	£1,834	£1,856	£2,121	£2,107
Copper.	8,022	2,365	2,319	2,549	2,530
Machinery.	13,917	14,205	15,150	17,087	16,282
Coal, cinders, fuel, etc.	14,375	17,371	15,434	15,161	16,659
Chemicals.	8,680	8,471	8,299	8,244	8,675

THE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The quantity of the principal food imports retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the years 1890-96 was as follows:

Article.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Bacon and hams.....lbs.	13.53	13.11	14.10	11.73	13.29	14.53	15.90	17.95
Butter....."	5.33	6.14	6.23	6.59	7.27	7.32	8.45	8.55
Cheese....."	6.23	5.86	6.39	5.87	6.38	5.93	6.22	7.17
Eggs.....No.	39.91	36.68	35.03	34.39	36.68	38.97	40.26	42.23
Wheat and flour.....lbs.	226.88	244.06	253.73	247.65	255.19	285.09	297.3	227.84
Sugar....."	73.21	80.17	77.84	78.85	80.06	88.13	85.29	80.89
Tea....."	5.17	5.36	5.43	5.41	5.52	5.67	5.77	5.81
Rice....."	9.38	9.35	8.91	8.54	7.26	8.00	6.49	8.62
Tobacco....."	1.55	1.61	1.64	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.73	1.75

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries.	Imports From				Exports To			
	In Thousands of £'s.				In Thousands of £'s.			
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Russia.....	222,375	£23,642	£24,737	£23,599	£7,543	£7,230	£7,004	£8,884
Sweden.....	9,846	9,527	8,784	8,330	3,568	3,163	3,081	2,970
Norway.....	4,969	4,322	3,832	3,657	2,251	1,995	1,896	1,917
Denmark.....	10,970	10,687	9,799	9,544	3,088	2,858	2,700	2,562
Germany.....	26,230	27,567	26,993	26,374	24,005	22,478	20,581	17,796
Holland.....	38,963	19,355	26,420	27,606	8,857	8,850	7,374	8,787
Belgium.....	2,257	19,355	17,645	17,062	8,231	7,624	7,325	7,631
France.....	53,260	49,974	47,471	43,450	13,824	14,258	13,870	13,526
Portugal.....	2,646	2,604	2,492	2,390	1,417	1	1,461	1,446
Spain.....	13,118	11,964	11,815	10,547	3,247	3,46	3,638	3,945
Italy.....	3,324	3,168	3,133	3,129	5,609	5,150	5,546	5,555
Austrian territories.....	1,232	1,356	1,222	1,386	1,549	1,608	1,716	1,427
Greece.....	1,634	1,241	1,241	1,228	835	850	806	841
Turkey.....	6,212	5,330	5,751	4,900	6,557	5,044	5,348	6,320
Egypt.....	9,206	9,632	9,524	9,225	4,435	3,780	3,348	3,99

* The total of raw and refined sugars.

Countries.	Imports From				Exports To			
	In Thousands of £'s.				In Thousands of £'s.			
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
India.....	£1,602	£2,314	£2,483	£2,280.	£2,485	£2,621	£2,398	£2,677
China.....	2,700	2,984	3,344	3,543	5,142	6,734	5,254	4,451
United States.....	113,195	106,376	86,549	89,607	21,086	20,436	27,948	18,799
Mexico.....	594	593	467	555	1,805	1,519	1,522	1,214
Central America.....	1,176	990	976	949	845	1,289	1,316	996
Chili.....	3,206	3,609	3,436	3,711	2,230	2,551	3,246	2,207
Brazil.....	3,738	4,045	3,614	3,940	5,438	6,706	7,323	7,528
Uruguay.....	345	316	461	267	795	1,434	1,349	1,488
Argentine Republic.....	5,745	8,979	9,084	6,169	4,742	6,078	5,349	4,515
Other countries.....	9,974	9,878	8,486	10,375	16,611	16,854	14,549	18,439
Total.....	£357,545	£348,548	£321,159	£314,488	£153,645	£155,987	£155,898	£143,184

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1880 TO 1898.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1880.....	\$452,796,000	\$211,613,000	1893.....	\$421,134,000	\$182,859,000
1886.....	348,453,000	154,254,000	1894.....	431,056,000	107,372,000
1888.....	361,515,000	177,897,000	1895.....	387,125,000	159,083,000
1890.....	447,895,000	186,488,000	1896.....	405,741,000	169,963,000
1891.....	445,414,000	194,726,000	1897.....	488,270,000	167,948,000
1892.....	499,315,000	156,300,000	1898.....	540,860,152	109,138,365

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT AND IMPORT AS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1891, 1897, AND 1898.

Exports from the United Kingdom.		Imports into the United Kingdom.	
	1891.		1897.
Art works.....	\$303,197	\$1,185,603	
Books, music, maps, etc.....	2,405,392	1,654,693	
Cement, Roman, Portl'd, etc.....	1,984,692	596,195	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.....	14,467,902	9,419,097	
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	1,216,742	1,471,095	
Cotton manufactures.....	12,324,970	14,349,471	
Earthen, stone, & china ware	4,672,277	4,017,233	
Feathers & down, not dressed	675,407	1,276,196	
Fibers, vegetable, etc., un-			
manufactured.....	5,909,928	1,638,510	
do. manufactured.....	18,284,974	24,253,003	
Fish.....	680,681	1,210,310	
Furs, and manufactures of.....	3,926,311	1,902,043	
Hides and skins.....	5,535,366	4,598,032	
India rubber, crude.....	2,630,164	3,265,497	
Iron & steel, & manuf'r's of.....	10,314,223	11,006,040	
Leather, & manufactures of.....	2,311,441	2,499,243	
Malt liquors.....	1,444,633	1,181,029	
Metals, metal compos't'ns, etc.....	2,276,854	1,058,370	
Oils, vegetable.....	612,601	1,020,318	
Paper stock, crude.....	1,644,833	1,023,484	
Silk, manufactures of.....	5,675,040	2,034,551	
Sugar.....	476,795	1,452,004	
Tea.....	547,222	1,666,265	
Tin, in bars, pigs, etc.....	2,394,026	2,723,133	
Wool, unmanufactured.....	13,734,771	28,192,431	
Wool, manufactured.....	14,975,831	25,356,341	
Animals (cattle, horses, and sheep).....	\$28,727,100	\$39,270,162	
Breadstuffs—			
Barley.....	362,605	3,806,691	
Corn.....	8,167,775	22,952,199	
Oats.....	105,026	5,410,578	
Wheat.....	27,281,400	41,976,657	
Wheat flour.....	33,781,917	30,925,512	
Copper—Ore.....	6,852,470	1,889,564	
Ingots, bars and old.....	1,000,498	8,293,175	
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	170,863,888	117,292,717	
do. manufactured.....	976,155	1,298,077	
Cycles, and parts of.....		2,375,675	
Fish—Salmon, canned.....	1,792,838	2,534,977	
Fruits, including nuts.....	961,311	3,693,577	
Furs and fur skins.....	2,534,310	2,432,774	
Glucose.....	1,374,044	2,571,872	
Hops.....	2,254,001	1,159,263	
Iron & steel, & manuf'r's of.....	3,501,657	10,132,574	
Leather, and manuf'r's of.....	9,242,388	12,915,976	
Naval stores.....	3,857,992	9,214,958	
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	5,157,578	3,170,883	
Oils, mineral, refined.....	7,801,606	13,240,527	
Paraffine and paraffine wax.....	3,298,263	3,126,041	
Paper, and manuf'r's of.....	239,498	1,044,308	
Provisions—Beef products.....	27,374,390	28,673,017	
Hog products.....	49,384,916	51,713,135	
Butter & cheese.....	7,095,831	6,696,672	
Seed, linseed.....	9,900	2,178,022	
Starch.....	241,062	1,219,745	
Tobacco, & manuf'r's of.....	7,382,547	9,711,285	
Wood, & manufactures of.....	7,222,933	12,612,967	
Zinc—Pig, bars, etc.....		1,689,959	

For the year ending June 30, 1898, the imports into the United Kingdom were: Animals, living (for food), \$36,374,000; Breadstuffs—Wheat, \$74,926,000; wheat meal and flour, \$46,508,000; oats, \$12,330,000; Indian corn, \$38,651,000; bacon, \$30,759,000; beef (fresh), \$24,081,000; hams, \$18,249,000; cheese, \$6,631,000; lard, \$12,961,000; copper, \$9,997,000; cotton (raw), \$127,740,000; tallow and stearine, \$2,283,000; wood and timber, \$11,261,000; leather, \$14,821,000; animals, horses, \$4,045,000.

The exports for the corresponding period were: Wool, sheep and lambs, \$2,633,000; cotton manufactures, \$7,797,000; jute manufactures, \$3,757,000; linen manufactures, \$7,119,000; woollen and worsted manufactures, \$5,394,000; iron and steel and manufactures, \$7,233,000; machinery, \$1,602,000; alkali, \$1,191,000; bleaching materials, \$1,146,000; earthen and china ware, \$2,567,000; skins and furs, \$3,342,000.

Foreign Movement of Precious Metals.

GOLD COIN AND BULLION.			SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$65,097,064	\$58,061,325	1885.....	\$45,908,639	\$47,946,155
1890.....	114,693,910	69,623,497	1890.....	50,541,810	52,866,658
1891.....	147,472,062	117,034,800	1891.....	63,063,246	64,993,889
1892.....	103,412,125	75,187,425	1892.....	60,222,938	68,495,948
1893.....	120,978,231	94,959,241	1893.....	72,912,463	68,219,872
1894.....	124,580,674	76,208,306	1894.....	65,431,906	60,979,818
1895.....	176,197,803	104,094,683	1895.....	60,428,333	52,209,705
1896.....	118,671,435	146,101,036	1896.....	69,496,213	72,983,450
1897.....	150,089,830	150,034,900	1897.....	87,815,840	91,468,470

Shipping and Navigation.

(See also Index, under "Shipping of the World.")

VESSELS IN THE HOME TRADE.

Year.	Number.	Sailing		Number.	Steam	
		Tons.	Men.		Tons.	Men.
1881.....	8,875	556,968	36,714	2,211	354,714	25,107
1886.....	7,086	449,192	30,148	2,752	421,404	31,800
1897.....	6,871	434,125	28,866	2,906	432,839	33,759

VESSELS ENGAGED IN BOTH HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1881.....	312	40,248	1,796	286	166,813	5,169
1886.....	220	24,640	1,156	294	232,297	6,008
1897.....	180	22,645	1,002	313	256,223	6,584

VESSELS IN FOREIGN TRADE ALONE.

Year.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1881.....	2,127	2,250,285	42,679	3,632	4,795,513	129,015
1886.....	1,686	2,144,235	36,903	3,701	5,661,572	136,029
1897.....	1,534	2,016,247	34,027	3,619	5,763,734	136,678

TOTAL SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1885.....	18,791	7,209,163	198,781	1894.....	16,547	8,716,285	240,453
1886.....	17,425	7,915,836	238,108	1895.....	16,105	8,861,848	240,496
1887.....	17,020	8,449,512	241,735	1896.....	15,793	8,933,340	242,039
1888.....	16,823	8,541,388	240,974	1897.....	15,423	8,925,813	240,931

Railways and Telegraphs.

(See Index, under "Railroads of the World" and "Telegraphs of the World.")

Canals and Other Navigable Waters.

At the latest date available—1888—the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies were as follows:

	Length. Miles.	Traffic. Tons.	Revenue.	Expend- iture.
Canals not belonging to railways—				
England and Wales	2,026	27,715,375	£1,439,343	£861,068
Scotland.....	69	69,744	12,011	16,086
Ireland.....	513	489,194	89,369	71,541
United Kingdom.....	2,608	28,274,313	£1,540,723	£948,695
Canals belonging to railways—				
England and Wales.....	1,024	6,609,304	£437,080	£335,503
Scotland.....	84	1,386,617	57,178	28,599
Ireland.....	96	30,386	6,495	4,456
United Kingdom	1,204	8,026,307	£500,753	£368,558
Total.....	3,813	36,301,120	£2,041,476	£1,315,253

The paid-up capital of these waterways not belonging to railway companies was, in 1888, in England and Wales, £20,959,820; in Scotland, £1,254,047; in Ireland, £2,071,308; total, £24,285,175.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 feet in depth, and (except for 2¼ miles near Latchford) not less than 120 feet in bottom width. The minimum width of the docks is 65 feet. The large docks at Manchester are 36 feet deep, and the smaller 20 feet. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the company is £15,412,000.

Post-Office.

LETTERS, POST-CARDS, NEWSPAPERS, ETC., DELIVERED.

	Year ending March 31.	Letters.	Letters Per Capita.	Post-Cards.	Book-Packets, Newspapers, Parcels.
England and Wales.....	1890	1,413,000,000	50	184,000,000	502,000,000
	1898	1,711,200,000	55	308,900,000	728,700,000
Scotland.....	1890	140,000,000	35	23,000,000	53,750,000
	1898	177,400,000	42	36,400,000	94,100,000
Ireland.....	1890	98,750,000	20	9,750,000	37,500,000
	1898	123,700,000	27	15,100,000	54,400,000
United Kingdom.....	1890	1,649,750,000	44	216,750,000	598,250,000
	1898	2,012,300,000	50	360,400,000	878,200,000

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

	1890.	1895.	1890.	1895.	1897.
Money Orders.....	16,704,118	10,703,520	8,961,068	9,272,794	9,907,237
Home issues—Number.....	24,515,395	22,263,899	23,925,981	25,317,302	27,074,965
do —Amount, £'s.....	602,971	943,574	1,881,406	1,561,301	1,595,314
Foreign issues—Number.....	1,780,878	2,810,761	3,940,521	4,095,682	4,598,565
do —Amount, £'s.....	3,645,543	24,085,015	47,870,798	62,948,171	71,232,337
Postal orders—Number.....	1,662,060	10,098,770	18,814,276	23,521,445	26,928,670
do —Amount, £'s.....					

Money and Banking.

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins see Index.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12d., but farthings only up to 6d. Bank of England notes are legal tender.

The following table shows the amount of gold, silver, and bronze moneys issued from the Royal Mint, London, and of light gold coin and worn silver coin sent in for re-coining:

Years.	Gold		Silver		Bronze.
	New Issues.	Light Coin Returned.	New Issues.	Worn Coin Returned.	
1896.....	23,810,638	22,400,000	£1,198,168	2444,001	240,865
1897.....	4,808,860	2,400,000	1,235,161	228,167	122,880
1897.....	1,820,500	2,749,300	982,000	279,200	101,700

BANKING.—There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government.

There were in October, 1898, 97 joint-stock banks making returns in England and Wales, with 2,794 branches; 4 in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with 14 branches; 10 in Scotland, 1,015 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 509 branches. There were 29 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,585 branches; and 24 of foreign banks, with 168 branches. Of 27 private banks which made returns in England and Wales, the deposits amounted to £47,298,061; cash in hand and at call, £12,717,640; partners' capital and reserve, £3,594,462.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

End of Year.	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes Issued.	Securities.	Bullion.	Capital and "Rest."	Deposits and Post Bills.	Securities.	Notes in the "Reserve."	Coin in the "Reserve."
	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.	In £1,000's.
1844.....	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,361	24,304	8,960	791
1854.....	26,968	14,000	12,968	17,744	17,324	27,093	7,306	679
1864.....	28,096	14,650	13,396	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874.....	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884.....	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,689	34,206	40,467	10,525	883
1894.....	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1895.....	58,967	16,800	41,567	17,643	58,067	41,552	32,062	2,066
1896.....	48,935	16,800	32,135	17,745	54,866	48,316	22,271	2,024
1897.....	45,462	16,800	28,662	17,709	46,623	44,296	17,914	2,122

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The following statistics show the condition of the metropolitan joint-stock banks on June 30, 1898, compared with previous periods:

Paid-up Capital and Surplus.

	1898.	1897.		1896.	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
I. Banks purely Metropolitan.					
London and Westminster, Limited.....	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000	£4,400,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited.....	2,968,000	2,968,000	2,968,000	2,968,000	2,968,000
Union, Limited.....	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000	2,555,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
City, Limited.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
London and South-Western, Limited.....	1,110,000	925,000	890,000	890,000	890,000
Martins, Limited.....	575,000	570,000	567,000	565,000	568,000
Total.....	14,008,000	14,413,000	14,875,000	14,368,000	14,841,000

* Includes orders received into the United Kingdom from colonies and foreign countries as well as orders sent out to same.

II. Banks with Country Branches.	1898.	1897		1896	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
National Provincial, Limited.....	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
London and County, Limited.....	3,180,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Lloyds, Limited.....	3,240,000	3,240,000	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000
Barclay & Co., Limited.....	3,062,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Parr's and Alliance, Limited.....	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,640,000
Capital and Counties, Limited.....	1,735,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000
London and Midland, Limited.....	2,967,000	2,718,000	1,835,000	1,806,000	1,682,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000
London and Provincial, Limited.....	1,535,000	1,430,000	1,426,000	1,420,000	1,415,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited.....	611,000	611,000	611,000	611,000	611,000
Total.....	£25,420,000	£24,874,000	£23,425,000	£23,392,000	£23,244,000

Deposits at Interest and on Current Account.

I. Banks purely Metropolitan.	1898.	1897		1896	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
London and Westminster, Limited.....	£28,698,000	£25,358,000	£28,738,000	£25,002,000	£23,453,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited.....	16,810,000	16,728,000	16,418,000	15,801,000	13,191,000
Union, Limited.....	16,321,000	15,582,000	15,837,000	15,818,000	17,226,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	14,808,000	12,707,000	12,925,000	12,102,000	13,152,000
City, Limited.....	8,998,000	8,685,000	8,298,000	7,753,000	8,293,000
London and South-Western, Limited.....	9,711,000	9,595,000	9,475,000	8,635,000	8,161,000
Martins, Limited.....	2,400,000	2,521,000	2,276,000	2,428,000	2,403,000
Total.....	95,737,000	91,174,000	91,985,000	87,839,000	95,839,000

II. Banks with Country Branches.	1898.	1897		1896	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
National Provincial, Limited.....	47,984,000	48,920,000	48,818,000	46,855,000	48,600,000
London and Westminster, Limited.....	42,826,000	41,527,000	42,098,000	41,151,000	40,686,000
London Joint-Stock, Limited.....	37,017,000	37,112,000	32,398,000	32,645,000	31,661,000
Lloyds, Limited.....	30,038,000	28,291,000	28,248,000	25,549,000	26,170,000
Barclay & Co., Limited.....	20,120,000	20,506,000	19,810,000	19,299,000	20,308,000
Parr's and Alliance, Limited.....	19,170,000	16,986,000	16,687,000	16,048,000	15,369,000
Capital and Counties, Limited.....	22,619,000	21,725,000	17,062,000	15,757,000	14,181,000
London and Midland, Limited.....	13,043,000	11,386,000	12,024,000	11,698,000	13,106,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited.....	9,624,000	9,040,000	8,850,000	8,666,000	8,058,000
London and Provincial, Limited.....	5,158,000	4,545,000	4,415,000	4,232,000	4,631,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited.....					
Total.....	£247,497,000	£240,087,000	£227,869,000	£221,865,000	£220,770,000

Discounts and Advances.

I. Banks purely Metropolitan.	1898.	1897		1896	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
London and Westminster.....	£16,631,000	£14,616,000	£17,028,000	£16,142,000	£18,835,000
London Joint-Stock.....	13,688,000	13,194,000	13,472,000	12,700,000	14,866,000
Union.....	9,454,000	8,868,000	9,114,000	8,785,000	10,109,000
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.....	5,434,000	7,307,000	6,059,000	5,894,000	5,835,000
City.....	7,041,000	7,132,000	6,404,000	6,145,000	6,036,000
London and South-Western.....	5,568,000	5,117,000	4,803,000	4,442,000	3,731,000
Martins, Limited.....	1,545,000	1,555,000	1,539,000	1,512,000	1,566,000
Total.....	£59,229,000	£57,689,000	£58,419,000	£55,620,000	£60,988,000

II. Banks with Country Branches.	1898.	1897		1896	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	June 30.
National Provincial.....	26,159,000	25,709,000	26,988,000	25,195,000	25,167,000
London and Westminster.....	26,819,000	25,840,000	25,552,000	25,325,000	25,022,000
London Joint-Stock.....	22,650,000	23,057,000	20,742,000	20,622,000	19,104,000
Lloyds.....	13,677,000	12,759,000	10,938,000	11,440,000	10,653,000
Barclay & Co., Limited.....	12,664,000	13,605,000	13,049,000	13,615,000	12,522,000
Parr's and Alliance, Limited.....	10,198,000	9,429,000	9,287,000	8,855,000	8,264,000
Capital and Counties.....	15,209,000	14,326,000	10,685,000	10,337,000	9,073,000
London and Midland, Limited.....	8,510,000	7,795,000	7,373,000	7,868,000	7,342,000
Williams, and Man. and Sal., Limited.....	7,237,000	6,850,000	6,626,000	6,620,000	5,188,000
London and Provincial.....	2,777,000	2,688,000	2,500,000	2,496,000	2,684,000
Prescott, Dimsdale, Limited.....					
Total.....	£145,900,000	£141,059,000	£132,785,000	£131,873,000	£124,989,000

JOINT-STOCK BANKS OF UNITED KINGDOM.

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks of the Kingdom for 1897:

	English and Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Colonial.	Foreign.
Subscribed capital.....	£211,660	£29,135	£25,549	£43,700	£32,467
Paid-up capital.....	59,319	9,303	7,114	33,795	21,860
Market value of capital.....	181,443	30,311	21,063	.....	84,328
Reserve fund, dividend, etc.....	32,510	7,162	8,726	9,150	9,647
Notes in circulation.....	29,448	7,370	5,795	7,567	2,854
Deposit and current accounts.....	585,006	95,832	45,580	156,320	72,904
Total liabilities.....	707,879	124,929	62,740	238,498	143,767
Cash in hand and at call.....	160,881	22,452	8,921	48,944	24,242
Investments.....	149,174	30,365	17,634	14,579	12,258
Discounts, advances, etc.....	376,229	64,846	35,025	164,414	104,580
Total assets.....	707,879	124,929	62,740	238,498	143,767

* Including money at call.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS, 1896 AND 1897 (IN 1,000'S OF £'S).

	—England & Wales—		—Scotland—		—Ireland—		—United Kingdom—	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Received....	£35,178	£34,772	£1,421	£1,477	£2,121	£2,174	£38,719	£38,428
Paid.....	28,067	28,048	852	955	1,571	1,622	28,489	30,325
Due depos'rs	98,531	105,255	3,414	3,936	6,154	6,706	108,099	115,897

TRUSTEES' SAVINGS-BANKS, 1896 AND 1897 (IN 1,000'S OF £'S).

	—England—		—Wales—		—Scotland—		—Ireland—		—United Kingdom—	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Received....	£6,849	£6,863	£83	£82	£4,623	£4,609	£469	£462	£12,024	£12,016
Interest ored	737	749	16	16	324	347	51	53	1,127	1,165
Paid.....	7,640	6,840	98	94	3,801	4,037	425	444	11,764	11,415
Due depos'rs	29,923	30,665	649	653	13,946	14,965	2,181	2,252	46,700	48,465

NEW CAPITAL APPLICATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1894 TO 1898.

(From the London "Economist.")

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
First quarter.....	£11,358,000	£28,479,000	£30,925,000	£28,116,000	£48,054,000
Second quarter.....	19,719,000	23,710,000	48,569,000	47,777,000	88,187,000
Third quarter.....	18,140,000	32,742,000	41,287,000	31,874,000	37,705,000
Fourth quarter.....	42,818,000	19,759,000	32,026,000	49,522,000	.....
Total.....	£91,835,000	£104,690,000	£152,807,000	£157,289,000	£.....

The objects to which the capital was applied in 1897 are classified, as nearly as practicable, as follows:

Foreign government loans.....	£10,615,300	Breweries and distilleries.....	£17,950,600
Indian and colonial government loans.....	13,684,700	Companies to acquire patents.....	5,182,400
British municipal and county loans....	7,651,500	Stores and trading companies.....	8,999,800
Colonial and foreign corporations.....	414,800	Manufacturing companies.....	15,383,009
British railways.....	7,465,000	Hotels, theaters, and entertainments..	5,016,500
Indian and colonial railways.....	4,378,000	Lighting and water.....	3,304,100
Foreign railways.....	5,468,000	Tea plantations.....	2,326,600
Mining Companies—		Docks, harbors, and shipping.....	1,682,000
Westralian.....	2,195,000	Horseless or motor cars.....	880,000
Other Australian.....	543,600	Banking.....	1,309,000
South African.....	2,960,000	Insurance.....	1,223,000
Canadian.....	2,367,000	Mineral-water companies.....	3,716,000
Other mines.....	4,904,500	Miscellaneous.....	13,156,300
Land and finance companies.....	7,812,900		
Cycles and appliances.....	7,193,000	Total.....	£157,289,500

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.

Articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom, and the rate of duty levied upon each article according to the tariff in operation at the present time:

- Cocoa.—Raw, per lb., 1d.; husks and shells, per cwt., 2s.; cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured, per lb., 2d.
- Coffee.—Raw, per cwt., 14s.; kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, per lb., 2d.
- Chicory.—Raw or kiln-dried, per cwt., 13s. 3d.; roasted or ground, per lb., 2d.; coffee, chicory, or other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of coffee or chicory, roasted and ground, mixed, per lb., 2d.
- Fruit (Dried).—Currants, 2s. per cwt.; figs, fig-cake, plums, prunes, and raisins, 7s. per cwt.
- Tea, per lb., 4d.
- Tobacco, per lb.—Unmanufactured: containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture, 3s. 2d.; containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture, 3s. 6d.; manufactured: cigars, 5s.; cavendish or negrohead, 4s. 6d.; cavendish or negrohead manufactured in bond, 4s.; snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture, 3s. 9d.; not more than 13 lbs. of moisture, 4s. 6d.; other manufactured tobacco, 4s.
- Wine, per gallon.—Not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, 1s.; exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, 2s. 6d. With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged. The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree. Wine includes lees of wine. The duty on sparkling wine imported in bottle, in addition to the duties in respect of alcoholic strength, 2s.
- Beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, and Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 1.215 degrees, for every 36 gallons, £1 3s.; exceeding 1.215 degrees, £1 12s. 10d. Beer of any other description, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1.055 degrees, for every 36 gallons, 7s.; and so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.
- Spirits or Strong Waters.—Spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits, per proof gallon, 10s. 6d.; perfumed spirits, per gallon, 17s. 3d.; liqueurs, cordials, or other preparations containing spirits, in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, per gallon, 14s. 8d.; and so on in proportion for any less quantity.
- Chloroform, per lb., 3s. 1d.
- Chloral Hydrate, per lb., 1s. 3d.
- Collodion, per gallon, £1 5s.

Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, in addition to any other existing duty, per lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Ether, Acetic, per lb., 1s. 10d.
 Ether, Sulphuric, per gallon, £1 6s. 2d.
 Ether, Butyric, per gallon, 13s. 8d.
 Ethyl, Iodide of, per gallon, 13s. 7d.
 Soap (Transparent), in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, per lb., 3d.
 Playing Cards, per dozen packets, 3s. 9d.

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

Coffee.—On roasted coffee exported as ships' stores, a drawback equal in amount to the import duty on raw coffee shall be allowed.

Tobacco.—Upon tobacco containing 14 per cent. of moisture manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland upon which the duties of Customs shall have been paid, on the same being by any licensed manufacturer exported as merchandise or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, and packed in whole and complete cases, each containing not less than 80 lbs. net weight, and in proportion if the moisture exceeds or is less than 14 per cent., drawback shall be allowed.

Snuff.—Upon snuff manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland, on the exportation thereof or on deposit in the Queen's warehouse to be abandoned, provided the quantity of inorganic matter contained therein does not exceed the proportion of 18 lbs. in every 100 lbs., exclusive of water, drawback shall be allowed. If the snuff contains more than such proportion of inorganic matter, a deduction is to be made from the drawback in respect of every pound of the excess above such proportion.

FRANCE.

Area and Population.

The present area of France is 204,092 English square miles. By the census of 1891 the population was 38,343,192, while that of 1896 shows 38,517,975, or 188.7 population per square mile. The number of foreigners residing in France (census 1896) constituted 2.66 per cent. of the whole inhabitants, or 1,027,491 persons, of whom, at the census of 1891, 463,800 were Belgians and 286,042 Italians.

DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONS.

The number of French citizens abroad in 1891 was 517,000; the home residents are classified according to the following employments:

Occupations.	Employers, etc.	Employees, Clerks, Overseers, etc.	Workmen.	Dependents in Household.	Domestic Servants.	Total.	Per Cent.
Agriculture.....	3,570,016	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	683,540	17,435,888	45.7
Industry.....	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560	25.0
Transport.....	62,501	138,707	245,979	730,040	22,106	1,199,333	3.1
Commerce.....	879,966	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496	10.4
Public force.....	558,188	781	2,906	141,611	12,138	715,624	1.9
Administration....	202,205	7,620	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611	1.8
Professional.....	420,133	78,024	29,819	449,500	137,397	1,114,873	2.9
Private fortune....	956,729	13,021	106,061	781,115	312,824	2,169,750	5.7
Total.....	7,671,398	899,009	7,104,850	19,544,257	1,692,432	36,829,135	....
Unclassed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,304,250	3.4
Total population.....						38,133,386	....

EMIGRATION.

The French are remarkably non-migratory, as will appear from the following figures of emigrants for a series of years:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
French..	4,858	4,011	6,100	6,063	7,314	11,170	23,339	31,354	20,560	6,217	5,528	5,586
Others..	54,897	53,148	31,349	30,424	35,618	60,949	71,336	57,801	51,952	51,598	33,618	23,629

These figures do not include the emigration to Algeria.

State Finances.

The following official figures represent the yearly expenditures of the French Government from resources derived from taxes and loans, but do not include the "budget sur ressources spéciales":

Year.	Revenue			Total Expenditure.
	Ordinary. Francs.	Extraordinary. Francs.	Total. Francs.	
1885.....	3,056,635,831	263,626,782	3,320,262,613	3,466,923,058
1890.....	3,229,872,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,973
1895.....	3,416,117,018	.....	3,416,117,018	3,434,020,477
1896.....	3,436,128,381	.....	3,436,128,381	3,444,855,511
1897 (budget estimated)...	3,392,554,662	.....	3,392,554,662	3,321,007,350
1898 (budget estimated)...	3,361,878,936	.....	3,361,878,936	3,422,632,679

NATIONAL DEBT.

On January 1, 1896, the debt of France stood as follows:

	Francs.		Francs.
Consolidated debt.....	22,005,373,951	Floating debt.....	1,143,607,551
Morgan loan.....	227,450,532	Guarantee debt.....	310,004,695
Redeemable debt.....	3,936,491,000		
Annuity, etc., debt.....	3,371,429,015	Total.....	31,094,356,744

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates of 1898:

	Francs.		Francs.
Consolidated debt.....	693,680,314	Floating debt.....	232,256,244
Redeemable debt: interest and amortization.....	321,896,231	Total.....	1,247,823,789

Agriculture.

The agricultural lands of France comprise 36,977,100 hectares under crops, fallow, and grasses and 8,397,131 hectares under forest. The following statement shows the chief crops and the acreage of each crop for the years named:

Crops.	1892. Hectol's.	1893. Hectol's.	1894. Hectol's.	1895. Hectol's.	1896. Hectol's.	Acreage. 1896. Hectares.
Cereal Crops—						
Wheat.....	109,537,907	97,792,080	122,489,207	119,967,745	110,742,316	6,870,352
Barley.....	16,248,516	12,240,999	17,074,408	17,014,736	16,241,481	853,877
Oats.....	83,991,354	62,561,524	91,878,734	94,877,753	92,033,398	3,916,286
Rye.....	23,558,094	22,515,689	26,406,900	25,167,623	24,464,730	1,500,207
Buckwheat.....	9,770,022	8,718,451	9,765,100	9,896,641	8,604,669	562,111
Maize.....	9,972,293	9,186,484	9,662,407	9,219,658	10,721,936	583,708
Mixed corn.....	4,096,922	3,699,376	4,443,631	4,384,100	4,130,481	250,808
Green and other Crops—						
Potatoes.....	135,352,648	118,414,925	128,200,939	129,249,146	129,543,389	1,542,717
Beet-root, sugar.....	61,215,550	60,469,760	76,401,820	63,782,675	84,846,336	270,043
Beet-root, other.....	89,130,424	77,421,576	108,017,708	109,477,513	114,109,034	428,058
Colza.....	802,366	513,966	877,970	565,601	595,441	54,021
Flax } Seed.....	149,385	133,829	167,183	176,077	132,881	26,932
Flax } Fiber.....	182,300	179,433	241,958	222,819	188,463	
Hemp } Seed.....	157,842	118,433	133,279	119,629	97,077	34,824
Hemp } Fiber.....	294,201	269,682	284,214	272,999	243,892	
Wine.....	Hectol's. 28,891,406	Hectol's. 50,702,611	Hectol's. 39,436,878	Hectol's. 26,917,981	Hectol's. 44,044,279	1,640,816
Tobacco.....	Quintals. 229,974	Quintals. 196,722	Quintals. 239,721	Quintals. 248,453	Quintals. 262,480	16,681
Clover.....	87,122,135	19,743,405	37,752,263	44,262,743	39,312,532	1,101,393
Grass and hay.....	126,956,838	74,083,334	188,215,605	198,317,045	184,895,085	5,521,269

1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres; 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.

	Horses.*	Mules & Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.
1880.....	2,848,800	666,678	11,446,253	22,516,054		5,565,620	1,522,360
1890.....	2,862,273	602,548	13,562,685	13,322,848	8,335,568	6,017,238	1,505,090
1895.....	2,812,447	569,257	13,233,828	11,504,535	8,659,232	6,306,019	1,509,502
1896.....	2,849,658	569,312	13,394,631	12,475,938	8,714,665	6,402,370	1,499,005

* Horses on farms only.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE.

Year.	Hectares under Vines.	Wine. Thousands of Hectolitres.	Wine Import. Hectolitres.	Wine Export. Hectolitres.	Cider Produced. Thousands of Hectolitres.
1875.....	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	.....
1885.....	1,990,586	28,536	8,188,686	2,602,773	13,437,000
1887.....	1,944,160	24,533	12,282,236	2,401,915	.....
1888.....	1,843,580	30,102	12,064,000	2,118,000	9,787,000
1889.....	1,817,787	23,224	10,470,000	2,166,000	3,701,000
1890.....	1,816,544	27,416	10,630,432	2,162,129	11,085,000
1891.....	1,763,374	30,140	12,275,376	2,049,000	9,280,000
1892.....	1,782,588	29,082	9,400,000	1,845,000	15,141,000
1893.....	1,793,299	50,700	5,895,000	1,569,000	31,609,000
1894.....	1,766,841	39,053	4,482,000	1,724,000	15,541,000
1895.....	1,747,002	28,688	6,556,000	1,696,000	25,587,000
1896.....	1,728,433	44,656	8,818,000	1,783,000	8,074,000
1897.....	1,708,800	28,000	5,051,250	1,288,000	6,789,000

The imports and exports and cider production are for the ten first months.

Silk culture is carried on in 27 departments of France—most extensively in Drôme, Gard, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1896, 145,310 persons were employed in this industry; the production of cocoons was 9,318,785 kilogrammes; 815,300 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 2,932,290 francs, and 2,807,500 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 62,567,260 francs. (1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds avdps.)

Coal, Iron, and Steel Production.

Year.	Coal and Lignite. Tons.	Iron Ore. Tons.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Finished Iron. Tons.	Steel Ingots. Tons.
1890.....	25,591,545	2,471,718	1,862,200	823,369	532,040
1891.....	25,501,585	5,579,286	1,897,400	883,409	638,530
1892.....	25,697,253	3,706,748	2,057,390	828,519	632,527
1893.....	25,172,782	3,517,458	2,008,098	808,171	664,032
1894.....	27,417,000	3,772,000	2,077,647	786,000	663,264
1895.....	28,019,893	3,680,000	2,008,888	758,793	875,974
1896.....	29,310,832	4,069,390	2,393,702	823,758	1,128,769
1897.....	30,735,350	.....	2,472,143	828,273	1,281,595

Textile Industries.

At the date of the latest official data (1893), the productive equipment of France, so far as respects her textile industries, was as follows:

	Number of Establishments.	Steam-Engines.	Horse-Power.
Cotton, dressing, spinning, weaving.....	751	1,066	84,812
Wool, ditto.....	809	975	35,834
Silk, ditto.....	837	733	7,923
Flax, ditto.....	343	510	29,339
Hemp, jute, ditto.....	75	103	3,865
Manufacture of mixed tissues.....	115	149	6,819
Manufacture of cloth.....	183	218	6,580
Bleach and dye works.....	1,766	1,630	20,926

The following statement of the imports and exports of cotton yarn and cloth, and woollens and silks, affords some indication of the status of these industries, expressed in millions of francs:

Year.	Cottons				Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.
	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Yarn.	Cloth.	Tissues.	Tissues.
1892.....	22.5	39.1	2.8	95.5	12.1	55.9	20.7	328.5	62.2	249.3
1893.....	18.0	32.7	3.1	100.5	12.5	50.2	21.0	278.9	51.0	224.5
1894.....	16.7	32.9	2.6	113.1	9.8	43.6	18.5	242.3	41.9	223.5
1895.....	15.4	34.3	2.6	118.3	13.6	41.9	31.1	323.1	50.2	270.8
1896.....	14.4	37.9	...	131.4	15.4	45.1	29.6	294.1	50.3	247.0
1897.....	12.3	36.3	...	119.3	....	40.0	24.1	295.5	52.0	270.9

Foreign Commerce.

In the following statistics of imports and exports of merchandise "General Trade" includes all goods entering or leaving the country, while "Special Trade" includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin, expressed in francs:

Year.	General Trade		Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	4,930,000,000	3,956,800,000	4,088,400,000	3,088,100,000
1890.....	5,452,400,000	4,840,200,000	4,436,900,000	3,753,400,000
1891.....	5,938,300,000	4,730,500,000	4,767,800,000	3,569,700,000
1892.....	5,135,900,000	4,551,300,000	4,188,000,000	3,460,700,000
1893.....	4,951,500,000	4,326,400,000	3,853,700,000	3,236,400,000
1894.....	4,794,900,000	4,124,800,000	3,850,400,000	3,078,100,000
1895.....	4,919,600,000	4,589,300,000	3,719,900,000	3,373,900,000
1896.....	4,928,800,000	4,593,600,000	3,798,600,000	3,400,900,000
1897.....	5,137,500,000	4,803,100,000	3,956,000,000	3,598,000,000

The chief divisions of "general" and "special" trades were, in millions of francs:

	Imports						Exports					
"General Trade."	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Food products.....	1,452	1,480	1,455	1,393	1,458	1,458	1,082	1,002	967	1,030	1,100	1,100
Raw products.....	2,439	2,280	2,273	2,337	2,484	2,484	981	937	1,060	1,021	1,133	1,133
Manufactured g'ds.....	1,060	1,035	1,191	1,199	1,195	1,195	2,283	2,185	2,562	2,542	2,570	2,570
Total.....	4,951	4,795	4,919	4,929	5,137	5,137	4,326	4,124	4,569	4,593	4,803	4,803
"Special Trade."	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Food products.....	1,445	1,061	1,198	1,035	1,007	1,029	855	711	666	591	652	721
Raw products.....	2,383	2,229	2,104	2,101	2,174	2,319	899	784	755	874	836	944
Manufactured g'ds.....	609	564	543	584	618	608	1,999	1,742	1,657	1,909	1,912	1,933
Total.....	4,437	3,854	3,850	3,720	3,799	3,956	3,753	3,236	3,078	3,374	3,400	3,598

The chief articles of import and export in the "Special Trade," expressed in millions of francs were as follows:

Imports—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Exports—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Raw wool.....	317	307	365	344	Silk textures.....	223	271	247	270
Wines.....	145	212	294	280	Woolen textures.....	242	323	304	265
Raw silk.....	183	226	180	266	Wines.....	223	222	242	232
Cereals.....	364	163	123	247	Wool, raw, combed, dyed, and waste.....	124	153	145	172
Cotton wool.....	169	167	187	206	Parisian articles.....	154	154	161	160
Coal and coke.....	172	167	174	189	Cotton textures.....	113	118	131	119
Timber, common.....	147	180	150	155	Silks.....	89	126	98	118
Oil seeds.....	199	157	148	136	Prepared skins.....	81	105	83	103
Hides and furs, raw.....	116	134	111	116	Clothes and linens.....	101	96	99	95
Coffee.....	147	177	175	105	Raw sugar.....	49	25	35	89
Copper.....	34	44	63	72	Cheese and butter.....	66	61	82	86
Machinery.....	57	59	62	68	Furs and skins, raw.....	66	94	62	77
Minerals.....	53	49	51	63	Chemical products.....	57	62	62	75
Silk textures.....	42	50	50	52	Modes & artific'l flowers.....	49	66	69	71
Flax.....	52	60	62	51	Skin and leather goods.....	80	83	82	69
Cheese and butter.....	33	37	40	42	Copper.....	29	34	47	69
Cattle.....	132	112	58	41	Pottery, glass, & cryst'l.....	48	49	56	57
Nitrate of soda.....	38	43	45	40	Paper & its applicat'ns.....	48	51	54	53
Woolen tissues.....	44	42	45	40	Brandy, spirits, lique'rs.....	54	48	49	52
Horses.....	25	28	35	40	Timber, common.....	49	44	49	50
Cotton tissues.....	33	34	38	36	Sugar, refined.....	48	41	40	45
Lead.....	26	23	29	33	Machinery.....	35	37	46	44
Fish, fresh, salt, etc.....	33	26	34	32	Fixed oils other than olive.....	30	27	24	40
Table fruits.....	38	26	25	30	Iron and steel, cast.....	12	16	28	36
Oils, grass and fatty (olive excluded).....	17	17	19	29	Table fruits.....	83	29	29	35
Tobacco in leaf.....	27	32	22	28	Fish.....	24	23	29	32
Tools and metal goods.....	24	24	26	27	Drills.....	18	24	27	30
Cocoa.....	25	23	23	26	Cotton wool.....	23	26	25	28
Greases.....	26	24	26	26	Horses and mules.....	27	24	24	26
Olive oil.....	21	15	12	14	Worsted.....	18	31	30	24
					Coal and coke.....	13	20	19	23
Tot'l (all other incl'd).....	3,850	3,720	3,799	3,956	Tot'l (all other incl'd).....	3,078	3,374	3,401	3,598

Chief imports for home use and exports of home goods, to and from the following countries, in millions of francs:

Imports from—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Exports to—	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom.....	530	492	481	496	511	485	United Kingdom.....	1,027	961	916	1,000	1,031	1,113
Belgium.....	387	393	372	288	282	288	Belgium.....	562	505	478	497	501	513
Spain.....	278	210	176	213	288	247	Germany.....	355	336	325	334	340	380
United States.....	534	317	327	284	314	437	United States.....	240	205	186	229	225	242
Germany.....	337	323	310	310	308	309	Switzerland.....	228	173	130	163	180	191
Italy.....	132	151	122	115	127	132	Italy.....	133	128	98	134	115	151
British India.....	201	217	212	163	168	122	Spain.....	135	114	109	109	100	98
Argentine Republic.....	177	167	168	180	213	211	Algeria.....	190	185	199	203	218	216
Russia.....	166	235	282	195	181	236	Brazil.....	70	75	80	76	69	61
Algeria.....	195	142	208	245	197	238	Argentine Republic.....	63	60	51	44	56	51

Commerce with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S. Merchandise.	Exports to U. S. Merchandise.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S. Merchandise.	Exports to U. S. Merchandise.
1898.....	\$39,210,000	\$71,365,000	1893.....	\$46,619,000	\$78,076,000
1899.....	46,120,000	69,566,000	1894.....	55,315,000	47,549,000
1890.....	49,997,000	77,672,000	1895.....	45,149,000	61,580,000
1891.....	60,963,000	76,888,000	1896.....	47,041,000	66,288,000
1892.....	99,128,000	68,554,000	1897.....	57,595,000	67,530,000

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897, were: Agricultural implements, \$623,956; breadstuffs—corn, \$2,113,628; oats, \$912,325; copper and manufac-

tures, \$6,272,977; cotton, unmanufactured, \$26,110,302; grease and soap stock, \$1,045,027; iron and steel and manufactures, \$1,380,688; oils, mineral, crude, \$4,584,563; refined, \$932,938; oil, cottonseed, \$2,601,526; provisions—tallow, \$875,424; hog products, \$1,203,487; other meat products, \$579,061; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$1,332,903; wood and manufactures, \$341,963; total value of domestic merchandise, \$56,287,631.

The principal articles of export to the United States were: Duty-free—Art works, \$2,448,713; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$1,511,636, of which \$565,927 was argol; hides and skins other than furs, \$1,742,830; silk, raw and waste, \$938,639; wool, unmanufactured, \$2,507,014; total free of duty, \$17,731,574. Dutiable—Brushes, \$542,069; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$1,544,627; cotton, manufactures of, \$3,637,104; chinaware, etc., \$1,593,100; feathers, natural, \$901,732; feathers and flowers, artificial, \$1,608,201; fish, cured, \$811,679; fruits, including nuts, \$989,388; furs and manufactures, \$917,492; glass and glassware, \$969,573; hair and manufactures, \$502,041; jewelry, \$1,174,887; leather and manufactures, \$2,599,373; metals, compositions, etc., \$946,900; oil, olive, \$532,530; perfumes, cosmetics, etc., \$582,290; silk, manufactures, \$11,323,087; spirits, distilled, \$1,071,244; sugar, \$1,421,317; vegetables, preserved, \$379,180; wines, \$4,109,754, of which \$3,132,959 was champagne; wools, etc., manufactures, \$3,849,831, of which \$5,722,666 was dress goods; total dutiable, \$49,798,657.

Imports and Exports of Specie.*

Gold Coin and Bullion.			Silver Coin and Bullion.		
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$47,018,553	\$38,816,482	1885.....	\$45,505,290	\$26,581,143
1887.....	17,982,216	49,809,821	1887.....	34,354,532	26,738,827
1888.....	19,514,968	37,135,702	1888.....	31,669,988	21,021,915
1889.....	65,161,124	24,974,151	1889.....	21,350,913	19,818,847
1890.....	22,528,197	48,153,115	1890.....	26,614,436	20,822,832
1891.....	69,462,638	45,430,120	1891.....	34,030,365	28,065,497
1892.....	74,379,010	20,837,982	1892.....	24,020,020	20,739,863
1893.....	58,890,873	22,556,169	1893.....	31,689,656	24,561,540
1894.....	88,538,554	20,767,201	1894.....	18,326,887	21,201,653
1895.....	48,872,298	47,165,473	1895.....	27,227,348	17,163,361
1896.....	58,249,195	60,003,829	1896.....	30,217,696	18,771,262
1897.....	58,143,000	26,372,000	1897.....	34,205,000	38,368,000

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Though not a State institution, the Bank of France has the exclusive right to issue circulating notes. The following statements, from "A History of Banking in All Nations," published recently by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, show the course of the Bank's circulation and its stock of coin from 1810 to 1896 inclusive.

Statistics of coin on hand and the Bank's circulation, in millions and hundred thousands of francs, 1810 to 1896:

Year.	Coin on Hand			Note Circulation		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1810.....	50.8	34.1	42.0	104.1	92.2	101.2
1820.....	218.3	161.8	194.9	171.9	122.2	153.8
1830.....	172.5	104.3	145.0	238.6	201.5	223.6
1840.....	261.2	216.3	246.9	255.3	208.8	223.4
1850.....	482.1	427.0	457.8	515.5	436.3	486.6
1860.....	573.0	411.4	513.5	806.8	703.6	749.6
1870.....	1,318.5	505.3	1,130.7	1,814.4	1,359.0	1,544.3
1880.....	2,103.6	1,763.7	1,974.1	2,481.3	2,206.8	2,345.4
1885.....	2,281.5	2,019.9	2,176.4	3,063.9	2,719.4	2,846.0
1886.....	2,525.8	2,220.5	2,422.7	2,973.7	2,658.1	2,789.2
1887.....	2,401.8	2,316.0	2,361.5	2,929.8	2,551.4	2,719.3
1888.....	2,347.1	2,242.1	2,301.0	2,891.3	2,516.8	2,676.4
1889.....	2,598.6	2,223.7	2,398.4	3,123.1	2,616.8	2,876.1
1890.....	2,592.8	2,360.6	2,513.2	3,259.8	2,893.4	3,060.4
1891.....	2,641.8	2,358.2	2,553.8	3,288.8	2,922.9	3,084.6
1892.....	2,983.5	2,587.2	2,826.5	3,335.7	3,037.0	3,151.3
1893.....	3,004.6	2,786.1	2,956.0	3,589.7	3,255.9	3,445.5
1894.....	3,304.6	2,951.1	3,083.7	3,675.1	3,314.7	3,476.5
1895.....	3,390.9	3,176.2	3,294.3	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	3,334.9	3,154.7	3,224.7	3,682.5	3,458.0	.....

* These statistics are carried back to the year 1815 in Volume I of this work, at pages 41 and 42. They are converted from £'s sterling at a value of \$5.00 to the £.

Classification of the coin on hand in the Bank of France at the end of each year, in millions and hundred thousands of francs, 1870 to 1897:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870.....	428.8	68.4	497.2	1891.....	1,328.8	1,252.7	2,581.5
1880.....	552.4	1,221.3	1,774.2	1892.....	1,704.9	1,267.0	2,971.9
1885.....	1,155.4	1,068.6	2,223.8	1893.....	1,702.5	1,261.3	2,963.8
1887.....	1,105.6	1,190.0	2,295.6	1894.....	2,060.8	1,238.0	3,298.8
1888.....	1,206.0	1,228.0	2,234.0	1895.....	1,950.8	1,234.6	3,184.9
1889.....	1,261.7	1,242.0	2,503.9	1896.....	1,912.0	1,227.5	3,139.5
1890.....	1,120.2	1,240.8	2,361.0	1897.....	1,945.5	1,205.2	3,150.7

The capital of the Bank of France is estimated at 182,500,000 francs. The commercial discounts of the Bank of France,* in millions and hundred thousands of francs, from 1810 to 1894, were as follows:

Year.	Single Pieces.	Amount.	Paper on Hand		
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
1810.....		792.9	187.6	137.7	162.3
1820.....	114,977	303.7	67.6	26.2	38.9
1830.....	274,912	617.5	196.1	113.7	144.4
1840.....	679,678	1,105.8	211.1	152.9	174.7
1850.....	816,857	1,171.1	149.6	96.3	114.3
1860.....	3,684,852	4,964.8	582.6	423.6	493.3
1870.....	4,687,762	6,627.4	1,380.7	494.7	738.1
1880.....	9,185,577	8,998.9	1,018.2	579.3	758.5
1885.....	11,680,589	9,250.1	1,118.4	582.7	784.3
1886.....	11,377,405	8,302.9	1,125.6	413.7	620.8
1887.....	11,579,681	8,268.7	792.2	430.6	577.9
1888.....	11,958,137	8,585.4	816.7	465.1	621.1
1889.....	12,268,431	9,180.4	1,076.7	491.0	715.8
1890.....	12,583,322	9,534.6	984.6	493.2	698.6
1891.....	12,277,234	9,968.8	1,437.0	553.3	700.7
1892.....	13,060,468	8,415.8	870.7	409.7	550.4
1893.....	13,353,912	8,837.0	802.4	475.9	579.3
1894.....	13,489,506	8,725.0	1,090.7	390.0	564.6

The condition of the Bank of France is shown below for the weeks ending September 1 and 8, 1893 and the corresponding period of 1897, in thousands of pounds sterling:

Assets.	Sept. 8, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Sept. 9, 1897.	Liabilities.	Sept. 8, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Sept. 9, 1897.
	1898.	1898.	1897.		1898.	1898.	1897.
Coin and bullion—gold..	£75,164	£75,388	£80,880	Notes.....	£140,709	£141,658	£144,124
Coin and bullion—silver	49,791	49,890	48,693	Government deposits..	10,634	12,860	7,918
Government securities.	14,104	14,104	14,104	Private deposits.....	18,694	18,907	19,737
Discounts and advances	39,151	43,049	37,157				

The following statement, from "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume III, page 131, shows the amount of paper discounted annually by all the banks of France from 1881 to 1894:

Year.	Stamp Duty.	Gross Amount of Paper.	Net Amount of Paper.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1881.....	15,104,600	26,209,200,000	27,188,300,000
1882.....	15,050,400	30,100,800,000	27,090,800,000
1883.....	15,182,400	30,364,800,000	27,328,400,000
1884.....	14,397,900	28,795,800,000	25,916,300,000
1885.....	13,585,800	27,171,600,000	24,454,500,000
1886.....	13,230,800	26,441,600,000	23,797,500,000
1887.....	13,220,000	26,440,000,000	23,796,000,000
1888.....	13,445,800	26,891,600,000	24,202,500,000
1889.....	13,588,900	27,177,800,000	24,460,100,000
1890.....	13,943,200	27,886,400,000	25,097,800,000
1891.....	14,272,200	28,545,100,000	25,690,600,000
1892.....	11,442,200	22,964,400,000	20,668,000,000
1893.....	11,552,000	23,104,000,000	20,793,600,000
1894.....	11,167,000	22,394,000,000	20,154,600,000

The transactions of the Paris Clearing House were as follows for recent years, expressed in millions of francs, 00,000's omitted:

Years.	Paper Presented for Clearing.	Paper Cleared.	Paper Not Cleared but Settled by Orders.	Years.	Paper Presented for Clearing.	Paper Cleared.	Paper Not Cleared but Settled by Orders.
1889-90.....	5,140.9	4,136.2	1,004.7	1892-93.....	4,715.2	3,823.8	891.4
1890-91.....	6,003.9	4,721.8	1,282.0	1893-94.....	5,379.3	4,300.2	1,019.1
1891-92.....	4,888.8	3,889.6	979.2	1894-95.....	6,143.5	5,527.6	615.9

* From "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume III, page 81; published by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*.

NATIONAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

Year ending Dec. 31.	Number Post Correspondents.	Number Accounts Open.	Amount Due to Depositors. Francs.	Average Credit to Each Depositor.	Ratio of Expense of Administration to Amount Due Depositors. Per Cent.
1885.....	6,620	682,582	154,155,572	222.59	0.66
1890.....	6,817	1,504,688	418,439,048	274.76	0.47
1895.....	7,891	2,488,075	753,458,528	302.82	0.45
1896.....	7,999	2,682,908	784,960,207	292.57	0.42

Money.

The Monetary Union between France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy was formed in 1865, and was joined by Greece in 1868. The convention was renewed in 1878, 1885, and 1890. These countries have their gold and silver coins of the same weight and fineness, and the same system is followed in Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and, partially, in several of the South American republics.

[For gold and silver coins see Index.]

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

NOTE.—For further information see "Year Book," Volume I, pages 61 and 62, and subsequent issues.

COINAGE.

The amount of money coined in France during recent years has been as follows, in francs:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1895.....	108,006,980	*8,000,000	110,000	116,116,980
1896.....	112,538,240	.....	829,423	113,367,733

* Token money.

GERMANY.

Area and Population.

The following statement shows the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the three census periods of 1885, 1890, and 1895:

States of the Empire.	Area English Sq. Miles.	Population Dec. 1, 1885.	Population Dec. 1, 1890.	Population June 14, 1895.	Population per Square Mile, 1895.
Prussia.....	134,463	23,318,470	29,957,367	31,855,123	236.9
Bavaria.....	29,282	5,420,199	5,594,982	5,818,544	198.7
Württemberg.....	7,528	1,995,185	2,036,522	2,081,151	276.4
Baden.....	5,821	1,601,255	1,657,987	1,725,464	296.4
Saxony.....	5,787	3,182,008	3,502,684	3,787,688	654.5
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,135	575,152	578,342	597,436	116.2
Hesse.....	2,965	956,611	992,883	1,030,020	350.3
Oldenburg.....	2,479	341,525	354,968	373,739	150.7
Brunswick.....	1,424	372,452	403,773	434,213	304.9
Saxe-Weimar.....	1,388	313,946	326,091	339,217	244.2
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1,131	98,371	97,978	101,540	89.7
Saxe-Meiningen.....	953	214,884	223,832	234,005	245.5
Anhalt.....	906	248,166	271,963	293,298	323.5
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	755	198,829	206,613	216,603	286.9
Saxe-Altenburg.....	511	161,460	170,864	180,313	352.2
Lippe.....	469	123,212	128,495	134,854	286.6
Waldeck.....	433	56,575	57,281	57,766	133.4
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	393	83,836	85,863	88,685	244.0
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	333	73,666	75,510	78,074	234.9
Reuss-Schleiz.....	319	110,598	119,811	132,130	414.2
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	131	37,204	39,163	41,224	314.7
Reuss-Greiz.....	122	55,904	62,754	67,454	552.0
Hamburg.....	158	513,620	622,530	681,632	4,314.1
Lübeck.....	115	67,658	76,485	88,324	724.5
Bremen.....	99	165,628	180,443	196,404	1,983.8
Alsace-Lorraine.....	5,600	1,564,355	1,603,506	1,640,986	293.0
Total.....	208,670	46,855,704	49,428,470	52,279,901	250.5

POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION, WITH PERCENTAGE, 1882 AND 1895.

	Number		Percentage	
	1882.	1895.	1882.	1895.
Agriculture, cattle rearing, etc.....	18,840,818	18,068,063	41.6	34.9
Forestry, hunting, fishing.....	364,637	432,644	0.8	0.8
Mining, metal works, and other industries.....	16,059,080	20,253,241	35.5	39.1
Commerce and trade.....	4,531,080	5,966,846	10.0	11.5
Domestic and other service.....	938,294	886,807	2.0	1.7
Professions.....	2,222,962	2,635,014	4.9	5.5
Without profession or occupation.....	2,246,222	3,327,069	5.0	6.4
Total.....	45,222,118	51,770,284		

EMIGRATION FROM GERMAN STATES.

Years.	Total.	To					
Average.		United States.	Brazil.	Other American Countries.	Africa.	Asia.	Australia.
1892.....	116,339	111,806	796	2,765	476	120	376
1893.....	87,677	78,249	1,173	7,262	586	146	261
1894.....	40,964	35,902	1,288	2,638	760	151	225
1895.....	37,498	32,503	1,405	2,359	886	134	211
1896.....	33,824	29,007	1,001	2,152	1,346	144	174

Fiscal Affairs.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for the last six years, the figures for the last three years being taken from the budget estimates:

Years ending March 31.	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (Loans, etc.)	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (Military, etc.)	Total.
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1892-93.....	1,068,699	67,938	1,136,637	1,068,671	155,580	1,244,281
1893-94.....	1,117,570	172,018	1,289,588	1,079,544	172,408	1,289,952
1894-95.....	1,185,643	158,449	1,344,092	1,190,787	146,153	1,336,940
1895-96.....	1,220,890	64,256	1,284,116	1,232,677	74,504	1,307,181
1896-97.....	1,219,714	28,159	1,247,873	1,227,169	28,159	1,255,318
1897-98.....	1,271,538	56,764	1,328,302	1,270,698	57,604	1,328,302

The amounts raised by customs and excise and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks):

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Estimated. 1897-98.
Customs and excise.....	620,004	607,080	642,007	661,639	634,665	653,131
Stamps.....	31,303	31,203	48,994	64,747	61,000	61,873
Total.....	651,307	638,283	691,001	726,386	695,665	715,004

On October 31, 1896, the public debt amounted to 2,126,827,300 marks. Of this amount 450,000,000 bears interest at 4 per cent., 790,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and 886,827,300 at 3 per cent. There also exists an unfunded debt, represented by "Reichs-Kassenscheine," or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1895, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks. As a set-off against the debt there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids consisted of 447,708,900 marks in 1895. The war treasure fund of 120,000,000 marks is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Agriculture.

The total yield of farm products in the years indicated, in metric tons of 2,200 lbs., or hectolitres of 26.417 gallons, and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows:

	1893-94		1894-95		1895-96		1896-97	
	Tons.	Per Hect.	Tons.	Per Hect.	Tons.	Per Hect.	Tons.	Per Hect.
Wheat.....	2,994,823	1.47	3,012,271	1.52	2,807,557	1.45	3,008,385	1.56
Rye.....	7,460,383	1.24	7,075,020	1.17	6,595,758	1.12	7,232,320	1.21
Barley.....	1,946,944	1.20	3,432,913	1.49	2,411,731	1.43	2,317,334	1.38
Oats.....	3,242,313	0.83	5,250,152	1.34	5,252,590	1.30	4,968,272	1.25
Buckwheat.....	93,825	0.55	93,556	0.58	103,924	0.67	96,205	0.63
Potatoes.....	32,277,851	10.63	29,049,238	9.60	31,786,621	10.42	29,278,132	9.09
Hay.....	11,460,787	1.94	18,970,259	3.21	21,001,621	4.27	19,943,995	3.37
Beet-root (sugar).....	9,794,482	24.79	12,537,429	28.53	11,196,320	27.53	12,616,432	29.02
Beet-root (fodder).....	8,086,699	18.37	10,088,216	22.58	9,265,607	20.21	10,526,403	22.83
Tobacco.....	32,082	2.11	34,317	2.18	48,546	2.30	.....	.....
Hops.....	10,640	0.25	33,109	0.78	30,181	0.72	25,325	0.62
Wine.....	Hectol's.		Hectol's.		Hectol's.		Hectol's.	
	3,820,352	33.0	2,824,422	24.2	2,011,637	17.3	5,050,808	43.4

1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

The number of live stock in the German Empire is shown as follows:

Year.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Cattle		Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
				Cows.	Others.			
1873.....	3,352,231	1,623	11,689	8,961,221	6,815,481	15,776,702	24,999,406	7,124,068
1883.....	3,522,545	1,009	8,786	9,067,293	6,699,471	15,786,784	19,189,715	9,206,195
1892.....	3,336,256	383	6,320	9,946,164	7,609,530	17,555,694	13,589,612	12,174,288

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

The following are the statistics of beet-root sugar production in the Zollgebiet:

Years.	Number of Factories.	Beet-Root Used, in Metric Tons.	Production in Metric Tons			No. of Kgs. Beet-Root to Produce 1 Kg. of Sugar.
			Raw Sugar.	Refined Sugar.	Molasses.	
1890-91.....	406	10,623,319	1,284,485	679,213	263,094	8.27
1891-92.....	403	9,488,002	1,144,368	721,063	244,969	8.29
1892-93.....	401	9,811,940	1,175,137	768,420	241,805	8.35
1893-94.....	405	10,644,352	1,319,006	819,629	279,299	8.09
1894-95.....	405	14,521,029	1,841,461	992,136	347,090	8.20
1895-96.....	397	11,672,816	1,615,111	.....	.....	7.58
1896-97.....	399	13,721,601	1,738,884	.....	.....	.....

Beer Product.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed at various periods. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (= 26.4 gallons); also the number of active breweries in the beer excise district:

Years.	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria.	Württem- berg.	Baden.	Alsace- Lorraine.	Total.	No. of Active Breweries.
1890-91.....	32,280	14,427	3,508	1,679	837	52,731	8,969
1891-92.....	32,632	14,490	3,454	1,643	875	53,094	8,672
1892-93.....	33,171	15,104	3,750	1,714	912	54,651	8,460
1893-94.....	34,385	15,025	3,478	1,710	907	55,505	8,243
1894-95.....	34,974	15,180	3,493	1,723	869	55,250	8,029
1895-96.....	33,733	16,034	3,985	1,914	997	56,563	7,847

The average annual consumption per head of the population of the entire Zollgebiet for the twenty years, 1874-94, was 25.3 gallons.

Alcohol.

The production and consumption of alcohol, showing uses and per capita consumption, are given below in hectolitres (1 hectol.=26.4 gallons):

Years ending Sept. 30—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Production.....	3,144,801	2,969,149	2,948,244	3,028,920	3,262,685	2,951,671	3,333,648
Consumpt'n (total).....	2,827,859	2,722,426	2,743,786	2,861,589	2,927,429	2,940,263	3,066,118
do (per capita).....	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9
do (industrial).....	531,375	519,104	551,300	608,670	664,394	718,806	808,279
do (beverages).....	2,296,484	2,203,322	2,192,486	2,254,919	2,263,235	2,221,457	2,258,839

Minerals and Metals.

The annual product of the principal minerals and metals in Germany and Luxemburg is shown in the following table, in thousands of metric tons, likewise the values, in thousands of dollars:

Minerals—	Metric Tons					Values				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal.....	71,372	73,909	76,773	79,169	85,639	131,745	124,617	127,294	130,679	143,813
Lignite.....	21,172	21,567	22,103	24,788	26,767	14,626	13,751	13,288	14,065	14,773
Iron ore.....	11,539	11,457	12,392	12,349	14,162	11,539	11,457	12,392	10,295	12,845
Zinc ore.....	800	788	729	706	729	6,305	3,574	2,599	2,561	4,118
Lead ore.....	163	168	163	161	154	3,672	3,536	3,026	3,134	2,998
Copper ore.....	568	395	588	633	717	5,123	4,581	4,060	3,726	4,109
Kainit.....	549	665	727	680	857	1,956	2,398	2,575	2,327	.....
Other pot. salts..	803	861	916	840	924	2,532	2,762	2,968	2,819	.....
Rock salt.....	663	669	735	687	756	708	736	789	776	.....
Metals—										
Pig iron.....	4,937	4,986	5,559	5,417	6,295	57,324	54,998	57,095	56,906	71,712
Zinc.....	140	143	144	150	153	13,765	11,821	10,453	10,083	11,428
Lead.....	98	95	101	111	113	5,137	4,519	4,762	5,291	5,945
Copper.....	25	24	26	26	29	6,189	5,858	5,468	5,641	7,072
Gold*.....	4	3	4	4	.....	3,681	2,138	2,881	.....	.....
Silver*.....	489	449	444	440	.....	14,307	11,766	9,654	.....	.....

The production of bituminous coal in 1897 was 91,010 tons, and peat or brown coal 29,420 tons. The total steel production amounted to 4,538,637 tons, as against 4,397,447 in 1896. In 1897, copper ore, 700,000 tons; iron ore, 15,448,212 tons; copper, ingot, 29,406 tons; gold (kg.), 2,781, value \$1,934,000; silver, value \$9,062,000; sulphuric acid, value \$3,716,000.

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of merchandise under the head of "special trade" (precious metals included), together with the movement of the precious metals, are shown below; the imports and exports for 1897 are valued at the prices for 1896. The returns for 1897 are swollen by the inclusion, for the first time, of dutiable articles imported for re-export after further manufacture. (Expressed in marks):

Years.	Merchandise		Precious Metals	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1891.....	4,403,404,000	3,339,755,000	252,600,000	164,200,000
1892.....	4,227,004,000	3,150,104,000	298,400,000	196,000,000
1893.....	4,134,070,000	3,244,562,000	172,300,000	152,600,000
1894.....	4,285,523,000	3,051,480,000	347,300,000	90,000,000
1895.....	4,246,111,000	3,424,275,000	125,400,000	108,200,000
1896.....	4,557,951,000	3,753,822,000	219,472,000	227,833,000
1897.....	4,833,000,000	3,808,000,000	187,000,000	155,000,000

* Given in kilogrammes. 1 kilo. = 2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.

The values of the imports and exports, classified as below, were as follows (in millions of marks):

	Imports				Exports			
	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Raw materials.....	1,886	1,805	1,666	1,767	773	722	668	665
Manufactures.....	939	925	885	993	2,301	2,179	1,879	2,099
Food and cattle.....	1,432	1,389	1,437	1,229	451	416	414	401

Some of the leading articles of import and export for 1896 and 1897 are shown as follows:

	Imports		Exports	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Cottons and cotton cloths.....	294,099	353,365	227,120	229,518
Lead and lead articles.....	7,440	8,562	10,805	12,787
Brushes and sieves.....	2,998	3,159	20,697	22,884
Colors, pharmaceutical product.....	243,810	244,075	318,414	326,780
Iron and iron articles.....	46,987	56,709	322,785	319,018
Earths, minerals, precious metals, amianthus.....	373,494	329,099	232,554	218,974
Flax, hemp, and other textile materials not cotton.....	93,899	89,427	30,980	28,776
Grains and other vegetable products.....	728,281	718,247	73,225	95,063
Glass and glassware.....	10,705	11,858	43,351	43,738
Hairs and feathers.....	46,972	54,895	29,377	33,257
Skins and furs.....	170,280	181,622	75,699	84,365
Wood and other cut-out matters.....	243,522	297,453	95,755	109,432
Hops.....	9,584	6,872	24,866	19,623
Instruments, machines, and vehicles.....	36,496	43,908	155,872	172,119
Rubber and gutta-percha.....	42,903	406,403	30,480	35,119
Clothing and linen drapery.....	10,600	11,159	129,075	142,578
Copper and copper materials.....	69,517	87,001	84,546	85,061
Hardware.....	39,599	39,325	116,997	125,673
Leather and leather articles.....	57,513	58,359	151,316	150,446
Linen cloths.....	26,806	28,290	24,017	25,137
Literary and artistic productions.....	35,670	43,834	113,129	124,384
Food products, groceries, preserves.....	626,522	694,895	342,859	435,026
Oils, not otherwise specified, and greases.....	144,205	155,396	27,140	29,396
Paper and paperware.....	12,626	13,607	101,172	97,277
Petroleum.....	80,959	81,402	1,325	1,939
Silks and silk-alines.....	152,180	155,073	155,123	145,258
Soap and perfumery.....	1,850	1,941	12,450	13,213
Stone and stone objects.....	31,915	36,983	25,577	23,860
Coal, peat.....	117,150	124,783	167,395	169,293
Objects of straw and bark fibers.....	8,210	9,087	4,349	4,717
Resin, pitch, tar, asphalt.....	87,720	39,567	9,750	9,576
Animals & animal products not elsewhere specified.....	133,280	134,349	9,898	8,016
Potteries.....	5,141	7,309	43,136	59,615
Cattle.....	145,938	149,090	23,276	20,008
Wool and wool stuffs.....	404,954	402,153	325,004	327,559
Zinc and zinc articles.....	5,487	6,901	11,528	27,274
Tin and tin articles.....	18,038	15,715	5,273	4,932
Divers.....	437	451	8,837	8,998

The imports of textile materials for the past four years are given as follows:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Raw cotton.....	2,778,306	3,003,872	2,814,589	3,024,694
Cotton residuo.....	214,773	275,454	270,052	291,440
Raw sheep wool.....	1,630,790	1,832,016	1,702,445	1,632,935
Flax.....	544,936	649,289	541,861	487,260
Hemp.....	443,669	492,462	445,237	465,873
Jute.....	781,515	1,138,279	986,454	982,905
Raw silk.....	24,570	26,202	25,713	28,668

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN COMMERCE.

The "special" commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet, or Customs League, was divided as follows, expressed in thousands of marks:

	1894		1895		1896	
Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
German free ports.....	12,718	37,454	14,609	37,991	15,801	40,456
Great Britain.....	606,866	635,114	573,728	678,890	647,773	715,946
Austria-Hungary.....	581,749	401,653	525,431	435,796	578,032	477,324
Russia.....	543,938	194,806	568,795	220,881	634,671	364,142
Switzerland.....	136,228	188,334	144,516	219,029	146,343	243,953
Belgium.....	171,628	149,888	179,194	159,186	175,702	168,000
Netherlands.....	199,179	244,017	164,331	245,133	162,632	262,295
France and Algeria.....	214,049	188,130	229,922	202,769	233,587	201,553
Italy.....	141,436	82,470	145,942	83,375	137,434	85,630
Norway and Sweden.....	82,607	113,471	78,241	118,951	98,109	127,144
Denmark.....	73,426	88,387	73,031	100,877	58,224	97,417
Spain.....	39,349	30,567	28,607	31,158	35,942	39,428
Balkan Peninsula, includ'g Greece, Montenegro, and Turkey in Asia.....	91,385	89,379	74,362	83,192	114,830	72,702
Portugal.....	12,790	10,885	13,639	13,054	15,228	13,412
British India.....	164,130	39,169	162,123	44,661	171,163	49,179
Rest of Asia.....	87,669	60,120	106,605	77,605	132,324	99,123
Africa (except Algeria).....	72,142	38,678	79,352	42,887	88,588	57,457
North and Central America.....	582,875	805,246	564,825	411,413	640,142	424,766
South America and West Indies.....	369,014	142,537	394,212	192,751	369,416	182,307
Australia.....	98,917	21,272	118,506	23,362	104,464	30,044
Other countries.....	1,438	923	2,237	1,145	2,498	1,574
Total.....	4,285,533	3,051,490	4,246,111	3,424,076	4,557,951	3,753,822

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the imports of Germany from the United States and the exports thither for a series of years (ending June 30):

Years.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1885-86.....	\$61,981,000	\$69,154,000	1892-93.....	\$83,578,000	\$86,210,000
1886-87.....	58,571,000	80,647,000	1893-94.....	92,357,000	69,387,000
1887-88.....	56,414,000	78,421,000	1894-95.....	92,054,000	81,014,000
1888-89.....	68,802,000	81,742,000	1895-96.....	97,897,000	94,241,000
1889-90.....	85,563,000	98,837,000	1896-97.....	125,246,000	111,211,000
1890-91.....	92,795,000	97,316,000	1897-98.....	155,039,972	69,696,907
1891-92.....	105,621,000	82,907,000			

The principal imports from United States during the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$6,918,749 (of this \$5,121,573 was corn); copper (ingots, bars, etc.), \$2,394,070; cotton (unmanufactured), \$41,759,576; fertilizers, \$1,609,045; hides and skins, \$1,074,268; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$2,506,779; naval stores, \$1,665,436; oil cake and oil cake meal, \$1,939,558; oil, refined mineral, \$7,683,715; provisions, \$12,190,115; tobacco (unmanufactured), \$4,034,342; wood, and manufactures of, \$2,619,231. Exports to the United States were: Books, etc., \$1,000,642; cement, Portland, \$1,815,307; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$5,632,205 free; \$4,157,793 dutiable; cotton, manufactures of, \$8,712,145; earthen, stone, and china ware, \$2,692,110; flax, hemp, jute, manufactures, \$1,770,979; furs and fur skins and manufactures, \$2,046,001; glass and glassware, \$2,982,996; hides and skins, \$1,216,837; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$2,924,836; leather and manufactures, \$4,559,167; metals, and manufactures of, \$1,729,031; paper and manufactures of, \$2,637,841; rice and rice flour, \$1,067,778; silk manufactures, \$6,219,170; sugars, \$12,528,755; toys, \$2,242,264; wines, \$1,359,185; wool manufactures, \$11,653,949.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Gold Coin and Bullion—		Silver Coin and Bullion—	
Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892.....	\$45,612,162	\$38,897,709	\$3,904,687
1893.....	35,551,259	24,175,031	2,464,328
1894*.....	77,130,690	12,690,000	4,251,407
1895.....	23,193,323	19,514,606	2,389,088
1896.....	52,421,909	47,000,480	3,163,429

Internal Transportation.

RAILROADS. (See Index.)

CANAL AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

At the end of 1895 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows:

Nature of Waterway.	Length Navigable for Vessels of Draught—					Total Length Miles.
	5 ft. 9 in. Miles.	4 ft. 11 in. Miles.	3 ft. 3 in. Miles.	2 ft. 6 in. Miles.	2 ft. 6 in. Miles.	
Navigable rivers.....	986	1,494	2,483	238	629	5,830
Canalized rivers.....	44	208	983	104	31	1,371
Canals.....	90	171	981	30	120	1,391
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.....	61	...	...	...	...	61
Total.....	1,181	1,873	4,447	372	780	8,653

The number of vessels passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, was 19,960, with a registered tonnage of 1,848,458, as against 1,505,983 tons in 1895-96. The total receipts in 1896-97 amounted to £50,842, and expenses £103,239. In 1897-98 the number of vessels passed through was 23,108, with net carrying capacity of 2,480,795 register tons.

Shipping, Post-Office and Telegraph. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins, see Index.

NOTE.—For further information see this "Year Book," Volumes I, II, and III.

* In addition there were imported 66,269 kilogrammes and exported 27 kilogrammes of gold and silver, value not stated.

COINAGE.

The following statement shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Copper.	Total.
1894.....	157,282.1	4,487.2	843.9	373.4	162,986.6
1895.....	107,514.0	7,672.4	181.6	340.9	115,708.9
1896.....	107,701.8	11,411.6	1,522.0	443.2	121,078.6
1897.....	126,662.4	.....	1,479.5	206.3	128,348.2
Total since 1872.....	3,108,180.9	507,629.9	54,184.9	13,444.9	3,683,399.6
Withdrawn.....	6,226.0	13,405.1	3.2	0.1	19,635.0
Surplus.....	3,101,954.9	494,224.8	54,181.7	13,444.9	3,663,766.4

NOTENBANKEN.

The following statement shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks of the Empire, in thousands of marks:

Year.	Banks.	Liabilities				Assets			
		Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Note Circulation.	Total, including Other Liabilities.	Coin and Bullion.	Notes of State and Other Banks.	Bills.	Total, including Other Assets.
1890.....	13	231,225	42,701	1,196,976	1,902,470	871,960	48,258	771,243	1,917,404
1891.....	9	221,815	43,547	1,179,387	1,956,809	965,025	48,161	745,264	1,974,598
1892.....	9	222,194	45,500	1,194,019	2,037,806	1,017,428	51,521	769,451	2,047,521
1893.....	9	222,672	46,026	1,158,320	1,952,739	921,735	49,931	790,870	1,962,984
1894.....	8	219,672	45,966	1,173,629	2,018,120	1,018,488	52,710	756,160	2,022,199
1895.....	8	219,672	46,229	1,273,799	2,140,014	1,062,226	56,898	790,673	2,141,019

THE REICHSBANK.

The following statement shows the condition of the Imperial Bank, in thousands of pounds sterling, at the dates named:

	Aug. 31, 1897.	Aug. 22, 1897.	Aug. 31, 1898.		Aug. 31, 1897.	Aug. 23, 1897.	Aug. 31, 1898.
Assets.				Liabilities.			
Coin and bullion.....	£43,240	£44,504	£45,133	Notes in circulation....	£53,534	£51,546	£52,257
Discounts & advances..	39,359	37,264	33,613	Current accounts.....	25,715	26,582	25,523

The following table shows the annual transactions of the Bank since its foundation, for the years named, in thousands of marks:

Year.	—Purchase of Bills of Exchange—					
	Total Transactions.	Local Bills.	Consignment or Commission.	Foreign Bills.	Loans on Securities.	Purchase of Gold.
1876.....	36,484,831	1,107,182	3,015,650	17,633	467,207	46,389
1880.....	52,193,508	1,084,108	2,450,887	57,352	839,702	46,210
1890.....	108,595,413	1,847,462	3,578,027	63,971	1,315,176	87,967
1895.....	121,313,107	2,022,214	3,144,119	54,013	1,110,936	55,276
1896.....	131,499,193	2,491,338	3,743,034	54,421	1,428,201	62,032
1897.....	142,110,611	2,569,244	4,037,847	54,065	1,552,936	123,954

Year.	Account with Empire and Federal States.			Admin-istrative Ex-penses.	Added to Reserve Fund.	Divi-dends Paid.	Number Employees.
	Endorse-ments.	Am't Val-u-able Securities in care of Bank.	Nominal Am't Val-u-able Securities in care of Bank.				
1876.....	16,211,245	2,070,124	424,129	5,399	977	6½	1,004
1880.....	35,234,255	1,372,195	866,470	5,400	896	6.	1,155
1890.....	79,749,502	4,054,453	2,198,091	7,431	3,068	8.81	1,507
1895.....	93,696,269	4,232,918	2,721,026	9,685	997	5.88	1,819
1896.....	98,249,164	11,558,143	2,798,111	9,527	997	7.50	1,894
1897.....	103,902,571	15,154,740	2,768,642	10,259	....	7.92	1,898

ISSUES OF SECURITIES.

The *Deutsche Oekonomist* publishes a report on the issue of foreign loans in Germany. The capital raised is stated as follows, in millions of marks:

1896.....	1,896	1890.....	1,520
1895.....	1,375	1889.....	1,745
1894.....	1,429	1888.....	1,965
1893.....	1,296	1887.....	1,008
1892.....	1,016	1886.....	1,015
1891.....	1,217	1885.....	899

A detailed statement of these issues shows as follows, in millions of marks:

	1895		1894		1893		1892	
	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.	Nomi- nal Value.	Mar- ket Value.
German Loans.								
Government.....	41.45	42.69	226.00	202.51	401.00	356.69	369.50	313.90
Municipal.....	95.31	96.79	94.75	92.85	82.13	79.79	56.13	55.17
Mortgage.....	500.00	500.00	559.64	559.64	349.89	342.82	437.87	437.87
Railway bonds.....	5.50	5.56	7.76	7.95	2.05	2.08	3.70	3.75
Industrial bonds.....	40.43	39.97	48.85	50.21	68.60	68.91	13.09	13.28
Railway shares.....	2.35	2.62	1.40	1.82	4.29	4.59	4.82	4.29
Bank shares.....	112.99	143.12	31.59	36.17	21.59	34.02	2.00	2.51
Insurance shares.....	2.50	2.72	2.00	5.12	1.75	2.58	.....	.....
Industrial shares....	161.17	223.25	60.28	79.00	19.55	25.23	12.89	14.77
	961.70	1,066.72	1,081.77	1,035.31	950.59	923.76	900.00	844.55
Foreign Loans.								
State.....	76.50	73.10	200.41	188.59	304.00	304.31	89.25	83.77
Municipal.....	26.00	24.83	6.75	6.85	.....	.....	14.03	13.99
Mortgage.....	46.92	46.54	.....	.....	9.78	9.79	4.82	4.29
Railway bonds.....	158.22	155.85	152.70	142.51	62.36	62.38	106.99	65.64
Industrial bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway shares.....	4.00	5.21	24.95	31.03	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Bank shares.....	5.20	9.11	3.20	4.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial shares....	2.50	3.26	8.10	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	319.34	317.90	396.31	384.99	376.14	342.48	218.79	171.69
Total.....	1,281.04	1,374.62	1,420.08	1,429.30	1,326.83	1,266.24	1,118.79	1,016.24

The creation of limited-liability companies is recorded by the same authority, as follows: In 1892, number of companies, 63; capital, 28,664,700 marks. In 1893, number, 162; capital, 68,667,464 marks. In 1894, number, 254; capital, 112,456,000 marks. In 1895, number, 297; capital, 149,711,100. In 1896, number, 376; capital, 128,483,700 marks.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Area and Population.

The area and total number of inhabitants (civil and military) of the Monarchy are given as follows in the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1880 and 1890:

	Area English Square Miles.	Dec. 31, 1880.	Population, Dec. 31, 1890—		Total.	Popula- tion per Sq. Mile. 1890.
			Male.	Female.		
Austria.....	115,903	22,144,244	11,689,129	12,206,284	23,895,413	203
Hungary.....	125,039	15,739,375	8,667,971	8,795,502	17,463,473	139
Total, Austria-Hungary...	240,942	37,883,619	20,357,100	21,001,786	41,358,886	171

For details of the various provinces see "Commercial Year Book," Volume II or III.

OCCUPATIONS OF INHABITANTS.

In Austria, in 1890:

Occupations.	Masters, etc.	Employed.	Members of Families, etc.	Total.	Percentage.
Agriculture, forestry, etc.....	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,882,156	13,351,379	55.86
Mining, smelting, etc.....	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697	5.2
Machine-making.....	20,938	58,802	112,612	190,352	0.8
Building.....	35,926	257,653	445,533	739,112	3.1
Textile industries.....	43,001	405,201	362,868	811,070	3.4
Foods and drinks.....	132,212	225,499	550,132	1,007,843	4.2
Clothing.....	218,706	385,111	551,166	1,154,983	4.8
Other industries.....	81,642	395,608	534,208	1,011,453	4.2
Banking, insurance, etc.....	2,372	18,573	31,713	47,678	0.2
Trade.....	292,285	340,874	849,395	1,482,454	6.2
Transport.....	19,920	143,509	289,212	535,181	2.4
Active army.....	.....	187,507	24,126	211,633	0.9
State officials.....	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563	2.9
Other occupations.....	20,841	27,644	60,312	108,717	0.4
Rentiers, etc.....	551,159	12,562	325,680	889,381	3.7
In institutions, etc.....	241,064	.....	.....	241,064	1.0
Without occupation.....	69,773	.....	53,990	125,763	0.5
Total.....	3,842,640	9,726,647	10,326,126	23,897,413	

In Hungary, 1890:

Occupations.	Earning.	Supported.	Total.	Per- centage.
Connected with learning.....	123,663	291,476	420,139	2.4
Servants in occupations connected with learning	36,426	70,509	106,935	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, etc.....	4,474,653	6,410,791	10,905,444	62.4
Mining industry and communications.....	1,210,473	1,719,716	2,960,189	16.9
Pensioners' assistants.....	129,362	104,334	273,696	1.6
Day laborers.....	1,242,284	1,196,155	2,438,439	13.9
Soldiers, gendarmes.....	114,393	17,205	131,598	0.8
Other occupations.....	44,351	52,291	96,642	0.5
Unknown occupations.....	9,329	81,918	91,247	0.5
Supported by the Government.....	.....	69,515	69,515	0.4
Total.....	7,389,914	10,073,877	17,463,791	

EMIGRATION.

The emigration statistics for Austria-Hungary are shown as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total emigrants.....	74,002	81,407	74,947	69,544	25,566	66,101
To North America.....	63,119	70,711	69,980	65,378	22,985	50,951
To Argentina.....	1,918	263	552	685	440	549
To Brazil.....	1,304	4,246	574	2,737	754	10,511

Fiscal Affairs.

The sources of revenue are indicated by the following budget estimates, for the common affairs of the Monarchy, for the year 1898:

	Florins.		Florins.
Foreign Affairs.....	132,000	Hungary's 2 per cent.....	2,093,737
War and Marine.....	2,860,372	Austria's quota.....	71,883,785
Finance.....	5,967	Hungary's quota.....	80,807,338
Board of Control.....	938		
Surplus from customs.....	53,598,890	Total.....	161,185,025

The branches of expenditure are shown in the following budget estimates for 1898:

	Ordinary. Florins.	Extraordinary. Florins.	Total. Florins.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	4,087,500	77,400	4,144,900
Ministry of War } Army.....	128,194,798	11,989,407	140,175,200
Ministry of War } Marine.....	10,663,060	8,918,200	14,581,260
Ministry of Finance.....	2,134,307	11,900	2,146,207
Board of Control.....	137,458	.....	137,458
Total.....	145,197,118	15,987,907	161,185,025

The income and expenditure of the Monarchy were as follows (in thousands of florins):

	1880. Florins.	1890. Florins.	1892. Florins.	1893. Florins.	1894. Florins.	1895. Florins.
Austria.						
Expenditure—						
Total in cash.....	432,075	559,598	610,666	629,873	691,932	743,670
Total in bills.....	41,303	88,437	125,535	420,210	27,651	65,715
Total.....	473,378	648,035	736,201	1,050,023	719,583	809,385
Revenue—						
Total in cash.....	445,935	582,163	617,697	659,163	688,060	759,544
Total in bills.....	37,428	88,457	125,535	399,181	24,684	67,650
Total.....	483,363	670,620	743,232	1,058,344	712,734	827,194
Hungary.						
Expenditure—						
Ordinary.....	272,981	323,796	381,031	435,967	529,062	445,967
Transitory.....	7,551	39,789	*82,790	*547,079	37,894	15,795
Investments.....	6,508	18,629	24,193	36,141	31,109	47,261
Extraordinary expenditure.....	2,809	4,688	6,931	6,543	6,623	6,920
Total.....	289,849	386,902	494,947	1,025,630	504,513	515,943
Revenue—						
Ordinary.....	214,822	373,223	466,016	475,235	477,408	500,574
Transitory.....	17,529	43,930	*99,218	*558,951	53,702	17,625
Extraordinary.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	262,435	420,173	565,234	1,034,186	531,110	518,199

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the growth of the debt of the Monarchy in thousands of florins:

	1880.	1890.	1895.	1896.	1897.
General debt.....	2,755,828	2,761,667	2,766,183	2,715,026	2,762,752
Austria's special debt.....	408,616	1,068,813	1,435,338	1,437,137	1,490,373
Hungary's special debt.....	1,063,834	1,793,484	2,144,786	2,167,498	2,177,685
Total.....	4,228,278	5,613,964	6,346,307	6,355,661	6,430,810

There is also to be reckoned a common floating debt amounting in December, 1896, to 138,919,109 florins. The cost of the general debt in 1897 was estimated at 128,799,554 florins, of which 96,488,901 florins was borne by Austria, and 30,310,953 florins by Hungary. The cost of the "special debt" of Austria was estimated at 71,649,258 million florins.

* The great sum of transitory revenue and expenditure is the result of the financial operation for the regulation of the standard of money. The gold-buying of the Government for this purpose represented 77.3 million florins.

Agriculture.

The products of the soil in Austria and Hungary were as follows:

	Austria, 1896		Hungary, 1896	
	Area in Hectares.	Produce in Hectolitres.	Area in Hectares.	Produce in Hectolitres.
Wheat.....	1,059,000	15,507,000	3,371,000	56,349,000
Barley.....	1,173,000	19,318,000	1,079,000	21,448,000
Oats.....	1,917,000	36,727,000	1,030,000	26,341,000
Rye.....	1,836,000	27,074,000	1,136,000	18,120,000
Pulse.....	308,000	3,784,000	.....	.....
Buckwheat.....	277,000	1,811,000	.....	.....
Maize.....	346,000	6,164,000	2,448,000	51,620,000
Other cereals.....	94,000	1,530,000	148,000	2,509,000
Total.....	7,015,900	111,915,000	9,212,000	176,887,000

Austria produced, in 1896, 88,180,000 quintals of potatoes, and Hungary 35,644,000; of sugar beet Austria produced 59,348,000 quintals, and Hungary 15,469,000; beet (other), Austria, 24,426,000, and Hungary 31,169,000.

The produce of the vineyards in Austria in 1896 was 8,485,000 hectolitres; tobacco, 66,000 quintals; 100,000 quintals hops, 221,000 quintals hemp, and 394,000 quintals flax.

In 1891 the amount of beer produced in Austria-Hungary was 14,253,000 hectolitres; in 1892, 15,557,000 hectolitres; in 1893, 16,261,000 hectolitres; and in 1894, 16,772,000 hectolitres.

NOTE.—1 hectare = 2.47 acres. 1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels. 1 metre-centner = 110.23 pounds avoirdupois. 1 hectolitre = 26.417 gallons.

Mineral Products.

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and furnace products of Austria and Hungary in 1896:

	Austria		Hungary	
	Tons (Metric).	Florins.	Tons (Metric).	Florins.
Coal.....	9,899,522	35,254,925	1,182,625	5,845,791
Lignite.....	18,882,537	36,227,608	3,773,728	12,472,766
Copper ore.....	6,823	273,209	.....	.....
Copper.....	1,101	552,954	160	77,260
Graphite.....	35,972	1,216,458	.....	.....
Iron ore.....	1,448,615	3,446,479	.....	.....
Lead ore.....	14,563	1,058,504	.....	.....
Salt.....	306,933	22,985,353	169,395	18,451,000
Silver ore.....	18,701	1,921,533	.....	.....
Quicksilver ore.....	83,305	778,455	.....	.....
Zinc ore.....	26,887	474,033	.....	.....
Iron, pig.....	693,188	23,737,250	384,345	11,942,008
Lead.....	9,769	1,527,216	1,911	240,520
Litharge.....	1,738	271,543	466	77,096
Quicksilver.....	564	1,149,695	*1,100	2,236
Silver (kilogrammes).....	39,904	2,140,913	19,639	1,173,625
Zinc.....	6,888	1,285,391	.....	.....
Briquettes.....	.....	.....	31,179	247,314
Gold (kilogrammes).....	.....	.....	3,208	5,259,855

In 1897, Hungary produced 1,150,000 tons of coal and 4,130,000 tons lignite. In Austria-Hungary the output of pig iron in 1897 was 1,205,000 tons, and steel, 553,000 tons.

The following statement shows the production, imports, exports, and consumption of pig iron in Austria-Hungary, in metric tons:

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Total.	Exports.	Consumption.
1892.....	940,646	68,096	1,006,743	11,569	995,172
1893.....	982,692	75,621	1,058,314	12,640	1,065,853
1894.....	1,072,357	138,849	1,211,206	11,582	1,199,622
1895.....	1,103,072	175,400	1,278,472	9,185	1,268,686
1896.....	1,077,533	148,217	1,225,750	11,712	1,214,038

Foreign Commerce.

The entire commerce, comprising imports and exports of merchandise (specie excluded) and specie, together with customs receipts, is shown as follows, in millions of florins:

	Merchandise		Specie		Customs.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
1890.....	581.3	658.4	32.1	22.5	26.1
1895.....	545.7	663.3	12.2	8.7	39.9
1896.....	567.2	767.1	43.5	4.3	40.5
1893.....	519.7	785.2	150.4	20.3	49.0
1894.....	679.2	777.0	37.7	27.5	52.3
1895.....	727.4	742.5	51.3	21.9	53.4
1896.....	728.8	785.7	68.5	42.4	51.8

* Kilogrammes.

The imports and exports of merchandise are shown as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.			Imports.		Exports.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Colonial commodities.....	42.1	30.0	1.5	1.8	Flax, hemp, jute, and textiles	20.7	23.4	18.6	18.0
Fruits, Southern.....	11.7	11.7	0.1	0.1	Wool, yarn, and textiles.....	75.6	71.5	32.0	31.4
Sugar.....	0.4	0.1	73.0	61.7	Silk and silk goods.....	34.5	38.6	16.6	16.3
Tobacco.....	32.4	23.4	1.0	1.6	Clothes and millinery.....	8.4	7.9	21.3	19.4
Grain, flour, rice, etc.....	19.6	50.0	69.9	68.1	Paper and paper wares.....	7.4	8.3	18.1	18.5
Vegetables, fruits, etc.....	23.6	27.3	32.1	27.4	Leather, hides, prepared.....	21.8	23.0	42.4	40.0
Animals, slaughter & draught	12.7	14.8	46.2	45.8	Wood and bone articles.....	6.0	5.7	20.8	21.2
do., other.....	5.4	5.9	10.4	11.8	Glass and glassware.....	2.2	2.3	25.0	23.0
do., products.....	42.7	44.8	70.7	72.6	Works in stone.....	15.7	13.8	8.8	8.3
Grease.....	9.6	14.1	5.9	5.2	Pottery.....	3.3	3.2	8.6	8.2
Oils, fatty.....	8.1	8.9	0.6	0.5	Iron and ironware.....	17.8	19.0	13.8	12.8
Beverages.....	14.4	20.7	21.7	19.7	Metals and metal ware.....	21.2	22.8	12.4	11.6
Alimentary preparations.....	10.4	9.4	2.5	2.9	Machinery, and parts of.....	21.4	19.6	8.4	4.4
Coal and fuel.....	42.7	41.8	104.9	117.4	Precious metals and coin.....	68.5	99.2	42.4	51.4
Mineral matter.....	9.6	10.4	11.5	11.8	Chemicals.....	9.0	10.7	4.2	4.7
Pigments & tanning materials	11.9	11.3	8.8	7.4	Instruments, clocks, hardw'.	18.7	20.1	27.2	25.1
Cotton, yarn, and textiles.....	70.1	69.6	10.2	12.1	Objects of literature and art.	20.7	21.9	9.5	10.1

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The values of the imports and exports as between the United States and Austria-Hungary for the years ending June 30 were as follows:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into the United States...	\$10,054,000	\$8,896,000	\$6,510,000	\$7,644,000	\$8,158,000	\$4,718,000
Exports from the United States..	571,000	527,000	2,123,000	2,440,000	4,023,000	5,698,000

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, were as follows: Copper, \$482,150; cotton, unmanufactured, \$648,727; rosin and turpentine, \$103,295; mineral oils, \$100,380; cottonseed oil, \$425,095. The exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$557,418; buttons and button forms, \$517,335; earthen, stone, and china ware, \$782,905; flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of, \$500,751; glass and glassware, \$396,424; leather, and manufactures of, \$406,705; malt liquors, \$113,596; metals, and manufactures of, \$194,338; silk, manufactures of, \$203,680; sugar, beet, \$381,283; wood, manufactures of, \$101,640; wool cloths, \$157,663.

Foreign Movement of Precious Metals.

	—Gold Coin and Bullion—		—Silver Coin and Bullion—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$18,973,001	\$1,733,941	\$1,329,588	\$44,511
1891.....	17,149,500	4,072,418	1,852,808	974,604
1892.....	30,107,622	1,153,446	3,609,472	1,738,086
1893.....	68,933,160	6,291,299	3,699,668	1,865,102
1894.....	22,292,000	18,951,806	4,729,927	3,073,648
1895.....	27,645,392	11,617,791	1,395,738	1,097,257
1896.....	24,711,754	13,672,619	3,032,310	3,470,300

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.*

The issues from the Austro-Hungarian mint and the value of coin in circulation for 1896 are shown as follows, in florins: Gold—Four-ducat, 1,313,659; single ducat, 2,229,397; twenty and ten crown, 80,116,220. Silver—Levantine thalers, 6,455,600 (pieces); single crown, 4,022,871; bronze two and single heller, 1,072,942; State notes in circulation, 138,949,109; Austro-Hungarian bank notes in circulation, 659,726,360.

For the years 1891 to 1896 consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 35, and earlier years, Volumes I and II.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Of the total value of 385,506,000 florins, 232,342,000 florins were for Austria proper, and 153,164,000 florins for Hungary.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, in thousands of florins:

	Liabilities				Assets			
	Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Note Circulation.	Mortgages.	Cash.	Dis-counted Bills, etc.	State Loan.	Other Loans.
1890.....	90,000	18,967	445,984	107,366	244,490	166,619	73,170	114,273
1894.....	90,000	32,521	507,808	128,611	307,005	180,254	76,858	131,505
1895.....	90,000	32,458	619,854	128,541	377,251	219,474	76,322	134,290
1896.....	90,000	32,499	659,726	133,483	448,277	217,592	76,093	138,790

* For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, page 113, "Banking," and page 63, "Monetary System."

The transactions of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1895 amounted to 2,532 million florins, against 2,311 millions in 1894; the discounts were 1,250 millions, against 1,076 millions the preceding year. At the close of 1895 the coin and bullion in the Bank amounted to 383 million florins, of which 250 millions consisted of gold, 127 millions silver, and 6¼ millions gold bills.

JOINT-STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKS.

The following are statistics for December 31, 1895, of the 54 Austrian, and for 1894 of the 241 Hungarian, joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of florins:

	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Liabilities			Total, in- cluding Others.
				Bills, etc., in Cir- culation.	Credit Accounts Current.	Mort- gages.	
Austria.....	233,278	217,315	71,795	227,582	534,871	666,876	1,790,432
Hungary.....	80,155	75,888	13,842	14,804	116,518	47,530	478,378

	Bank and Credit Notes.	Mortgage Loans.	Assets		Total, including Others.
			Debit Accounts Current.	Cash in Hand.	
Austria.....	237,421	670,352	597,800	43,661	1,790,432
Hungary.....	127,576	84,796	136,338	9,979	478,378

In 1895 the number of savings-banks in Austria was 488, with 2,877,154 depositors and 1,597,619,000 florins; Hungary, in 1894, 595 banks, with 547,253,000 florins deposits.

The post-office savings-banks in Austria numbered 5,592 in 1896, with 1,205,793 depositors and 113,846,985 florins of deposits. Hungary, in 1896, had 4,019 banks, 296,597 depositors, and 10,427,000 florins deposits.

N. B.—For full particulars of "Monetary System" see "Commercial Year Book," Volume I, page 63.

ITALY.

Area and Population.

At the census of December 31, 1881, the area was about 96,500 square miles, with a population of 21,777,334. According to the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area of the kingdom was, as now, 114,410, the population aggregating respectively 26,801,164 and 28,456,928. The estimated population for 1894 was 30,918,663 and 279.45 inhabitants per square mile.

The increase in population from 1800 to 1881 (census figures) is shown as follows:

1800.	1825.	1848.	1861.	1871.	1881.
18,124,000	19,727,000	23,617,000	25,000,000	26,900,000	28,460,000

The estimated population on December 31, 1896, was 31,290,490, or 282.8 inhabitants per square mile.

At the time of the census of 1881 the resident or legal population was 28,953,490. The number of foreigners was 59,956: 16,092 were Austrians, 12,104 Swiss, 10,781 French, 7,302 English, 5,234 Germans, 1,387 Russians, 1,286 Americans (United States), 1,212 Greeks, 922 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes, and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS IN 1881.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculture.....	5,124,431	3,048,951	8,173,382
Raising of animals and apiculture.....	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture.....	58,914	14,925	73,839
Sylviculture.....	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase.....	47,901	340	48,241
Mining.....	58,937	575	59,512
Mineral industry.....	755	.....	755
Industrial productions.....	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, etc.....	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce.....	246,818	36,155	279,773
Transport.....	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners.....	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employees and domestics.....	265,905	447,800	713,405
National defense.....	160,155	.....	160,155
Civil administration.....	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship.....	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice.....	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service.....	41,333	15,384	56,717
Instruction.....	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, etc.....	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science.....	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers.....	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, etc.....	121,562	8,297	129,859
Prisoners, paupers, etc.....	73,188	56,493	129,681
Students, housekeepers, etc.....	582,407	4,143,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated.....	725,284	856,091	1,580,975
Total.....	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Mulhall estimates the number of employed in 1895 as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Ratio.
Agriculture.....	4,350,000	2,490,000	6,840,000	52.6
Manufactures.....	1,880,000	1,550,000	3,430,000	26.4
Commerce.....	510,000	110,000	620,000	4.8
Professions, etc.....	1,270,000	900,000	2,170,000	16.2
Total.....	8,010,000	5,050,000	13,060,000	100.0

EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Europe.....	100,269	103,885	107,025	104,482	110,759	105,273	109,490
North Africa.....	2,020	2,131	2,317	3,119	2,390	3,063	3,227
America—							
United States.....	48,019	44,359	42,953	49,765	31,968	37,851	52,245
Canada.....	163	163	211	382	806	783	
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America.....	926	2,036	1,342	1,088	1,204	1,688	1,606
Brazil.....	16,233	108,414	36,448	45,324	41,628	98,090	74,693
Chili and Peru.....	3,334	896	734	657	192	461	633
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.....	41,352	27,542	23,542	36,212	34,383	43,494	57,266
America (country not named)....	4,553	3,062	3,577	4,871	1,579	1,532	5,638
Other countries.....	548	1,143	518	851	719	926	1,329
Total.....	217,244	293,631	223,667	246,751	225,323	293,181	306,127

Fiscal Affairs.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years named, ending June 30, the budget estimates being given for the last two years:

Years.	Total Revenue. Lire.	Total Expenditure. Lire.	Difference. Lire.
1889-90.....	1,903,170,131	1,879,636,023	Inc. 23,534,108
1891-92.....	1,747,951,589	1,795,060,394	Dec. 48,138,805
1892-93.....	1,748,429,655	1,739,085,890	Inc. 9,343,765
1893-94.....	1,853,294,087	1,912,149,991	Dec. 58,855,904
1894-95.....	1,807,372,533	1,806,963,455	Inc. 409,078
1895-96.....	1,839,753,509	1,841,356,659	Inc. 1,603,150
1896-97.....	1,727,979,187	1,712,571,496	Inc. 15,407,721
1897-98.....	1,690,154,121	1,555,779,746	Inc. 134,374,375

PUBLIC DEBT.

The capital of the outstanding public debt for the year ending June 30, 1896, was 12,732,392,000 lire, divided as follows: Consolidated, 9,587,111,000 lire; redeemable, 2,782,451,000 lire; treasury bonds, 288,298,000 lire; miscellaneous, 430,000,000 lire; total, 8,087,860,000 lire, from which deduct bonds and securities in possession of treasury, 355,468,000 lire.

The interest on the public debt is classified as follows for the year ending June 30, 1896: Consolidated, 470,578,000 lire; redeemable, 114,655,000 lire; treasury bonds, 11,070,000 lire; miscellaneous, 911,000 lire; total, 597,214,000 lire; less interest on securities held by the treasury, 2,246,000 lire, or total of 594,968,000 lire.

Customs Imposts.

The following statement shows the customs duties in lire, collected for the years 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Import duties.....	235,951,732	220,893,193	Stamp tax.....	1,070,619	1,100,022
Export duties.....	3,784,696	1,049,779	Navigation tax.....	6,323,078	6,920,681
Extra tax on m'fr'd merchandise.....	2,496,380	2,796,300	Divers products.....	1,393,290	2,625,842
			Total.....	250,999,785	235,385,817

Agriculture and Mineral Production.

The area of Italy comprises 28,653,900 hectares. Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70.6 per cent.) are productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16.2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13.2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. The agricultural condition of the country is shown in the following table:

	Area under Cultivation			Produce		
	1893. Hectares.	1894. Hectares.	1895. Hectares.	1893. Hectol's.	1894. Hectol's.	1895. Hectol's.
Wheat.....	4,556,000	4,574,000	4,593,000	47,654,000	42,850,000	41,499,000
Maize.....	1,920,000	1,901,000	1,967,000	29,168,000	21,004,000	24,838,000
Oats.....	458,000	466,000	474,000	6,430,000	6,000,000	6,764,000
Barley.....	823,000	303,000	297,000	2,792,000	2,938,000	2,620,000
Rye.....	145,000	142,000	137,000	1,585,000	1,518,000	1,413,000
Rice.....	162,000	165,000	163,000	4,850,000	5,738,000	5,994,000
Pulse.....	861,000	856,000	849,000	4,082,000	4,555,000	4,080,000
				Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Hemp.....	101,000	105,000	105,000	675,000	795,000	580,000
Flax.....	52,000	52,000	52,000	169,000	187,000	203,000
Potatoes.....	198,000	200,000	206,000	8,089,000	6,214,000	7,022,000
Chestnuts.....	412,000	410,000	412,000	2,647,000	1,920,000	2,128,000
				Hectol's.	Hectol's.	Hectol's.
Wine.....	3,435,000	3,451,000	3,462,000	32,164,000	25,817,000	24,246,000
Olive oil.....	1,061,000	1,044,000	.....	2,941,000	2,120,000	2,261,000
				Kilogr's.	Kilogr's.	Kilogr's.
Tobacco.....	4,314	4,658	5,240	6,079,710	5,877,229	6,743,000
Silk cocoons.....	.....	.....	.....	47,624,000	43,128,000	41,152,000
	Plants.	Plants.	Plants.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Acid fruits.....	17,176,000	16,933,000	.....	3,320,400,000	3,549,900,000	2,718,300,000

1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds. 1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 hectolitre = 2.8375 bushels. 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds. 1 hectolitre = 26.417 gallons.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1895 there were 550,048 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The total weight of the cocoon harvest was: In 1890, 89,886,800 lbs.; in 1891, 85,494,748 lbs.; in 1892, 69,283,000 lbs.; in 1893, 104,991,990 lbs.; in 1894, 95,073,000 lbs.; in 1895, 90,723,700 lbs.

According to last census, the whole agricultural population was computed to be 14,900,000, including women.

The average values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are, in round numbers: Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, etc., 2,873,000,000 lire; animals, wool, milk, cocoons, etc., 1,424,000,000 lire; forest yield, 88,000,000 lire; total, 4,385,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, etc., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 80,000,000 lire annually.

The total wine crop in Italy for the year 1894 amounted to 25,816,588 hectolitres; 1895, 24,245,836 hectolitres; 1896, 21,873,082 (provisional figures).

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The chief mineral production for 1896 was as follows, in metric tons and dollars (U. S.): Copper ore, 90,408 tons, valued at \$424,719; iron ore, 203,966 tons, value \$507,973; lead ore, 33,545 tons, value \$362,865; zinc ore, 118,171 tons, value \$1,498,120.

Products are: Brickettes, 422,409 tons, value \$2,061,645; copper and alloys, 10,319 tons, value \$3,426,050; iron, cast, 15,321 tons, value \$52,004; iron, pig, 139,991 tons, value \$6,606,951; lead, 20,786 tons, value \$1,162,469; salt, sea, 422,565 tons, value \$850,072; silver, 38,075 kilograms, value \$882,228; steel, 65,965 tons, value \$4,874,539; sulphur, refined, 71,072 tons, value \$1,188,447; sulphur, ground, 89,292 tons, value \$1,602,797.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table exhibits the total imports and exports, the precious metals (uncoined silver excluded), and merchandise (special commerce) for the years given:

Year.	Imports			Exports		
	Total. Lire.	Precious Metals. Lire.	Merchandise. Lire.	Total. Lire.	Precious Metals. Lire.	Merchandise. Lire.
1890.....	1,377,286,433	57,648,000	1,319,638,433	962,600,353	66,655,100	895,945,253
1891.....	1,180,871,283	54,286,700	1,126,584,583	939,509,555	62,709,400	876,800,155
1892.....	1,214,299,904	43,971,600	1,170,328,304	1,011,802,478	53,907,100	957,895,378
1893.....	1,233,163,000	43,014,800	1,190,148,200	1,058,298,248	94,173,900	964,124,348
1894.....	1,202,757,142	108,135,700	1,094,621,442	1,057,182,039	31,517,700	1,025,664,339
1895.....	1,194,551,799	7,298,400	1,187,253,399	1,058,579,763	21,302,100	1,038,277,663
1896.....	1,184,548,193	10,280,800	1,174,267,393	1,129,806,698	19,916,900	1,109,889,798
1897.....	1,209,927,427	8,676,200	1,201,253,227	1,138,947,214	23,006,400	1,115,850,814

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CLASSES.

	Imports		Exports	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Raw materials.....	\$87,306,736	\$89,617,647	\$33,751,363	\$33,881,490
Materials prepared for manufacture.....	46,679,538	44,231,418	71,160,874	64,686,969
Manufactured products.....	48,301,683	44,345,510	35,623,224	42,638,165
Food supplies.....	46,874,549	48,786,299	59,750,468	61,905,559
Total.....	\$229,162,506	\$226,980,874	\$209,285,939	\$208,012,189

The leading imports and exports for the years 1895 and 1896 are shown as follows, in thousands of lire:

Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.		1896.
Grain, wheat.....	95,383	Silk, raw and thrown.....	296,035
Cotton, raw.....	96,717	Silk, waste.....	22,633
Coal.....	86,096	Silk, manufactures.....	20,689
Timber for building.....	31,017	Silk, cocoons.....	4,334
Sugar, raw.....	19,447	Wine in casks.....	48,551
Sugar, refined.....	319	Oil, olive.....	46,388
Wool, raw.....	29,994	Fruit (fresh).....	48,284
Machinery.....	35,465	Eggs.....	32,083
Silk, unbleached, raw, or twisted.....	74,237	Coral, manufactured.....	21,943
Fish, of all sorts.....	31,596	Hemp and flax, raw.....	40,507
Iron in bars, 1st fusion.....	11,459	Sulphur, unrefined and re- fined.....	20,642
Coffee.....	28,792	Rice.....	12,393
Silk, manufactures of.....	22,264	Cotton, raw.....	1,762
Linen and hemp yarn.....	13,305	Marble.....	9,048
Hides, raw and dried.....	35,060	Meat, fresh and salted.....	17,511
Cheese.....	11,115	Skins, raw.....	21,302
Tobacco leaf.....	24,341	Straw plaiting.....	6,401
Cotton, unbleached.....	2,941	Dyeing and tanning stuffs..	12,070
Cotton, bleached.....	1,847	Animals, cattle.....	18,727
Cotton, colored and dyed.....	2,057	Animals, horses.....	1,915
Cotton, printed.....	6,376	Animals, swine.....	3,878
Horses.....	20,198	Zinc ore.....	8,242
Cotton yarn.....	2,273	Lead ore.....	1,060
Oil, mineral, refined.....	12,408	Grain, wheat.....	60
Rice.....	13	Grain, other.....	7,473
Railway materials.....	830		
Indigo.....	4,098		
Oil, olive.....	4,643		
Silkworms' eggs, on cards...	2,170		

The imports from and exports to (special commerce) the leading countries are given below in thousands of lire:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
France.....	196,794	164,101	137,263	153,816	141,167	157,569
United Kingdom.....	250,706	234,703	229,990	124,312	115,632	110,557
Austria.....	123,897	135,045	135,174	127,528	117,308	126,029
Germany.....	141,761	146,779	146,672	150,620	175,948	166,187
Russia.....	71,894	103,848	118,844	13,822	12,680	12,783
Switzerland.....	66,995	45,962	45,367	210,254	193,607	173,161
United States and Canada.....	109,859	124,182	121,570	91,197	101,846	88,453
Turkey, Servia, Roumania.....	15,433	31,550	42,734	18,434	20,576	17,956
Belgium.....	81,730	27,562	27,923	23,778	18,527	19,006
Argentine Republic.....	20,573	25,638	27,431	29,565	35,633	57,375
Central America.....	7,770	2,411	5,081	1,919	1,121	4,913
British Possessions in Asia.....	74,645	59,473	66,667	13,533	19,636	25,509
Egypt.....	21,181	9,321	5,541	10,604	12,238	14,386
Spain and Gibraltar.....	10,781	11,345	9,573	12,747	11,851	12,990

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The values of the imports into the United States and of the exports from the United States to Italy for the years ending June 30 were as follows:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States..	\$26,250,241	\$18,006,075	\$20,851,761	\$22,142,487	\$19,067,195	\$20,390,291
Exports from United States..	13,019,539	13,910,620	16,363,425	19,148,606	21,502,423	23,270,858

The principal imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Argol, \$1,488,478; sulphur, \$1,536,551; fruits (lemons and oranges), \$5,941,855; hides and skins, \$843,548; matting (floor), \$684,888; oils (vegetable), \$946,722; cheese, \$475,940; silk (unmanufactured), \$4,587,761; wool, and manufactures of, \$533,467; silver, \$40. Exports from the United States were: Corn, \$583,268; cotton, \$10,533,062; refined mineral oils, \$1,829,177; tobacco (unmanufactured), \$2,874,478; wood, and manufactures of, \$714,956.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$1,913,325	\$3,817,212	1890.....	\$9,212,739	\$9,047,222
1891.....	2,316,000	3,184,500	1891.....	8,163,900	8,916,600
1892.....	4,173,109	6,710,037	1892.....	10,653,251	12,233,135
1893.....	2,899,208	14,964,167	1893.....	8,920,298	6,901,927
1894.....	3,579,320	4,578,867	1894.....	17,358,980	4,433,107
1895.....	1,080,427	3,262,472	1895.....	432,127	1,655,940
1896.....	1,106,006	2,748,610	1896.....	1,045,445	1,717,291

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Offices, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money and Circulation.

The money is the same as that of France, the lira being equal to 19.3 cents. The circulation of State and bank notes is shown as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.	1,000 Lire.
State notes.....	842,809	841,414	361,792	492,149	510,000	510,000
Bank notes*.....	1,126,440	1,188,385	1,221,634	1,126,598	1,085,675	1,069,233

Gold was coined to the value of 1,364,400 lire in 1890; 653,220 lire in 1891; 674,120 lire in 1892; 824,280 lire in 1893. No silver has been coined in recent years. In 1894 bronze pieces were coined to the amount of 3,790,978 lire; nickel, 17,780,200 lire; in 1895, nickel, 2,219,800 lire.

The total coinage from 1893 to the end of 1894 was: Gold, 426,332,990 lire; silver, 567,037,025 lire; nickel, 17,780,200 lire; bronze, 83,636,121 lire; total, 1,094,766,336 lire. The recoinage was 28,964,834 lire.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

NOTE.—For further information see this "Year Book," Volume I, pages 61-63.

* Including, for 1893, 9,182,000 lire; for 1894, 2,445,000 lire; and for 1895, 857,355 of notes of the Banca Romana (in liquidation).

Banking.

There are now only three banks of issue: The Banca d' Italia; the Banca di Napoli, and the Banca di Sicilia. In 1896 the condition of the three institutions combined was as follows, in thousands of lire:

	Assets.		Liabilities.
Cash and reserve.....	585,614	Capital.....	847,000
Bills.....	313,457	Notes in circulation.....	1,066,233
Credits.....	90,730	Accounts current.....	306,371
Deposits.....	1,475,044	Titles and valuables deposited.....	1,475,044
Various securities.....	920,150	Various.....	175,788
Total.....	3,384,995	Total.....	3,375,436

There are 759 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, with assets at the end of 1891 amounting to 754,072,665 lire, and liabilities 745,789,445 lire; 150 ordinary credit companies, with assets 1,726,911,882 lire, and liabilities 173,940,689 lire. Eleven agrarian credit companies had assets (1892) 49,812,389 lire, and liabilities 49,759,134 lire. There were 10 credit foncier companies with assets 1,071,378,107 lire, and liabilities 1,063,418,487 lire (1894).

SAVINGS-BANKS, ETC., 1896.

	Offices.	Depositors.	Total Deposits. Lire.	Deposits during Year. Lire.	Repayments during Year. Lire.
Post-office savings-banks.....	4,827	2,997,562	478,000,000	281,024,939	278,206,432
Ordinary savings-banks*.....	395	1,475,008	1,258,052,468	466,616,930	411,274,897
Co-operative savings-banks and ordinary credit companies*..	762	445,075	318,933,482	354,394,381	367,943,087

In 1896 the ordinary savings-banks had 1,588,412 depositors, their total deposits amounting to 1,343,723,104 lire.

* Figures are for the year 1893.

BELGIUM.

Area and Population.

The area of Belgium is 11,373 square miles. According to the census of 1890, the population was then 6,069,321; in 1880 it was 5,520,009; in 1870, 5,087,826; in 1860, 4,731,996; in 1850, 4,426,206; and in 1840, 4,072,619. The population per square mile in 1890 was 571.1; total population Dec. 31, 6,496,886.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS (1890).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mining and metal industries.....	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products.....	228,818	85,442	314,260
Industries connected with animal products.....	38,808	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries.....	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce.....	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations.....	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent.....	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total.....	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status.....	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total.....	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigration.....	21,458	20,741	21,774	21,086	24,655	23,476	24,501
Emigration.....	21,675	18,994	22,532	22,117	18,902	18,617	19,762
Excess of immigration..	Dec. 217	Inc. 1,747	Dec. 758	Dec. 431	Inc. 6,353	Inc. 4,859	Inc. 4,739

Fiscal Affairs.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditures, in thousands of francs, for the years indicated:

Year.	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
1870.....	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.	1,000 fr.
1870.....	190,537	14,905	205,442	191,844	25,064	216,908
1880.....	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1885.....	313,170	19,915	333,085	313,916	37,335	351,251
1890.....	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1894.....	352,900	42,589	395,485	353,340	49,219	402,559
1895.....	372,644	23,086	395,730	364,819	45,564	410,383
1896.....	385,996	91,737	477,733	386,174	55,064	441,238

The amended budget for the year 1897 was: Ordinary revenue, 386,023,178 francs, and ordinary expenditure, 386,295,842 francs.

The national liabilities in 1897 were: Share of the Netherlands debt, at 2½ per cent., 219,959,632 francs; loans at 3 per cent., 2,088,537,690 francs, and the floating debt (treasury bonds), 20,000,000 francs, making a total of 2,328,497,322 francs.

Agriculture.

Of the 2,945,715 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 67.34 per cent. are under cultivation, and 16.61 per cent. under forest, 7.88 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, etc. The agricultural population in 1890 numbered 1,190,319, or 21.77.

In 1890, the various agricultural products were distributed as follows (in hectares): Cereals, 934,663; peas, beans, etc., 33,093; sugar beet, 32,627; flax, 40,078; other ornamental plants, 24,070; root plants, 36,153; potatoes, 199,357; grasses, 536,000; heaths, brushwood, land not regularly cultivated, etc., 231,964; fallow, groves, orchards, etc., 146,592; forests, 489,423. The principal cereals were wheat, 275,981 hectares; oats, 249,486; rye, 277,640.

The estimated yield of the various crops in 1896 was as follows: Wheat, 7,238,595 hectolitres; barley, 1,445,616 hectolitres; oats, 8,477,118 hectolitres; rye, 7,422,135 hectolitres; potatoes, 81,679,940 quintals; beet (sugar), 9,374,551 quintals; beet (other), 9,814,386 quintals. In 1895, the yield of tobacco was 5,166,000 kilogrammes.

The total value of agricultural products in 1890 was 1,412,224,000 francs; and of animal produce, 238,752,390 francs. The net revenue from forests alone in 1890 was 4,830,884 francs.

In 1890 there were 271,974 horses, 1,332,615 horned cattle, 365,400 sheep, and 646,375 pigs.

1 hectare = 2.471 acres. 1 kilogramme = 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

Mining and Metals.

The production and value of coal were as follows:

	1880.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Tons (1,000).....	16,836	20,366	19,676	19,583	19,411	20,535	20,458	21,213
Value in francs (1,000)...	169,680	268,503	247,454	201,238	181,403	191,292	193,357	202,010

The production of pig iron and manufactures of iron were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Pig iron—							
Tons.....	787,836	684,136	753,268	745,264	818,597	829,234	950,400
Value (1,000 francs).....	50,073	38,318	38,716	36,052	40,828	40,207	51,580
Manufactured iron—							
Tons.....	514,311	497,330	479,008	485,021	453,290	445,899	519,857
1,000 francs.....	82,968	72,602	64,879	61,873	57,589	55,729	.....
Steel ingots—							
Tons.....	221,296	221,913	290,087	273,113	406,061	407,634	598,755
Million francs.....	24,989	21,307	23,277	22,929	33,011	31,018	50,510
Steel rails, etc.—							
Tons.....	201,817	206,305	208,281	224,922	341,318	367,917	519,300
1,000 francs.....	31,278	29,111	27,601	28,868	40,201	42,419	63,129

The lead produced in 1896 amounted to 17,222 tons, and in 1897, 14,800 tons; 149,599 tons of zinc, crude and sheet, in 1896, valued at \$12,427,000; and 28,509 kilog. of silver, valued at \$638,000. In 1897 the pig-iron production was 1,084,732 tons; steel ingots, 616,604 tons.

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of Belgium, under "special" and "general" trade, were as follows, in francs:

	General Trade		Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	3,199,180,016	2,948,151,841	1,672,100,000	1,437,000,000
1891.....	3,119,623,667	2,817,005,898	1,799,800,000	1,519,000,000
1892.....	2,817,674,833	2,664,423,337	1,536,500,000	1,369,400,000
1893.....	2,810,709,742	2,590,261,736	1,575,900,000	1,355,900,000
1894.....	2,703,080,783	2,424,580,429	1,574,500,000	1,343,700,000
1895.....	2,904,948,028	2,604,862,583	1,680,400,000	1,385,400,000
1896.....	3,037,400,000	2,720,300,000	1,776,700,000	1,467,900,000

The leading articles of "special trade" for 1896 and 1897 are shown as follows, in thousands of francs:

	Imports		Exports	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Animals, living.....	47,789	56,571	26,321	31,383
Animal products (crude).....	37,781	37,122	35,203	35,511
Arm. (fire).....	1,673	1,562	15,298	16,407
Butter.....	13,194	14,219	6,433	6,622
Chemical products.....	82,854	87,136	47,682	45,590
Coal.....	36,219	31,153	95,618	96,845
Coffee.....	62,345	62,280	184	105
Copper and nickel.....	19,648	19,598	14,218	16,578
Drills and chifcons.....	11,324	9,370	15,343	12,945
Drug supplies.....	38,341	21,533	23,470	17,240
Fish.....	22,620	21,955	8,900	3,744
Glassware.....	4,000	3,761	74,004	78,344
Grains, and products of.....	277,585	299,947	80,362	73,909
Hides.....	75,354	67,513	72,730	65,808
Iron and steel.....	36,316	36,096	129,001	132,940
Machinery and tools.....	26,857	22,991	73,070	61,714
Manures.....	16,798	18,203	30,488	23,807
Meats.....	19,816	17,735	25,285	28,650
Mineral products (crude).....	91,547	73,845	49,508	38,657
Papers.....	5,500	5,477	17,843	19,851
Pigments and colors.....	26,585	27,035	23,656	24,256
Rubber (crude).....	13,636	10,118	10,233	7,723
Stone.....	16,852	10,115	34,284	33,299
Textiles.....	61,632	65,515	50,590	55,604
Textile materials, raw (not cotton & wool).....	54,896	57,229	80,046	61,477
Tin, lead, and zinc.....	27,910	27,296	52,300	51,295
Vegetables and vegetable substances.....	96,142	100,770	48,362	51,985
Vegetables, eggs, rice, salt (colonial).....	39,360	38,578	30,211	27,097
Vegetable oils.....	18,856	18,555	13,900	12,048
Wearing apparel.....	14,358	13,867	9,758	9,721
Wines.....	27,070	39,522	293	272
Wood, oak, and walnut.....	102,297	89,986	12,964	12,700
Yarns of linen, wool, etc.....	30,089	31,003	109,519	111,277

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The values of the imports and exports as between the United States and Belgium, for years ending June 30, were as follows, in thousands of dollars:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from the United States...	\$48,785	\$20,740	\$28,423	\$25,243	\$27,071	\$33,072	\$47,606
Exports to the United States.....	10,273	11,168	8,610	10,141	13,776	14,082	8,742

The principal articles of imports from Belgium for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Cement, \$871,000; chemicals, drugs and dyes, \$241,507; chicory root, \$202,993; cotton, manufactures of, \$366,112; flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of, \$576,354; furs, manufactures of, \$366,602; glass and glassware, \$1,638,616; hides and skins, not furs, \$211,336; jewelry, \$1,299,155; leather, kid gloves, \$410,608; paper stock, \$372,141; provisions, meat products and cheese, \$267,292; sugar, not above No. 16 D. S., beet, \$1,771,977; wool, \$1,432,400; manufactures of, \$666,594.

Principal exports to Belgium were: Breadstuffs, \$3,868,234; copper, ingots, bar, and old, \$1,525,351; cotton, unmanufactured, \$3,539,012; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$611,490; leather, manufactured, \$446,419; naval stores (rosin, etc., and turpentine), \$742,158; oil cake and oil-cake meal, \$1,206,719; refined mineral oil, \$2,637,758; provisions, \$4,877,036, of which \$2,520,358 is bacon and hams and \$1,900,065 is lard; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$2,216,921; wool, and manufactures of, \$591,108.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	\$9,202,507	\$195,444	\$10,596,251	\$1,179,518
1891.....	856,479	2,517	297,911	13,323
1892.....	512,378	10,534	333,179	25,379
1893.....	546,675	32,450	362,453	50,419
1894.....	3,904,676	325,100	1,004,219	3,864,205

For years 1855 to 1894, see this "Year Book," Volume I, pages 42 and 43.

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money.

The franc is the unit of value, and is of the par value of 19.3 cents. Belgium is one of the five States forming the Latin Union.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

For monetary system of Latin Union, see "Commercial Year Book," Volume I, pages 61-63.

The nominal value of coin minted and circulated from 1832 to 1894 was: Gold, 598,642,745 francs; silver, 556,342,745 francs; copper and nickel, 17,671,784 francs; total, 1,172,657,275 francs. No coinage has been minted recently. The proportion of Belgian and of foreign fractional silver coin ($\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ franc pieces) in circulation was as follows: Of silver fractional pieces amounting to 849,217 francs received at the offices of the bank on September 1, 1893, 43.53 per cent. in value was Belgian, 34.24 per cent. French, 17.83 per cent. Italian, 3.63 per cent. Swiss, 0.745 per cent. Greek; or 56.465 per cent. was foreign.

Banking.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 550 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorized to carry on the usual banking operations.

The situation of the bank on September 30, 1897, was: Cash, 104,300,000 francs; notes to bearer in circulation, 486,000,000 francs; accounts current and deposits, 41,400,000 francs; portfolio, 426,800,000 francs; advances on mortgage, 28,000,000 francs; treasury account and deposits, 46,200,000 francs.

The condition of the 64 joint-stock and private banks at the end of 1896 was:

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1,000 Francs.		1,000 Francs.
Cash.....	39,577	Paid-up capital.....	205,288
Securities—		Reserves (various).....	96,862
Commercial.....	169,390	Contracts for fixed term.....	274,576
Public funds, etc.....	296,908	Contracts short dated.....	568,793
Accounts current.....	399,115	Unpaid dividends.....	20,508
Advances.....	261,037		
Total.....	1,166,027	Total.....	1,166,027

There are, besides, agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:

Year.	Offices.	Depositors.	Amount of Deposits at End of Year. Francs.	Year.	Offices.	Depositors.	Amount of Deposits at End of Year. Francs.
1890.....	844	731,057	232,588,069	1894.....	859	1,053,669	390,181,775
1893.....	856	900,468	351,306,338	1895.....	868	1,145,408	427,317,066

RUSSIA.

Area and Population.

The area of the Russian Empire, including its internal waters, covers 8,644,100 English square miles. There has been no general census enumeration of its population since 1859, when the number of inhabitants was 74,000,000 in round numbers. The growth of population has since then been largely accelerated by acquisitions of territory, and the rate of increase is indicated by the following figures, supposed to be based on careful estimates. The latest census figures are appended and differ slightly from the estimated population for 1896, given in this work last year:

Year.	European Russia.	Poland.	Finland.	Caucasus.	Central Asia.	Siberia.	Total.
1867.....	63,658,934	5,705,907	1,794,911	4,583,640	2,626,246	3,327,627	81,086,995
1870-72.....	65,704,559	6,026,421	1,832,133	4,893,332	4,566,096	3,428,867	86,461,413
1882-83.....	77,874,531	7,023,475	2,142,093	6,594,853	5,237,354	4,083,535	102,970,881
1886.....	85,282,101	8,319,797	2,232,378	7,456,151	5,532,021	4,489,667	113,317,115
Average yearly increase } ..	1,081,158	130,710	21,873	143,725	140,289	58,302	1,581,067
Last census	94,186,780	9,442,590	2,527,801	9,723,553	7,590,275	5,731,732	129,211,113

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856-1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. During the years 1871-85, 8,787,605 foreigners entered Russia, but only 7,525,360 left, showing thus an immigration of 1,242,245 (563,345 Germans, 447,736 Austrians, 9,395 English, and nearly 100,000 Persians). The surplus of foreigners who entered Russia during the years 1886-88 (2,478,430) over those who left was 278,947, while the surplus of Russian subjects who left Russia (1,413,018) over those who returned was 186,129.

The emigration to Siberia may be judged from the following numbers of emigrants carried on board the steamers which ply on the Ob and Irtysh: In 1888, 26,129; in 1889, 30,410; in 1890, 36,000; in 1891, 60,000; in 1892, 100,000; in 1895, 100,000, and in 1896 and 1897 from 150,000 to 200,000 each year.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following table gives the total actual ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure in paper roubles. The table is made up upon a new classification adopted on June 4, 1894, and differs from preceding years as follows: (1) All revenue which was commonly calculated in the budget estimates with the fluctuating value of the rouble is now calculated at a uniform value of 1 rouble 50 copecks paper = 1 rouble gold, and 1 rouble 50 copecks in silver; and (2) various articles which were differently classed in former estimates, some of them in the ordinary and others in the extraordinary, are classed for all the ten years according to the new classification, in paper roubles:

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1886.....	774,314,414	183,843,657	847,589,274	97,430,987
1888.....	873,590,748	54,682,834	836,962,477	66,231,493
1890.....	933,379,144	94,858,076	914,789,775	123,901,207
1891.....	890,545,476	29,513,486	925,355,708	178,377,328
1892.....	964,678,095	189,617,408	952,575,764	166,759,310
1893.....	1,031,489,740	180,523,630	996,392,639	47,702,806
1894.....	1,145,352,364	75,226,335	1,045,512,088	101,423,380
1895.....	1,244,362,202	153,068,740	1,129,439,236	306,634,470
1896.....	1,368,719,351	43,500,457	1,229,044,280	255,306,655
1897.....	1,318,366,495	3,809,627	1,284,858,862	129,112,196
1898.....	1,364,458,217	3,300,000	1,338,085,213	123,964,710

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1896, 1897, AND 1898.

Revenue.		1896.	1897.	1898.
Sources of Revenue.		Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
I. Ordinary Revenue.				
Direct Taxes -				
Land and personal.....		48,023,965	39,921,328	40,876,716
Trade licenses.....		43,352,800	44,047,800	45,277,800
On capital.....		13,159,000	13,834,500	14,424,300
Total direct taxes.....		104,535,765	97,823,628	100,577,816

Sources of Revenue.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.	1898. Roubles.
Indirect Taxes—			
Excise on spirits.....	284,252,000	284,900,000	280,453,000
" tobacco.....	32,461,000	34,917,000	34,913,000
" sugar.....	42,295,000	47,526,000	51,046,000
" naphtha.....	19,059,800	21,081,000	20,782,000
" matches.....	7,518,000	7,015,500	7,015,200
Customs duties.....	153,786,000	159,687,100	169,280,000
Stamp duties.....	66,274,922	70,811,511	70,210,674
Total indirect taxes.....	604,736,722	625,918,111	623,679,874
Mint, mines, post, and telegraph.....	44,779,211	57,144,880	48,529,100
Sale of spirits by the State.....	31,242,000	63,182,800	85,461,000
State domains.....	294,085,647	329,479,275	370,127,108
Sale of State domains.....	899,459	598,429	593,339
Redemption of land: State's peasants.....	47,820,995	45,618,000	43,181,586
Liberated serfs.....	41,179,045	42,080,000	37,379,714
Reimbursement of railways and other loans.....	60,758,332	59,660,994	57,318,227
Miscellaneous.....	6,374,371	5,230,378	5,163,453
War contributions.....	3,137,943	1,650,000	2,450,000
Total ordinary revenue.....	1,239,471,695	1,318,366,495	1,364,458,217
II. Extraordinary Revenue.			
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia.....	2,200,000	2,400,000	3,300,000
Sales of State's domains.....	.....	1,408,627	.....
Total extraordinary revenue.....	2,200,000	3,808,627	3,300,000
To meet extraordinary expenditure.....	119,876,299	91,793,936	106,291,709
Total revenue.....	1,361,547,994	1,413,971,058	1,474,049,923

Expenditure.

Branches of Expenditure.	1896. Roubles.	1897. Roubles.	1898. Roubles.
I. Ordinary Expenditure.			
Public Debt—			
(a) Interest and capital, State debts.....	215,866,838	216,708,383	218,675,066
(b) Interest and railway obligations.....	53,361,225	51,720,626	51,716,196
(c) Unpaid arrears.....	.....	1,901,500	1,701,500
Higher institutions of the State.....	2,434,087	2,590,328	2,612,842
Holy Synod.....	17,487,903	19,652,264	20,374,941
Ministry of the Imperial Household.....	12,964,653	12,810,687	12,597,492
" Foreign Affairs.....	4,693,280	4,762,138	4,802,176
" War.....	288,521,969	284,379,994	288,808,664
" Navy.....	57,966,000	59,902,175	67,050,000
" Finances.....	186,811,134	204,135,429	211,118,088
" Agriculture and State Domains.....	32,180,197	33,431,000	35,737,983
" Interior.....	90,024,643	78,502,825	80,175,211
" Public Instruction.....	24,863,061	25,495,487	26,440,843
" Ways and Communications.....	196,411,583	226,910,346	264,677,232
" Justice.....	28,009,858	42,815,053	42,733,274
State control.....	5,956,395	6,810,644	7,178,935
Direction of studs.....	1,535,588	1,543,518	1,614,850
Unforeseen.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total ordinary expenditure.....	1,219,088,414	1,283,858,862	1,350,085,213
II. Extraordinary Expenditure.			
For railways and ports.....	*130,459,580	+130,112,196	+123,964,710
Total extraordinary expenditure.....	130,459,580	130,112,196	123,964,710
Total expenditure.....	1,361,547,993	1,413,971,058	1,474,049,923

*Siberian Railway, 82,248,170 roubles; works connected with it, 2,485,410 roubles; other railways of general use, 35,726,000 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles.

+Siberian Railway, 61,184,110 roubles; works connected with it, 3,280,652 roubles; other railways of general use, 54,041,387 roubles; local small branches, 10,656,047 roubles.

‡Siberian Railway, 34,447,020 roubles; works connected with it, 3,718,363 roubles; other railways, 13,565,182 roubles; local small branches, 10,000,000 roubles; rolling stock for Siberian and other railways, 49,224,145 roubles.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Controller's report, December 31, 1897, shows the public debt of Russia as follows:

	Gold. Roubles.	Silver and Paper. Roubles.	Total in Silver and Paper. Roubles.
Loans converted—			
6 per cent.....	50,000,000		75,000,000
5½ per cent.....		65,174,900	65,174,900
5 per cent.....	773,283,420	1,531,376,700	2,691,301,630
4½ per cent.....	121,507,438		182,261,157
Treasury bonds.....		24,669,000	24,669,000
Total.....	944,790,858	1,621,220,600	3,038,406,887
Paper currency covered.....		148,061,277	148,061,277
Cost of conversion.....	106,301,535	96,307,582	255,759,484
To cover paper currency.....	148,061,277		222,091,916
Total cost.....	254,362,815	96,307,582	477,851,900
New loans concluded—			
(4 p. c.) for nominal sum of.....	910,448,375	1,674,000,000	3,099,672,562
Taken from Imperial Treasury.....	273,997,991	97,045,040	508,042,028

The State debts on January 1, 1897, are classified as follows:

Per Cent.	Loans— Roubles.		Loans—Bonds— Roubles.		Gold. Roubles.	Paper. Roubles.
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.		
3.....	333,365,250	78,000,000	14,976,266		348,871,516	78,000,000
3½.....	99,659,375				99,659,375	
3.79.....		137,331,000				137,331,000
4.....	1,509,501,908	136,553,044		2,024,368,274	1,509,501,908	2,160,921,318
4½.....	110,397,500	248,580,000			110,397,500	248,580,000
5.....	11,558,600	155,400,000	48,837,200	42,157,538	59,395,900	197,557,538
6.....				38,490,119		38,490,119
Others.....		37,057,153		22,938,531		59,995,684
Totals.....	2,065,012,633	792,901,197	63,813,466	2,127,954,463	2,128,826,099	2,920,855,660
Paper roubles.....	3,097,518,949	792,901,197	95,720,199	2,127,954,463	3,193,239,148	2,920,855,660

There is, in addition to the above, 621,281,634 paper roubles for paper currency uncovered.

NOTE.—The uniform value of 1 rouble 50 copecks = 1 rouble gold, and 1 rouble 50 copecks in silver.

Agriculture.

The lands of Russia are distributed among the different classes of owners as follows:

Owners.	Area. Acres.	Unfit for Culture, Roads, etc. Acres.
The State.....	410,401,867	139,397,498
The Imperial family.....	19,890,835	
The peasants.....	373,310,496	35,635,735
Private owners.....	294,504,582	35,115,557
Total.....	1,098,507,780	210,058,770

In Central Russia 66 per cent. of the arable land is under crops; in South Russia, 78 per cent.; in North and in Southeast Russia, 10 per cent.; and in Astrakhan only 8 per cent.

The cereal crops of Russia in Europe (exclusive of Finland) for the last four years are seen from the following, in thousands of quarters (8 bushels):

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Various.	Total.
European Russia, 1893.....	45,051	87,168	35,622	78,572	21,137	287,550
" " 1894.....	44,240	104,474	28,808	78,700	18,335	274,557
" " 1895.....	37,586	90,814	27,165	76,514	21,236	253,315
" " 1896.....	38,785	88,670	26,936	76,073	26,335	256,799
Poland, 1893.....	1,585	6,482	2,067	5,761	846	17,741
" " 1894.....	2,104	7,160	2,102	5,413	958	17,737
" " 1895.....	2,239	6,439	2,056	4,927	1,105	16,816
" " 1896.....	2,428	7,329	2,163	5,435	1,212	18,967
North Caucasus, 1893.....	5,996	979	1,771	857	482	7,085
" " 1894.....	5,605	980	2,098	1,572	975	11,230
" " 1895.....	8,458	579	2,635	1,679	2,568	15,917
" " 1896.....	5,707	1,334	2,493	1,388	2,792	13,714
West Siberia, 1893.....	5,418	3,169	868	6,841	499	16,793
" " 1894.....	3,917	2,840	618	4,870	410	12,655
" " 1895.....	3,807	2,495	624	4,983	305	12,214
" " 1896.....	4,464	2,679	775	6,907	447	15,272

In European Russia, in 1896, there were 5,484,050 acres under flax, yielding 670,000 tons of flax fiber and 909,300 tons linseed, of which 41,190 tons and 58,000, respectively, were reported; 2,004,730 acres under hemp, 246,800 tons of fiber, and 723,400 tons hempseed; 14,000 tons fiber reported. About 6,500 tons of hops are gathered each year.

According to an official report, the Russian crops (Caucasus and Poland included) in 1897 were as follows: Rye, 946,047,000 pounds; winter wheat, 156,880,000 pounds; spring wheat, 391,314,000 pounds; oats, 515,523,000 pounds; barley, 288,977,000 pounds; buckwheat, 499,377,000 pounds; millet, 80,322,000 pounds; maize, 36,185,000 pounds.

The estimated wheat crop of European Russia is 296,000,000 bushels for 1898, as against 285,000,000 bushels in 1897.

Mining Industries.

The mining industry in Russia is steadily developing. The statistics for the years stated are shown in the following table:

Year.	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of Tons					
	Gold.	Plati- num.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Copper.	Pig Iron.	Iron.	Steel.	Coal.	Naph- tha.	Salt.
1880.....	43,276	2,947	10,107	1,146	4,256	3,203	448	292	307	3,289	352	779
1890.....	39,394	2,837	13,776	825	.....	5,318	876	421	365	5,983	3,867	1,361
1893.....	44,804	5,094	11,956	830	4,522	5,348	1,137	458	466	7,437	5,434	1,337
1894.....	42,910	5,210	10,332	742	4,935	5,053	1,293	476	451	8,582	5,065	1,316
1895.....	41,140	4,415	7,865	412	5,000	5,481	1,431	457	565	8,867	6,868	1,523
1896.....	37,170	4,502	8,713	251	6,250	5,416	1,777	553	768	9,071	7,056	1,540

In 1897, 2,053,522 tons of pig iron were produced.

Russia remains still dependent upon foreign supplies of coal and coke, as will appear from the following statement of imports, in tons of 2,240 pounds:

Imports of.	Coal. Tons.	Coke. Tons.	Imports of.	Coal. Tons.	Coke. Tons.
1889.....	1,848,000	194,000	1893.....	1,862,000	285,300
1890.....	1,515,000	199,000	1894.....	1,736,000	276,000
1891.....	1,502,800	199,900	1895.....	1,942,400	236,240
1892.....	1,410,900	326,500	1896.....	1,948,600	357,800

The Caspian naphtha industry is increasing rapidly. The output in 1896 was, in gallons: Crude oil, 127,423,000; residuum, 927,125,000; illuminating, 433,615,000; lubricating, 42,785,000; others, 5,180,000. Total, 1,536,130,000.

Manufactures.

Inclusive of the mining, tobacco, spirits, and sugar trades, the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each are estimated as follows:

	Number.	People Employed		Steam-Engines		Yearly Pro- duction. Roubles.
		Men.	Women.	Number.	Horse-Power.	
European Russia.....	17,605	949,044	264,030	10,525	289,404	1,406,388,000
Poland.....	2,711	108,434	44,025	1,959	81,323	229,485,000
Caucasia.....	1,199	20,796	1,261	791	7,114	34,733,000
Siberia.....	609	10,961	1,056	115	1,812	11,929,000
Turkestan.....	359	6,296	.....	25	399	16,186,000
Total, 1893.....*	22,483	1,094,972	311,803	13,325	390,067	1,750,831,000

The growth of the different industries for the last 12 years is thus stated by the Ministry of Finance:

	1880-81.	1893.
Cast iron.....cwt.	8,810,000	22,830,000
Iron....."	5,770,000	9,700,000
Steel....."	6,080,000	9,610,000
Railway rails....."	3,980,000	4,440,000
Manganese ore....."	200,000	4,900,000
Coal....."	64,770,000	148,380,000
Salt....."	15,600,000	28,000,000
Naphtha....."	6,900,000	108,700,000
Raw cotton, home-grown....."	293,000	1,225,000
Cotton spindles....."	.....	*6,000,000
Sugar....."	5,030,000	11,470,000

The cotton industry is making rapid progress, as will appear from the following comparison; the figures represent paper roubles, not gold:

Year.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Printing and Dyeing.	Finishing.	Total.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1880.....	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885.....	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1890.....	187,600,000	222,300,000	72,800,000	4,400,000	487,100,000

*This high figure is obtained by reckoning upon a 12-hour day's work, while many spindles in Russia run from 18 to 24 hours.

The value of iron and steel manufactures imported into Russia from the United States, as compared with the principal exporting countries thereto, is shown below for the year 1896:

Articles.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Belgium.	United States.	Value of Total Imports from All Countries.
Machinery, unspecified.....	\$4,300,000	\$2,150,000	\$1,024,000	\$450,000	\$8,420,000
Sheet iron up to No. 25.....	4,600,000	470,000	1,800,000	20,000	7,900,000
Bar iron, etc.....	4,900,000	320,000	1,800,000	1,000	7,020,000
Castings for machinery, etc.....	3,200,000	607,000	440,000	215,000	5,357,000
Locomotives.....	2,900,000	88,000	125,000	1,962,000	5,145,000
Textile machinery.....	425,000	3,224,000	6,000	2,000	8,800,000
Bar steel, etc.....	520,000	115,000	600,000	.....	1,150,000
Steam-engines.....	1,350,000	670,000	162,000	8,000	2,158,000
Iron and steel articles weighing more than 2 kilograms.....	740,000	490,000	260,000	16,000	1,950,000
Enameled ware.....	491,000	813,000	79,000	158,000	1,690,000
Wood-working machinery.....	465,000	444,000	70,000	254,000	1,672,000
Sheet iron under No. 25.....	372,000	912,000	42,000	8,000	1,368,000
Pig iron.....	131,000	954,000	30,000	7,500	1,348,000
Sheet steel up to No. 25.....	104,000	820,000	270,000	500	1,217,000
Agricultural machinery.....	756,000	168,000	2,000	48,000	1,113,000
Electrical machinery.....	380,000	76,000	42,000	1,500	600,000
Castings N. E. S.....	312,000	150,000	44,000	17,000	590,000
Iron and steel articles weighing less than 2 kilograms.....	380,000	92,000	23,000	23,000	590,000
Steel rails.....	311,000	123,000	107,000	.....	590,000
Agricultural steam-engines.....	160,000	270,000	.....	1,500	585,000
Totals.....	\$26,788,000	\$12,966,000	\$6,431,000	\$2,179,000	\$53,634,000

Foreign Commerce.

The merchandise imports and exports of Russia, special commerce, expressed in thousands of roubles, were as follows for the years named; those of Finland are expressed in marks:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports, Special—						
European frontier.....	361,398	346,475	395,091	438,444	457,712	508,784
From Finland.....	13,386	11,949	15,836	18,379	20,880	20,451
Asiatic frontier.....	41,281	45,456	52,619	52,249	59,916	68,575
Total.....	416,065	403,880	463,546	559,572	538,508	598,810
Exports, Special—						
European frontier.....	598,753	385,896	505,895	580,357	592,963	595,072
To Finland.....	16,715	21,098	18,528	15,303	15,514	17,655
Asiatic frontier.....	77,932	68,586	74,787	73,098	80,605	77,204
Total.....	693,400	475,580	599,210	668,753	689,082	689,931
Finland.. } Imports.....	140,600	145,600	128,200	139,700	150,300	172,600
} Exports.....	92,400	93,700	114,800	136,000	142,900	159,000

Gold and silver coin and bullion, expressed in gold roubles:

Exports.....	20,934	4,619	7,313	44,222	1,375	2,067
Imports.....	23,178	113,765	81,319	130,941	37,697	118,396

The foreign trade is shown as follows, expressed in thousands of paper roubles:

	Exports			Imports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Articles of food.....	428,437	382,517	382,800	66,197	67,652	69,800
Raw and half manufact'd articles.....	201,674	258,408	257,800	314,484	232,373	306,700
Animals.....	12,179	15,138	15,100	2,734	2,883	2,300
Manufactured goods.....	21,966	11,196	12,900	131,631	136,403	161,500
Total.....	691,030	667,259	668,800	515,236	499,401	540,300

EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

For the last six years grain has formed, on the average, 55 per cent. in value of the aggregate exports to Europe, 58.7 per cent. in 1888, and 51 in 1889.

The official figures of grain exports are given in the subjoined table:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat.....	28,297,180	50,351,000	65,966,000	76,453,000	70,774,000
Rye.....	3,890,600	10,373,000	26,307,000	29,588,000	26,281,000
Barley.....	14,176,000	35,854,000	49,328,000	34,877,000	26,289,000
Oats.....	6,619,500	18,315,000	30,438,000	21,457,000	21,768,000
Malze.....	6,958,380	5,137,000	18,783,000	8,268,000	4,170,000
Peas.....	808,420	1,368,000	2,756,000	3,246,000	3,017,000
Various groats.....	113,040	370,000	1,610,000	284,000	254,000
Flour.....	2,168,400	2,382,000	2,609,000	2,600,000	2,496,000
Other grain products.....	2,302,780	5,841,000	8,222,000	8,469,000	8,822,000
Total.....	63,334,300	129,996,000	205,998,000	185,242,000	163,611,000

EXPORTS OF NAPHTHA.

The export of naphtha (from Russia and Caucasus as well) will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Raw Naphtha. Cwt.	Oils for Lighting. Cwt.	Oils for Greasing. Cwt.	Waste. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
1890.....	184,000	12,718,000	1,472,000	929,000	15,243,000
1895.....	330,000	16,806,000	2,469,000	1,064,900	20,469,000
1896.....	1,011,000	17,011,000	2,394,000	968,000	20,997,000

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The imports into European Russia and North Caucasia of the principal articles, expressed in thousands of paper roubles, were as follows:

Imports.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Rice.....	763	*601	*723	*700	*695
Other grain and flour.....	947	1,141	447	407	876
Fruits and vegetables.....	5,589	4,606	4,778	8,877	9,468
Fish.....	11,648	10,267	10,178	12,963	12,062
Tea.....	14,081	+17,691	+16,913	+19,163	+18,819
Coffee.....	6,209	6,670	5,851	5,604	5,408
Tobacco.....	2,558	2,275	2,256	2,479	2,383
Wines.....	8,410	7,922	10,316	10,436	10,445
Raw cotton.....	84,607	64,067	88,655	59,439	72,197
Cotton yarn and wadding.....	3,964	4,416	4,284	4,240	3,960
Wool, raw, and yarn.....	8,669	28,890	31,456	30,506	24,066
Silk, raw, and yarn.....	11,571	12,347	13,686	10,915	12,066
Leather.....	5,668	6,579	8,161	9,815	11,236
India-rubber.....	5,613	6,911	15,142	7,770	8,541
Colors.....	12,964	12,562	13,042	16,133	15,968
Chemicals.....	13,295	12,750	15,645	12,430	13,236
Coal and coke.....	12,064	14,235	15,645	15,563	13,562
Raw metals.....	33,817	.....	36,738	59,493	59,696
Manufactured goods—					
Cotton goods.....	2,307	2,267	2,489	2,290	1,192
Other textile goods.....	5,290	4,054	8,029	7,145	6,844
Metal goods.....	12,316	16,908	25,231	23,797	25,570
Machinery.....	24,752	28,023	46,253	53,175	57,773
Watches and clocks.....	.....	.....	5,193	5,710	.....

The total imports of bar and sheet iron, expressed in pounds (1 pound = 36 pounds avoirdupois), were as follows: In 1892, 3,050,000; in 1893, 5,295,000; in 1894, 11,365,000; in 1895, 13,109,663.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

The leading exports from European Russia and North Caucasia, including exports to Finland, are shown as follows, in thousands of roubles:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Corn, flour, sarrazin, etc.....	294,751	380,462	334,866	321,950
Fish and caviare.....	4,111	3,896	2,548	4,711
Butter and eggs.....	17,289	19,303	23,513	22,805
Alcohol and gin.....	2,673	3,176	1,853	1,832
Sugar.....	.....	14,486	11,830	21,931
Various articles of food.....	13,566	7,115	22,339	9,649
Articles of food.....	332,290	428,437	385,647	362,888
Timber and wooden goods.....	40,406	39,161	40,144	46,727
Raw metals (platinum, mercury).....	422	1,232	3,052	4,248
Oleaginous grains, chiefly linseed & grass seeds	27,816	31,071	45,901	50,721
Flax.....	63,827	47,518	72,364	62,836
Hemp.....	12,746	14,854	19,212	16,115
Tallow.....	777	453	583	542
Bristles, hair, and feathers.....	9,334	7,865	10,439	9,924
Wool.....	6,428	5,904	6,490	7,869
Furs.....	5,133	3,502	4,172	3,673
Naphtha and naphtha oils, etc.....	22,381	19,441	27,274	28,679
Various.....	35,894	30,684	73,779	26,554
Raw and half-manufactured goods..	226,169	201,665	260,044	257,838
Metallic goods.....	.....	4,525	1,114	1,451
Woolens.....	.....	2,182	2,205	1,749
Cottons.....	.....	2,155	2,762	1,601
Various.....	.....	13,104	5,025	8,105
Manufactured goods.....	.....	21,966	11,196	12,906

* Also 2,569,000 roubles' worth from Persia in 1893, 2,104,000 in 1894, 2,622,000 in 1895, and 2,775,000 in 1896.

+ Also 19,199,000 roubles' worth through Asia in 1893, 22,260,200 in 1894, 19,214,000 in 1895, and 20,253,600 in 1896.

‡ Besides, to Vladivostok, 19,006,000 roubles' worth in 1895, and 24,552,000 in 1896.

The total value of imports and exports (merchandise only) with the principal countries is shown below, in thousands of roubles:

	Imports			Exports		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Finland.....	13,388	20,880	20,451	16,715	15,514	17,655
Denmark.....	1,659	1,777	2,319	8,322	10,541	9,098
Germany.....	114,635	175,647	190,170	177,940	179,276	185,368
Holland.....	4,858	5,051	5,834	43,538	59,184	70,860
Belgium.....	7,085	14,610	19,523	27,387	25,995	23,143
United Kingdom.....	93,340	119,782	111,309	203,693	174,849	160,903
France.....	17,254	22,549	23,412	49,395	49,531	58,206
Italy.....	9,152	11,698	10,006	30,337	32,418	36,412
Austria-Hungary.....	17,807	24,082	22,902	30,245	34,523	29,942
Turkey.....	7,654	6,805	6,100	16,772	13,519	14,340
Egypt.....	10,644	12,212	18,599	2,562	4,863	3,790
United States.....	53,393	29,457	65,671	946	2,207	1,006
China.....	29,180	41,567	41,457	3,022	5,047	5,482
Persia.....	10,783	18,965	17,492	10,896	14,160	14,496
Total all countries.....	416,085	538,508	589,810	693,400	689,082	689,931

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The value of the gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Russia has been:

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892.....	\$39,497,054	\$195,956	\$9,019,503	\$4,157,445
1893.....	10,225,426	134,454	17,570,074	6,190,134
1894.....	84,527,216	29,085,329	19,078,853	5,844,742
1895.....	19,486,233	185,070	21,538,271	1,762,512
1896.....	69,720,678	180,715	41,498,492	2,708,233

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of merchandise of all Russia exported to the United States and imported from the United States was as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exported from Russia..	\$5,248,797	\$6,117,015	\$3,206,743	\$4,016,401	\$3,973,583	\$3,401,080	\$4,650,739
Imported into Russia...	6,819,035	2,447,414	6,991,330	6,162,793	8,062,143	8,016,218	7,354,097

The principal articles exported from Russia to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$498,211, of which licorice root, \$458,266; flax, hemp, jute, \$473,592; furs and skins, undressed, \$345,767; hides and skins, not furs, \$717,303; wools, unmanufactured, \$1,135,469.

The principal imports into Russia from the United States were: Agricultural implements, \$457,622; cotton, unmanufactured, \$3,663,406; iron and steel, manufactures, \$1,787,124; naval stores, \$329,617.

Railroads, Shipping, Telegraphs, and Post-Office. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

To effect a stability in the value of the paper rouble, the Ministry of Finance, in 1893, offered means for all payments to the Treasury and railways being made in gold, at a ratio between gold and paper currency to be fixed from time to time by the Ministry. For 1895 the ratio was established at 1 r. 48 c. paper for 1 r. gold. For 1896, the value of the old and new "imperial" was established at 15 r. 45 c. and 15 r., respectively—making the ratio between gold and paper 15 to 10, or 15 paper roubles for 10 roubles in gold. This ratio was continued in 1897, and it is proposed to maintain it further. The State Bank is to accept paper money at this ratio for gold. By Imperial decree dated January 3, 1897, the gold money, while of the same contents of gold, weight, and dimensions as before, shall be marked upon it—on the "imperials" 15 roubles (instead of 10), and on the "half imperials," 7 r. 50 c. (instead of 5 r.).

On September 10, 1897, a law was passed authorizing the issue of paper currency, when necessity requires, by the State's Bank, on the following conditions: When the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum (300,000,000 roubles) in gold, while all issues above 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank.

The Bank of Russia acts in the joint capacity of a State and commercial institution. It has 106 branches. Its condition at the end of 1897 was as follows:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Roubles.		Roubles.
Paper, roubles in circulation.....	1,050,000,000	Cash—Paper money.....	137,801,193
Liabilities abroad and metallic.....	1,329,074	Gold.....	159,184,915
Foundation capital.....	50,000,000	Silver.....	25,017,299
Reserve capital.....	3,000,000	Debt of Treasury for paper money....	206,278,167
Capital for building new house.....	331,872	Gold in money, ingots, etc.....	983,798,464
Interest-bearing deposits.....	29,681,992	Gold abroad.....	16,347,766
Unredeemable deposits.....	64,093,721	Sums at bankers' abroad.....	209,773
Current accounts, Treasury, State, and private.....	539,967,779	Discounted bills.....	141,595,367
Railway's accounts.....	16,775,187	Paid on current accounts guaranteed by securities.....	24,492,156
Interest due and various transferable sums.....	39,397,989	Loans under securities.....	123,432,649
Profits of 1896.....	9,174,529	Bonds, etc., belonging to Bank.....	28,007,695
Transfers.....	215,577,191	Accounts of branches and Treasury...	174,456,433
		Miscellaneous.....	31,707,537
Total.....	2,019,329,334	Total.....	2,019,329,334
		Deposited in trust.....	2,076,969,967

On June 1, 1897, there were 4,253 savings-banks (State, municipal, and postal), with 2,228,858 depositors, deposits amounting to 451,850,546 roubles.

State banks for mortgage loans to the nobility, on January 1, 1896, showed loans granted amounting to 523,689,700 roubles, the remaining debt being 395,767,597 roubles.

Land banks for the purchase of land by the peasants show that up to January 1, 1895, the banks had made 1,024,124 loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 319,011 householders. They bought 6,374,116 acres, valued at £10,664,874, of which £8,243,226 were lent by the banks and £2,421,648 paid by the buyers.

On January 1, 1895, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus 36 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:

Land Estates.		Properties in Towns.	
Number of mortgages.....	113,480	Number of mortgages.....	49,308
Area in acres.....	130,770,000	Value in roubles.....	1,302,148,756
Loans, roubles.....	1,329,183,268	Loans, roubles.....	822,503,900
Unpaid, roubles.....	1,336,620,325	Unpaid, roubles.....	603,700,028

In 1896, there were 40 banking companies, 104 societies of mutual credit, and 241 municipal banks. Their aggregate assets and liabilities balanced at 1,249,353,000 roubles.

For further information on banking in Russia, see "History of Banking in All Nations," Volume II, issued by the publishers of the "Commercial Year Book."

MONEY.—The legal unit of money is the silver rouble of 100 coopecks. It is of the value of 77.2 cents.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

According to a new law of January 3, 1897, new gold coins of exactly the same value, weight, and dimensions as the above will henceforward be coined, bearing the inscription of 15 roubles on the *imperial* and 7 r. 50 c. on the *half-imperial*.

NETHERLANDS.

Area and Population.

The area of the Netherlands is 12,648 English square miles. The progress in population by census periods is as follows:

1829.	1839.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.	1889.	1896.
2,613,487	2,980,550	3,066,879	3,309,128	3,579,529	4,012,693	4,511,415	4,922,658

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenue and expenditure in guilders are shown as follows, the figures for 1897 and for 1898 being budget estimates:

REVENUE.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary. (Loans, etc.)	Total.
1890.....	124,487,805	41,450,105	165,937,911
1895.....	132,267,968	200,000	132,457,968
1896.....	133,175,567	180,000	133,457,968
1897.....	.....	.....	133,324,965
1898.....	.....	.....	134,452,350

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defense.	Debt.	Public Works.	General.	Total.
1890.....	33,031,970	34,018,172	54,583,989	45,052,333	166,686,414
1895.....	38,006,542	34,777,269	9,988,970	50,364,108	133,135,889
1896.....	39,296,234	32,187,346	10,223,130	51,829,158	133,448,868
1897.....	.....	32,642,746	.....	.....	141,743,746
1898.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,743,746

The share of direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes, and customs duties in the revenue has been in guilders:

Year.	Direct Taxes.	Excise.	Indirect Taxes.	Customs Duties.
1890.....	28,212,782	43,550,730	23,998,658	5,711,953
1895.....	35,162,795	42,859,657	21,414,331	6,787,095
1896.....	35,577,345	43,849,565	20,036,387	8,447,069
1897.....	35,510,000	43,070,000	20,371,000	8,440,900

PUBLIC DEBT.

In the budget for 1896 the national debt is given as follows:

	Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital.	Annual Interest.
	Guilders.	Guilders.	Guilders.
2½ per cent. debt.....	629,008,900	15,450,222	
3 per cent. debt of 1895.....	462,819,800	13,906,919	
5 per cent. } debt of appropriated railway {	294,000	14,909	
6 per cent. }	2,719,693	166,624	
Total.....	1,091,541,893	29,738,674	
Floating debt.....		50,000	
Annuities.....		64,119	
Paper money.....	16,000,000		
Sinking fund.....		2,633,100	
Total debt.....	1,108,541,893	32,491,093	

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the years named:

Year.	Interest. Guilders.	Sinking Fund. Guilders.	Year.	Interest. Guilders.	Sinking Fund. Guilders.
1890.....	31,463,559	2,539,941	1895.....	31,912,910	3,275,200
1892.....	31,519,317	24,923,062	1896.....	30,623,739	1,507,566
1893.....	31,463,972	5,185,453	1897.....	29,935,246	2,708,500
1894.....	32,015,827	8,032,800			

Agriculture.

The total acreage under crops and grass in 1888 was 7,785,531, and there were 564,210 acres of woods and forests in 1893.

The area of principal crops and the yield thereof per hectare, in hectolitres, are shown as follows:

	Hectares				Hectolitres			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wheat.....	74,216	70,804	64,596	61,862	25.5	24.7	22.7	24.4
Rye.....	200,633	201,983	203,275	210,077	21.8	21.6	20.8	21.5
Winter barley.....	27,218	26,767	25,113	25,729	44.0	46.3	35.7	42.8
Summer barley.....	16,369	15,137	13,200	12,987	84.1	28.2	81.2	31.7
Oats.....	128,408	128,350	132,502	130,987	41.8	34.4	40.2	41.8
Potatoes.....	152,064	151,970	150,023	150,949	218.0	207.3	189.0	174.0
Buckwheat.....	38,148	39,099	36,899	35,519	12.8	14.3	15.5	17.5
Beans.....	41,437	38,914	39,845	40,218	21.9	25.9	20.5	23.9
Peas.....	24,075	24,161	24,969	24,374	21.2	25.7	18.1	24.4
Rape-seed.....	7,542	7,364	6,821	3,234	25.5	27.0	22.0	19.5
Flax.....	12,183	13,529	16,678	13,871	420.0	377.0	471.0	508.0
Beet-root.....	24,532	23,879	33,436	35,062	30,165.0	28,715.0	22,087.0	29,281.0
Tobacco.....	594	616	621	707	2,140.0	2,081.0	1,810.0	2,065.0
Madder.....	590	792	719	588	2,395.0	2,741.0	2,331.0	2,559.0

NOTE.—1 hectare=2.47 acres; 1 hectolitre=2.84 bushels.

The total number of cattle in 1895 was about 1,543,200; of horses, 266,300; of sheep, 679,200; of pigs, 1,246,600.

Mining and Manufactures.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; they belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1896 was 91,708,000 kilos, valued at 344,895 guilders; clear revenue, 121,770 guilders; part of the State, 33,335 guilders.

There are no official returns of the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1896, 537 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 30 beet-sugar manufactories, 49 salt works, 499 breweries, and 92 vinegar manufactories.

The beet-sugar factories produced, in 1897, 257,589,800 pounds of sugar. Total exports raw sugar, 294,787,616 pounds; refined, 125,653,435 pounds. Import of raw sugars, including molasses, 26,317,027 pounds; refined, 178,810 pounds.

Foreign Commerce.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for six years:

Year.	Imports. Guilders.	Exports. Guilders.	Year.	Imports. Guilders.	Exports. Guilders.
1890.....	1,299,750,000	1,087,532,000	1894.....	1,461,000,000	1,115,000,000
1892.....	1,284,194,000	1,133,931,000	1895.....	1,444,000,000	1,178,000,000
1893.....	1,408,723,000	1,116,618,000	1896.....	1,635,000,000	1,340,000,000

The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of the great classes of products, in thousands of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Food products.....	414,636	392,239	480,107	346,042	374,992	405,627
Raw materials	299,855	305,555	355,073	201,180	212,185	246,457
Manufactured products..	205,912	175,065	186,317	220,531	185,627	189,086
Miscellaneous.....	329,561	318,788	356,959	200,091	214,908	279,183

The leading articles of import and export are shown as follows, in thousands of guilders:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Iron and steel of all kinds.....	135,404	133,160	150,816	92,002	88,659	133,160
Textiles, raw and manufactured..	84,946	86,055	88,112	85,838	70,258	86,055
Cereals and flour.....	290,323	265,738	315,624	132,740	143,679	265,838
Coal.....	44,331	43,382	47,184	2,261	2,570	43,382
Rice.....	35,717	47,413	39,527	12,515	14,287	47,413
Mineral oil.....	9,978	10,679	10,840	102	196	10,679
Coffee.....	34,116	37,697	40,872	22,361	21,676	37,697
Butter.....	1,665	1,543	1,572	13,700	14,029	1,543
Margarine (raw and eatable).....	21,221	15,139	18,240	50,338	39,490	15,139
Sugar.....	40,716	38,350	29,118	44,059	47,522	38,350
Cheese.....	80	78	76	11,447	11,616	76
Drugs.....	202,482	173,602	203,899	132,700	138,381	173,602
Gold and silver.....	13,606	5,151	6,353	2,235	1,342	5,151
Vegetables.....	1,464	1,160	1,627	22,954	27,436	1,160
Wood.....	82,699	36,384	38,397	19,255	19,114	36,384
Skins.....	21,725	20,729	22,931	18,330	19,872	20,729
Indigo.....	5,889	8,245	9,649	4,617	6,424	8,245
Copper.....	47,810	51,595	68,044	45,626	48,008	51,595
Paper.....	3,237	3,917	5,026	21,418	24,911	3,917
Soot, grease, tallow, suet.....	17,754	14,987	16,326	4,494	4,153	14,987
Salt-peter.....	17,853	19,304	25,064	16,642	18,362	19,304
Zinc.....	11,551	11,464	10,954	10,363	11,035	11,464
Tobacco.....	8,626	9,065	9,374	3,721	4,406	9,065
Tin.....	20,231	18,336	18,599	12,316	14,990	18,336
Colors (painters' wares).....	11,698	11,899	11,729	8,832	10,793	11,899
Flax.....	1,374	2,039	1,178	17,998	19,291	2,039
Seeds (oil, linseed, etc.).....	26,775	32,942	39,565	10,762	14,113	32,942

The imports for home consumption, and exports from and to the leading countries, are shown as follows, in millions of guilders:

	Imports				Exports			
	1890.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Prussia.....	247.1	266.1	272.4	278.7	498.5	538.2	575.3	679.2
Great Britain.....	288.6	246.1	288.2	255.7	270.5	260.3	267.7	290.2
Belgium.....	195.2	161.6	166.1	174.2	148.0	155.2	154.2	164.0
Dutch East Indies.....	159.5	225.0	202.4	229.2	53.2	53.8	52.0	52.5
United States.....	96.4	132.1	110.9	166.8	23.7	22.2	37.5	46.5
Russia.....	112.1	175.3	198.2	223.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.5
France.....	24.2	21.5	18.0	23.6	10.8	11.9	15.2	23.1
Hamburg.....	21.2	15.2	17.1	20.2	17.3	17.5	19.1	19.5
British India.....	38.0	43.8	41.5	41.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.4
Italy.....	2.8	5.5	5.1	10.8	10.8	5.1	5.1	6.2

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States....	\$17,448,948	\$10,690,979	\$15,182,561	\$13,236,767	\$12,821,611	\$12,535,110
Imports from United States..	38,506,193	43,570,312	31,011,775	39,022,899	51,045,011	64,274,622

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$22,582; coffee, \$660,478; fish, preserved, \$659,568; flax, hemp, etc., unmanufactured \$251,091; jewelry and precious stones, \$1,516,114; oils, \$288,199; spices, unground, \$298,189; sugar above No. 16 D. S., \$1,023,223; tin, in blocks, bars, etc., \$1,253,553; tobacco, leaf, \$4,710,024.

Imports from the United States were: Breadstuffs, \$6,907,797; casings for sausages, \$427,701; copper, ingots, bar and old, \$5,335,738; cotton, unmanufactured, \$556,471; fruits, including nuts, \$643,960; fertilizers, \$380,470; leather, \$301,818; naval stores, \$787,985; oil cake and oil-cake meal, \$827,114; oil, mineral, refined, \$6,884,733; oil, cottonseed, \$1,311,540; provisions, \$3,681,417, of which lard was \$2,237,634; oleomargarine oil, \$5,066,488; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$1,152,136; wood and manufactures, \$3,386,767.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1893.....	\$7,044,546	\$943,333	1893.....	\$951,392	\$318,148
1894.....	3,258,790	263,713	1894.....	2,466,758	630,403
1895.....	1,385,000	305,124	1895.....	1,128,354	22,810
1896.....	1,966,895	84,098	1896.....	639,381	247,981

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money and Circulation.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece, weighing 6.720 grammes .900 fine, and thus containing 6.048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes .945 fine, and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The total circulation was valued as follows, in thousands of guilders:

	January 1.	Silver, etc.	Gold.	Paper Money Issued by the State.	Paper Money Issued by the Bank.	Total.
1894.....		58,153	23,594	14,847	201,809	297,903
1895.....		58,888	23,671	14,534	202,943	299,036
1896.....		57,420	23,654	14,578	209,817	305,470
1897.....		57,131	22,992	14,678	207,356	302,657

Banking.

The Bank of the Netherlands, a private institution, is the only bank authorized to issue bank-notes. Its condition is shown as follows, in thousands of guilders:

Year.	Notes in Circulation March 31.	Total Exchanges March 31.	Stock of Gold in July.	Stock of Silver in July.
1893.....	193,452	353,516	33,790	85,090
1894.....	200,029	364,540	54,270	83,660
1895.....	203,883	374,018	51,390	84,320
1896.....	199,669	369,773	31,610	83,560
1897.....	201,567	423,254	31,560	83,890

A more detailed statement of its affairs on December 30, 1897, follows:

Assets.	Guilders.	Liabilities.	Guilders.
Inland bills, promissory notes, etc., discounted.....	65,980,141	Capital.....	20,000,000
Bills on foreign countries discounted.....	7,437,481	Reserve fund.....	5,258,178
Loans on securities.....	49,554,362	Bank-notes in circulation.....	211,578,290
Coin and bullion.....	114,438,823	Bank designations in circulation.....	1,722,252
Invested reserve fund.....	9,238,989	Balances of current accounts.....	5,338,116
Building and furniture.....	670,000	Diverse accounts.....	3,280,872
Diverse accounts.....	905,912		
Total.....	247,225,708	Total.....	247,225,708

The bank keeps the State treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the bank.

There are 282 savings-banks, all private, having 19,186,000 guilders of deposits. Besides these, there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881, with 23,220,000 guilders of deposits.

SWITZERLAND.

In 1894, the population of Switzerland was 2,986,848, and in 1888, 2,917,754. The area of the Republic is 15,976 square miles.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Men and Women.	Members of Family.	Domestic Servants.	Total.
Agriculture.....	888,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,108,430
Mining, sylviculture, etc.....	10,682	28	10,710	16,482	248	27,436
Food manufacture.....	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,708	101,349
Dress, etc.....	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture.....	105,747	1,630	107,377	162,353	3,768	273,483
Textiles.....	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery.....	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, etc.....	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade.....	54,087	38,256	92,343	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport.....	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, etc.....	35,817	14,836	50,653	64,064	12,689	127,426
Not determinable.....	6,808	8,281	14,889	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation.....	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total.....	881,612	302,435	1,274,047	1,563,403	80,304	2,917,754

Fiscal Affairs.

The chief source of revenue is from customs duties, the confederate Government having no power to levy direct taxes.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation:

Year.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.	Year.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.
1896.....	78,223,526	86,301,439	1896.....	87,282,399	79,559,667
1894.....	84,047,312	83,675,812	1897, estimated..	84,970,000	83,905,000
1895.....	81,005,588	76,402,631	1898 ..	91,375,000	89,340,000

The cantons have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890, their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property, and partly from indirect duties, stamps, etc. Several cantons have only indirect taxation; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form.

The public debt of the Confederation amounted on January 1, 1897, to 80,370,763 francs, mostly at 3½ per cent. At the same date the "Federal Fortune," or State property, was. Real property, 33,476,500 francs; stock, etc., 42,840,550 francs works producing interest, 19,616,215 francs; stores not producing interest, 19,765,709 francs; various debts, 533,673 francs; inventory, 30,855,665 francs; alcohol administration, 232,130 francs; cash, 1,760,820 francs; total, 144,800,184 francs, the net Fortune being thus 60,910,745 francs.

Industries.

Out of a population of about 2,000,000 engaged in agriculture, there are about 300,000 peasant proprietors. Of the total area 28.4 per cent. is unproductive; of the productive area 35.3 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18.7 per cent. under fruit, 16.4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The export of cheese (1896) amounts to 239,591 quintals, and of condensed milk to 186,365 quintals. In 1896, there were 108,529 horses, 1,211,613 cattle, 341,632 sheep, 415,819 goats, 394,451 swine, of the total value of £17,936,880. In 1896, the provisional census returns show: Cattle, 1,304,788; sheep, 271,432; pigs, 563,781; horses, 108,529; mules, 3,116; asses, 1,735; goats, 414,968.

The Federal alcohol régime in the year 1894-95 sold 58,268 metric quintals of spirits (36 degrees), and 24,869 metric quintals of medicated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,400 hotels, employing about 16,000 persons, the receipts of the hotels amounting annually to about £3,500,000.

FACTORY STATISTICS.

By the census taken on June 5, 1895, of the factories subject to the Federal factory law, the statistics thereof are shown as follows:

Industry.	Establishments.	Factory Operatives—			Existing Power—	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Establishments.	Horse-Power.
Textile industry—						
Cotton.....	1,253	20,730	27,806	48,536	440	43,011
Silk.....	230	7,584	23,561	31,145	201	11,232
Wool.....	62	1,727	2,488	4,215	60	6,014
Linen.....	12	304	484	788	11	732
Others.....	242	1,447	5,323	6,770	111	1,338
Total textile.....	1,798	31,792	59,662	91,454	818	62,327
Tanneries, etc.....	126	4,551	3,814	8,365	88	1,616
Food products.....	537	7,162	6,842	14,004	434	19,159
Chemical industry.....	167	3,421	637	4,058	123	14,353
Paper manufactures and polygraph industry.....	417	8,061	3,001	11,062	235	11,315
Wood-working industry.....	528	11,091	256	11,347	480	10,000
Metal-working industry.....	234	9,356	580	9,936	171	10,339
Machine industry.....	396	23,654	267	23,921	265	10,983
Watch and jewelry industry.....	488	10,748	5,586	16,334	276	2,474
Salt, stones, and earth.....	295	9,368	350	9,718	247	10,152
Total.....	*4,933	119,204	80,995	200,199	*8,303	152,718

Of the 200,199 operatives, there were 174,697 Swiss, 14,872 Germans, 5,124 Italians, 3,354 French, 1,896 Austrians, and 256 from different other countries.
The 152,718 horse-power was produced as follows: 87,865 by water, 53,410 by steam, 4,066 by gas and petroleum, and 7,357 by electricity.

Foreign Commerce.

For the years 1890 to 1896, inclusive, the imports for home consumption and the exports of domestic produce, and also of the precious metals, were as follows:

	1890. Francia.	1892. Francia.	1893. Francia.	1894. Francia.	1895. Francia.	1896. Francia.
Imports.....	1,002,518,276	912,586,752	872,400,629	890,845,540	980,116,675	1,061,832,021
Exports.....	724,798,088	688,020,282	695,146,799	673,004,524	704,428,088	738,815,713

The following statement shows the value of principal articles of special commerce:

	Imports		Exports	
	1895. Francia.	1896. Francia.	1895. Francia.	1896. Francia.
Manures, etc.....	7,795,691	10,287,017	2,283,995	2,348,750
Chemical and pharmaceutical.....	21,840,663	23,109,508	6,761,535	8,043,985
Glass and pottery.....	9,551,312	11,391,602	722,662	827,233
Colors.....	7,706,935	7,711,857	15,394,724	14,905,821
Timber.....	24,221,293	30,789,971	4,285,757	4,677,575
Agricultural products.....	4,469,738	5,167,391	310,140	329,704
Leather and boots.....	22,155,127	22,231,431	7,100,265	7,815,431
Sciences and arts.....	14,465,546	16,039,509	8,958,758	7,819,044
Clocks and watches and parts.....	1,885,427	2,849,904	89,968,330	100,363,493
Machinery and carriages.....	23,668,682	27,717,923	26,147,956	30,408,775
Useful metals.....	58,616,105	89,280,324	8,245,814	9,153,147
Precious metals, coin.....	64,264,259	67,972,836	41,087,313	50,554,676
Precious metals, not coin.....	34,780,699	47,497,993	10,211,602	11,925,549
Mineral matter.....	59,570,206	67,020,356	2,798,313	3,109,472
Food, tobacco, spirits, etc.....	253,780,197	274,908,165	78,047,607	80,349,316
Oils and fats.....	8,890,003	8,831,945	810,283	817,754
Paper.....	5,674,458	6,821,841	2,318,931	2,491,356
Cotton.....	63,855,455	63,330,589	129,972,974	135,003,417
Flax, hemp, etc.....	11,620,508	11,964,880	2,292,594	2,951,306
Silk.....	137,824,980	120,513,885	207,148,306	199,580,212
Wool.....	52,224,410	54,246,214	14,927,265	18,244,948
Clothing.....	21,697,278	23,915,326	10,253,993	9,331,015
Animals.....	66,296,964	52,273,576	14,405,219	14,264,191
Animal products.....	8,630,257	9,355,208	9,536,751	9,808,414
Various.....	15,621,952	15,687,320	12,934,271	14,506,125
Total.....	980,116,675	1,061,832,021	704,428,088	738,815,713

* Only the total shows the exact number of establishments. The addition of the figures would result in a higher number, because establishments engaged in several industries are counted in each group.

* Includes iron, imports in 1895 being 43,819,935 francs, exports 4,932,170 francs.

In 1897, the principal classes of articles imported were, in francs: Silks, 139,583,060; machines and vehicles, 33,259,641; mineral materials, 71,852,891; leather and shoes, 26,189,247; objects of literature, science, and art, 18,809,806; wood, 32,769,205; straw, 4,153,816; edibles, spirits, and tobacco, 271,876,629; wools, 52,537,208; iron, 58,735,553.

The principal articles exported in 1897 were, in francs: Silks, 203,941,306; machines and vehicles, 34,237,939; clock-works, 103,765,315; coloring matters, 17,314,895; objects of literature, science, and art, 8,773,191; edibles, 81,177,331; cottons, 124,979,907; precious metals, not coin, 10,349,536; woollens, 16,710,547; linen, 1,748,172.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the "special" trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin):

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1895. Francs.	1896. Francs.	1895. Francs.	1896. Francs.
Germany.....	273,891,065	304,970,622	164,411,253	172,290,751
France.....	138,459,298	177,612,453	74,524,453	81,016,009
Italy.....	157,555,478	137,297,605	39,209,544	39,163,498
Austria-Hungary.....	67,816,060	71,412,602	39,225,234	40,413,159
Great Britain.....	47,871,987	51,708,813	190,016,126	147,008,247
Belgium.....	23,965,377	24,169,525	10,958,378	11,854,102
Russia.....	61,733,982	65,150,088	21,865,887	24,394,400
Holland.....	3,621,247	3,452,870	3,969,422	4,670,222
Rest of Europe.....	22,853,141	40,676,838	31,506,456	31,484,418
Total Europe.....	797,317,575	876,422,971	515,716,753	551,764,806
Africa.....	15,463,369	15,607,634	5,217,439	5,585,323
Asia.....	35,506,802	31,736,585	23,814,629	31,201,614
America.....	62,510,513	65,269,624	113,383,840	93,336,428
Australia.....	4,964,157	4,822,371	1,899,764	2,492,846
Not stated.....	.....	.....	3,327,750	3,907,018
Total.....	915,852,416	.....	663,360,175	688,261,035

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	\$13,196,469	\$16,010,728	\$11,450,270	\$14,988,954	\$14,080,093	\$13,849,782	\$11,380,835
Imports from United States..	10,397	7,391	17,124	17,378	32,954	70,610	263,970

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were Iron and steel and manufactures of, \$12,202.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$579,474; clocks and watches and parts, \$904,697; cotton, manufactures of, \$6,453,480 (including laces, edgings, etc., \$5,753,885); hat trimmings, \$386,671; cheese, \$651,841; silk, manufactures of, \$3,610,833.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Year.	Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1893.....	\$4,802,720	\$2,121,090	1898.....	\$8,076,938	\$8,760,037
1894.....	9,275,749	4,059,069	1894.....	6,312,702	6,771,227
1895.....	7,742,375	4,630,768	1895.....	10,835,343	5,025,086
1896.....	3,727,475	5,093,332	1896.....	9,787,265	5,531,494

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs, Etc. (See Index.)

Money and Banks.

Switzerland being a member of the Latin Union, its monetary system conforms to that organization. The franc is the equivalent of 10 batzen and 100 rappen or centimes. The 20-franc piece is .900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is .900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are .835 fine. At the close of 1895, there was outstanding 190,000,000 francs of bank-notes, against which a reserve was held consisting of 83,400,000 gold and 11,600,000 silver.

The estimated amount of money in circulation is placed as follows in 1896: Bank-notes, 175,000,000 francs; gold on hand and in circulation, 117,000,000; silver on hand and in circulation, 54,000,000; and nickel and copper, 5,000,000; total, 351,000,000 francs.

On December 31, 1896, there were 34 banks, with a paid-up capital of 150,525,000 francs, and a note issue of 202,400,000 francs. Their average monthly condition for 1893 is shown below:

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Francs.		Francs.
Cash and notes.....	113,511,003	Note issue.....	187,589,941
Short-dated debts.....	24,303,167	Short-dated debts.....	113,210,543
Bills of exchange.....	211,325,469	Bills of exchange.....	23,353,711
Other debts.....	839,946,880	Other debts.....	685,434,286
Investments.....	12,136,792	Paid-up capital, reserves, etc.....	181,694,830
Capital not paid up.....	12,279,416	Capital not paid up.....	12,279,416
Total.....	1,213,582,727	Total.....	1,213,582,727

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

For other banking information, consult previous volumes of the "Commercial Year Book."

SPAIN.

According to the last census 1887, the population of Spain was 17,563,632. The figures for previous years may be found in Volume I of the "Year Book." The area is stated at 197,670 square miles.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following were the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the years stated:

Years.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.	Years.	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.
1890-91.....	490,111,645	785,801,327	1894-95.....	754,993,033	780,242,373
1891-92.....	687,897,075	780,672,183	1895-96.....	796,022,872	803,448,751
1892-93.....	707,398,172	782,130,858	1896-97.....	789,286,261	761,414,608
1893-94.....	749,563,008	783,219,972	1897-98 (budget).....	863,014,870	865,508,774

The following are the budget estimates for 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99:

	Pesetas. 1896-97.	Pesetas. 1897-98.	Pesetas. 1898-99.
Revenue.			
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, etc.....	295,940,810	297,460,810	279,360,810
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, etc.....	302,135,000	307,235,000	305,073,000
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries.....	136,105,000	141,148,000	132,666,024
Revenue from national property.....	22,385,451	26,718,942	25,185,000
From the public treasury.....	17,200,000	110,721,019	106,700,000
Total.....	773,766,261	883,278,771	866,014,870
Expenditure.			
Civil list.....	9,500,000	9,250,000	9,250,000
Cortes.....	1,638,085	1,638,085	1,638,085
Public debt.....	314,991,533	419,733,782	* 399,238,678
Judicial expenses.....	1,463,859	1,585,447	1,614,651
Pensions and indemnities.....	56,214,730	58,699,730	61,749,730
Council of Ministers.....	964,300	1,013,487	980,883
Ministry of State.....	4,714,512	4,739,387	4,935,919
Justice.....	58,858,240	54,560,064	54,717,850
War.....	140,225,381	142,120,396	143,844,451
Marine.....	23,433,941	26,344,991	24,994,260
Interior.....	27,249,868	27,527,569	28,839,198
Agriculture and Commerce.....	77,980,225	79,446,306	80,738,653
Finance.....	16,187,418	16,109,442	18,549,983
Tax collecting.....	28,708,565	28,222,212	33,543,483
Fernando Po.....	655,000	875,000	875,000
Total.....	757,765,657	873,865,878	865,508,774

In 1897 the public debt of Spain was approximately as follows: Consolidated debt, £183,987,000; redeemable, £86,225,000; Treasury debt (including £18,280,000 floating debt), £32,854,000; total, £283,046,000. The interest on the debt, including £3,802,840 for credit operations on account of the war in Cuba, amounted to £16,789,348.

Production and Industry.

About 80 per cent. of the soil is classed as productive, of which 33.8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture. The wheat yield for 1895 was 78,737,000 English bushels. The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows: Horses, 383,318; mules and asses, 1,436,703; cattle, 2,071,326; sheep, 16,469,303; goats, 2,820,827; pigs, 1,910,368.

The production of minerals and metals for the years 1895 and 1896 was as follows, in metric tons: Coal, in 1896, 1,874,771; in 1895, 1,783,083; iron ore, in 1896, 6,808,000; in 1895, 5,514,329; pig iron, in 1896, 245,326; pig lead, in 1896, 172,695; in 1895, 163,521; copper, in 1896, 2,873,025; in 1895, 2,817,600. There were produced 1,513,998 kilogrammes of quicksilver in 1896, and 222,900 kilos of silver, against 58,546 for 1895.

Foreign Trade.

The total imports and exports (including the precious metals) have been as follows, in pesetas:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	941,137,925	937,759,883	1894.....	710,543,401	579,929,271
1891.....	873,535,503	843,814,728	1895.....	705,792,444	692,635,935
1892.....	751,723,597	693,022,145	1896.....	748,886,377	802,328,618
1893.....	674,972,142	600,909,764	1897.....	793,341,121	824,936,947

* Includes 61,299,347 pesetas for Cuban campaign.

The following table shows the principal articles of import and export, in thousands of pesetas:

	Imports			Exports		
	1886.	1887.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1887.
Mineral matters and ceramics.....	70,123	69,157	70,541	83,998	104,726	116,449
Metals and their manufactures.....	21,235	26,158	24,262	80,818	94,162	94,874
Drugs and chemical products.....	59,895	57,947	59,534	21,358	20,424	24,534
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	90,803	75,223	96,880	49,284	52,123	59,082
Other textile fibers, and manufactures of..	30,377	22,043	22,749	8,667	4,517	3,923
Wool, and manufactures of.....	30,299	22,804	19,816	17,968	20,442	17,699
Silk, and manufactures of.....	22,635	19,820	13,757	5,021	4,648	4,983
Paper, and articles of.....	9,913	8,580	8,810	10,910	12,432	12,501
Timbers.....	49,302	42,446	43,244	29,496	39,670	43,398
Animals, and parts of.....	71,084	66,744	69,509	60,268	62,300	62,653
Machinery.....	41,546	41,857	47,674	489	650	498
Alimentary substances.....	130,492	153,747	138,830	290,954	333,276	309,964
Various.....	7,806	6,384	5,900	2,136	3,142	2,538
Gold bullion and coin.....	600	1,261	999	568	979	1,279
Silver bullion and coin.....	24,604	101,706	143,336	41,624	139,438	170,561
Other articles (special).....	43,228	33,930	22,519	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	708,792	748,986	793,341	692,636	892,329	924,937

The total values of imports and exports, including bullion and specie, with the principal countries are shown below in thousands of pesetas:

Country.	Imports			Exports		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia.....	26,355	27,450	40,279	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	37,190	30,921	22,362	1,439	1,263	2,711
Germany.....	44,476	34,250	44,063	11,929	6,499	9,390
Holland.....	2,839	3,993	4,335	13,891	13,950	18,396
Belgium.....	40,473	26,810	40,522	21,445	29,081	17,651
United Kingdom.....	194,578	154,825	154,709	218,372	198,274	225,717
France.....	292,298	235,478	217,714	425,604	238,197	282,464
Portugal.....	34,874	40,151	41,069	35,672	34,379	41,518
Italy.....	16,383	24,235	21,540	8,082	8,968	10,129
Morocco.....	9,640	9,426	11,606	1,476	1,002	1,182
Gibraltar.....	2,855	5,149	6,611	2,025	7,431	8,582
United States.....	79,394	84,990	73,399	24,521	12,768	10,846
Cuba.....	44,561	37,182	38,758	86,427	136,262	255,905
Porto Rico.....	23,127	30,180	56,204	22,617	44,417	43,128
Argentine Republic.....	10,579	14,406	8,707	15,409	10,032	10,077
Philippine Islands.....	24,563	24,971	22,977	9,214	25,770	41,309
Total, all countries.....	941,138	838,495	909,589	937,760	804,952	1,023,252

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Fiscal year ending June 30.						
Exports into United States...	\$5,694,553	\$4,255,375	\$3,574,126	\$4,131,184	\$3,631,973	\$3,575,385
Imports from United States..	13,460,083	13,122,906	10,927,069	11,492,428	10,912,739	10,223,545

The principal exports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$494,667; fruits, including nuts, \$1,458,362; iron ore, \$302,327; wines, \$542,841. Imports from the United States were: Cotton, unmanufactured, \$3,739,024; mineral oil (crude), \$664,316; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$988,140; wood, and manufactures of, \$713,561.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1887.....	\$3,561,158	\$386,642	1892.....	\$3,943,998	\$3,380,253
1888.....	546,333	820,250	1893.....	5,026,068	2,623,135
1889.....	2,611,869	2,555,706	1894.....	4,866,585	690,223
1890.....	3,359,968	1,027,918	1895.....	4,690,687	8,142,978
1891.....	22,661,065	4,028,875	1896.....	16,961,006	23,330,997

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, and Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

On September 24, 1896, and September 25, 1897, the position of the Bank of Spain was as follows, in pounds sterling:

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1896.		1897.
Gold.....	£10,823,000	Circulation.....	£50,368,000
Silver.....	5,357,000	Deposits & current accts.	£45,742,000
Foreign correspondents.....	7,844,000		18,260,000
Loans and discounts.....	43,787,000		
Spanish 4 per cent. stock...	15,265,000		
Treas'y bills, obligat'ns, etc	12,227,000		
	9,467,000		

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1. But of silver coins only the 6-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, had a population in 1878 of 4,745,124, and in 1890 of 5,082,247, occupying an area of 34,038 square miles. The only important non-Portuguese element in the population is the gypsies; there are about 3,000 negroes in the coast towns. The population in the north is mainly Galician; further south there has been considerable intermixture with Arabs and Jews, as also with French, English, Dutch, and Frisians.

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenue and expenditure have been, in milreis:

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1880-81.....	39,435,297	54,369,588	1893-94.....	48,104,788	48,481,638
1891-92.....	38,643,209	54,947,083	1894-95.....	48,519,932	49,602,870
1892-93.....	41,875,869	48,013,140	1895-96.....	53,179,020	54,561,077

The estimates for 1897-98 are as follows:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Milreis.		Milreis.
Direct taxes—		Civil list.....	525,000
Property tax.....	3,132,000	Cortes.....	97,244
Industrial tax.....	2,153,000	Interest and amortization.....	7,198,377
Income, etc., taxes.....	6,406,100	Other expenditure.....	1,646,780
Other taxes.....	236,300	Public debt.....	17,833,538
Registration.....	2,755,000	Loss on exchange.....	500,000
Stamps.....	2,231,500	Ministry of Finance.....	3,737,000
Lotteries.....	300,000	“ Interior.....	2,598,065
Indirect taxes—		“ Justice, etc.....	1,034,258
Import and export duties.....	19,617,000	“ War.....	5,854,320
Lisbon octroi.....	2,136,500	“ Marine and Colonies.....	4,027,331
Other duties.....	3,283,350	“ Foreign Affairs.....	379,912
Additional taxes.....	1,086,000	“ Public Works.....	5,779,056
National properties—		Savings-bank.....	58,920
Railways.....	1,740,000		
Posts and telegraphs.....	1,322,000	Total ordinary.....	51,209,853
Various.....	1,751,418	Extraordinary.....	3,764,991
Receipts d'ordre.....	3,525,110	Total.....	55,034,844
Total.....	52,275,878		
Extraordinary.....	2,830,000		

In 1897, the outstanding debt of Portugal is stated as follows: External 3 per cent. consolidated, £39,261,051; external 4 per cent. redeemable, £1,822,223; external 4½ per cent. redeemable, £12,793,989; external 4½ per cent. tobacco loan, £9,390,000. Total external, £63,137,233.

Internal 3 per cent. (quoted in London), £56,941,901; total external and internal, £120,079,164.

Also outstanding: Internal at 4 and 4½ per cent., £6,181,905.

Stated to be in hands of Government: External at 3, 4, and 4½ per cent., £2,529,332; internal at 3 and 4 per cent., £28,007,411.

In 1895-96, the interest amounted to 17,160,140 milreis. The floating debt in June, 1897, amounted to 36,826,421 milreis.

Industries.

Of the whole area of Portugal, 2.2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7.2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12.5 per cent. under cereals; 2.7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26.7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2.9 per cent. under forest; 45.8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are three cotton factories at work for exportation to Angola. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1881, was 90,998. Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and herrings are considerable.

Foreign Commerce.

The following shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports, in milreis:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	58,837,849	32,077,369	1894.....	36,489,000	27,796,000
1891.....	47,778,143	51,182,749	1895.....	40,996,000	29,281,000
1892.....	34,589,700	33,976,500	1896.....	40,815,000	29,880,000
1893.....	39,837,000	29,337,500			

The imports and exports, special trade, are shown as follows, in thousands of milreis:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Living animals.....	1,271	2,043	2,500	1,902	2,519	2,519
Raw materials.....	14,249	14,842	14,883	5,773	5,884	5,248
Textiles.....	4,602	5,234	5,264	819	1,132	1,288
Food substances.....	11,385	13,317	12,023	13,657	15,671	16,400
Machinery, etc.....	1,635	1,656	1,828	88	110	84
Various manufactures.....	2,460	2,609	2,957	1,673	1,695	1,547
Tare.....	61	72	75	.....	.....	.....
Coin and bullion.....	826	1,143	1,285	3,884	2,308	8,737
Total.....	36,489	41,005	40,815	27,796	29,269	29,880

The declared values of the leading "special" imports and exports in 1896 were, in milreis: Imports—Wheat, 3,896,506; cotton and cotton yarn, 2,404,026; wool, 1,120,197; iron, 1,672,979; coal, 1,742,894; sugar, 2,363,579; codfish, 2,270,096; leather and hides, 1,164,274; animals, 2,471,776; tissues, various, 3,623,563.

Exports—Wine, 10,982,831; cork, 3,893,064; animals, 2,519,262; copper, 1,091,598; sardines, 941,502; cotton tissues, 1,085,478; gold coin, 3,185,005.

There were exported in 1896: 451,210,500 litres of common wine; 2,733,700 litres of liqueur wine; 22,537,000 litres of Madeira; 284,561,800 litres of port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892.....	\$1,506,114	\$9,805,798	\$2,465,264	\$271,796
1893.....	1,010,664	6,237,106	.....	166,586
1894.....	2,830	3,891	296	302
1895.....	979,274	2,267,537	255,199	218,966
1896.....	15,120,000	3,456,000	1,667,920	.....

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Offices, Etc. (See Index.)

The milreis, or 1,000 reis, is of the value of \$1.08, or 4s. 5d. in English money, and about 4.5 milreis to the £ sterling. Large sums are expressed in contos (1,000 milreis).

Bronze coins are 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is the chief circulation.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The Bank of Portugal, with a capital of 13,500 contos, or 13,500,000 milreis, has the exclusive right of issuing notes. It is the State's banker and the Treasury's disbursing agent. The notes of the Bank are guaranteed by debts owing by the State for advances from time to time by the Bank. On September 30, 1896, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows: Metallic stock, 13,482,000 milreis; note circulation, 57,086,000 milreis; accounts current and deposits, 1,943,000 milreis; commercial account, 13,984,000 milreis; advances on securities, 1,943,000 milreis; balance against Treasury, 15,648,000 milreis.

DENMARK.

The area of Denmark is 15,289 English square miles. Its population in 1890 was 2,185,336. For earlier years, see "Year Book," Volume 16.

The actual revenue and expenditure for the years ending March 31 were as follows:

Year.	Revenue. Kroner.	Expenditure. Kroner.	Year.	Revenue. Kroner.	Expenditure. Kroner.
1892.....	57,233,340	64,974,857	1895.....	67,842,857	61,395,337
1893.....	55,973,549	63,192,087	1896.....	79,051,735	74,470,636
1894.....	53,075,266	62,152,474	1897.....	65,235,336	65,957,594

The estimated revenue for 1897-98 was 66,847,101 kroner, and expenditure 64,734,189 kroner. The budget estimates for 1898-99 are: Revenue, 68,568,724 kroner; expenditure, 68,430,032.

The capital of the debt in 1897 was 196,405,438 kroner. The total foreign debt amounted to 66,515,250 kroner. The debt is mostly 8 per cent.

The total area under wheat, according to latest returns (1888), was 3,029,404 acres; potatoes, 128,849 acres; clover, 456,585 acres; bare fallow, 637,696 acres; meadow, etc., 2,625,865 acres. The leading crops in 1895 were: Oats, 37,904,403 bushels; barley, 22,327,839 bushels; rye, 17,123,621 bushels; wheat, 4,418,534 bushels; potatoes, 19,635,254 bushels; roots, 88,920,000 bushels; besides vegetables, hay, and clover. The total value of the product in 1894 was 262,558,962 kroner; in 1893, 264,490,310 kroner.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the value, in kroner, of the imports and the exports of home produce, including precious metals:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890.....	307,081,194	233,837,937	1894.....	348,969,131	263,864,536
1892.....	324,537,214	252,318,525	1895.....	364,089,120	268,420,032
1893.....	320,294,907	235,115,937	1896.....	383,936,695	233,878,948

The principal classes of commerce are shown as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Foods.....	139,100	140,000	133,200	208,900	210,900	217,600
Manufactured articles.....	72,700	79,000	81,400	13,000	12,900	14,000
Raw products.....	110,800	110,800	121,800	81,400	23,800	33,300
Means of product'n (mach'ry, etc.).	26,900	84,400	42,500	12,400	16,900	19,000
Total.....	349,500	364,000	383,900	263,700	268,900	283,900

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, in thousands of kroner, are shown as follows:

	Imports			Exports*		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Colonial goods.....	20,926	31,787	31,788	8,477	10,168	11,862
Beverages.....	4,234	5,108	5,487	1,969	2,222	2,713
Textile manufactures.....	41,662	41,574	42,645	5,414	5,494	5,384
Metals and hardware.....	34,096	41,695	44,268	5,473	5,934	9,041
Wood and manufactures.....	15,876	18,132	21,598	3,319	2,408	2,676
Coal.....	22,439	22,146	22,138	1,817	1,759	1,610
Animals.....	1,373	2,258	3,169	35,954	39,250	2,444
Pork, butter, eggs, lard.....	40,433	35,917	35,485	149,307	156,050	169,744
Cereals.....	42,359	44,559	40,801	10,536	6,859	8,500

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports			Exports*		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Germany.....	118,994	122,102	126,077	65,973	65,548	57,842
United Kingdom.....	68,651	70,694	78,284	152,642	155,376	169,684
Sweden and Norway.....	55,103	52,654	56,465	31,011	28,914	30,089
United States.....	13,643	10,065	17,023	935	2,302	1,758
Rest of America.....	5,123	1,635	614	235	110	170
Russia.....	42,566	39,607	32,839	2,423	3,046	5,619
Holland.....	8,115	9,398	8,814	341	312	269
Belgium.....	6,427	6,892	6,555	1,010	972	780
France.....	5,669	6,995	7,975	1,754	964	1,974
Danish colonies.....	4,418	4,189	2,332	3,988	4,046	4,533
Free port of Copenhagen.....	.....	18,704	26,810	.....	.....	7,541

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from the U. S.	\$8,370,676	\$5,270,434	\$5,050,837	\$3,475,326	\$6,537,448	\$10,194,857	\$12,697,421
Exports into the U. S..	228,545	235,855	194,900	324,827	334,586	356,365	211,837

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

The monetary unit, the krone of 100 ðre, is of the value of 26.8 cents.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

NOTE.—For monetary system, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 75.

On July 31, 1897, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 137,083,708 kroner. The assets included 32,720,821 kroner in bullion and 19,345,500 in specie. The liabilities included 68,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are about 60 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. In 1896 there were 534 savings-banks, with 1,030,520 depositors, and deposits amounting to 626,223,436 kroner, or 606 kroner to each account.

* "General" trade.

NORWAY.

The area of Norway is 124,445 square miles; and at the census of 1891 the population was 2,000,217, of which 76.3 per cent. were rural and 23.7 per cent. urban.

Emigration to the United States was as follows: 1890, 12,597; 1891, 10,898; 1892, 13,249; 1893, 18,690; 1894, 5,591; 1895, 6,153; 1896, 6,584.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following statement shows the principal items of the budgets of 1897 and 1898:

Sources of Revenue.	1897. Kroner.	1898. Kroner.	Branches of Expenditure.	1897. Kroner.	1898. Kroner.
Income tax.....	3,900,000	4,000,000	Civil list.....	349,682	361,486
Customs.....	24,000,000	29,200,000	Storting.....	524,022	665,500
Excise on spirits.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	The Ministries.....	1,322,459	1,331,986
Excise on malt.....	3,900,000	3,700,000	Church and education.....	7,096,117	7,552,663
Succession tax.....	550,000	550,000	Justice.....	5,758,599	6,109,571
Stamps.....	665,000	715,000	Interior.....	2,534,908	2,820,218
Judicial fees.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	Post, telegraphs, etc.....	6,517,518	6,758,959
Mines.....	527,350	463,300	State railways.....	12,393,330	13,399,331
Post-office.....	3,750,000	4,000,000	Roads, canals, ports, etc.....	4,139,161	4,316,248
Telegraphs.....	1,400,000	1,530,000	Finance and customs.....	3,207,149	3,423,682
State property.....	2,876,284	2,886,354	Mines.....	575,850	572,000
Railways.....	8,712,000	9,701,300	Amortization of debt.....	1,049,617	1,222,679
Miscellaneous.....	5,443,737	6,179,874	Interest of debt.....	5,683,986	5,965,722
Balance.....	3,975,629	3,937,503	Army.....	9,270,900	9,975,220
			Navy.....	3,448,400	3,704,500
			Foreign Affairs.....	706,235	709,651
			Miscellaneous.....	122,167	1,913,938
			Balance.....		
Total.....	64,700,000	70,863,331	Total.....	64,700,000	70,863,331

The following shows the amortization, growth, and interest of the public debt, years ending June 30:

Year.	Amortization.	Growth.	Interest.	Amount at End of Year.
1893.....	591,180		3,959,330	124,950,005
1894.....	681,948	*99,675,733	4,201,574	163,943,791
1895.....	19,630,351		4,430,230	144,313,440
1896.....	532,407	13,572,000	4,957,772	157,353,038

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. At the end of 1890 there were 145,355 farms, mostly worked by their owners.

In 1890, the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares; potatoes, 39,128 hectares. The estimated yield of cereals was 5,962,353 hectolitres; of potatoes, 8,441,403 hectolitres. The total value of the produce was for cereals, 38,262,761 kroner; for potatoes, 24,807,136 kroner.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 31,784,700 kroner in 1895; the principal article being rye, 14,647,200 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 1,867,900 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 7,261,900 kroner. The total value of the coastwise fisheries in 1894 was \$6,137,261.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy 3,870 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1895 was 27,777,800 kroner, and of wrought timber, 15,833,000 kroner.

Foreign Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods were as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports (foreign).....	208,659	223,024	199,987	204,569	205,990	222,310	240,217
Exports (Norwegian).....	124,482	124,062	118,779	126,719	124,032	128,408	137,756
Exports (foreign).....	6,664	6,300	7,645	9,368	7,964	8,872	10,015

*Of this amount 19,131,560 kroner were applied to the redemption of a former loan.

The values of the imports and exports, in thousands of kroner, were as follows:

	Imports of Foreign Goods			Exports Norw'n Goods		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Animals, living.....	1,033	2,083	2,484	543	813	657
Animal produce (malty food).....	13,102	12,823	14,043	42,814	44,855	40,309
Breadstuffs.....	31,459	32,185	35,743	764	286	294
Groceries.....	24,314	26,047	26,416	14	18	22
Fruits, plants, etc.....	2,930	3,321	3,780	131	208	63
Spirits, etc.....	4,374	4,721	6,155	216	148	263
Yarn, rope, etc.....	12,103	12,353	13,906	598	656	801
Textile manufactures, etc.....	26,968	26,906	29,283	5,176	5,643	5,688
Hair, skins, etc.....	7,727	8,510	9,956	6,412	6,638	6,581
Tallow, oils, tar, etc.....	11,862	12,088	13,089	6,575	6,513	7,981
Timber and wooden goods.....	8,064	8,875	10,189	44,088	43,611	52,055
Dyestuffs.....	1,105	1,137	1,088	146	166	144
Different vegetable produce.....	2,762	3,759	3,706	941	1,099	1,505
Paper and paper manufactures.....	1,878	2,019	2,318	4,133	5,962	7,200
Minerals, unwrought.....	19,728	18,201	18,889	2,884	2,643	3,993
Minerals, manufactured.....	2,975	3,012	3,448	1,779	1,774	2,291
Metals, unwrought, or partly wrought..	7,814	7,980	8,523	1,185	1,404	1,155
Metals, manufactured.....	10,089	11,447	11,621	2,619	3,204	3,362
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc.....	18,948	25,297	25,290	3,204	2,769	3,391
Total.....	206,990	222,310	240,217	124,032	128,406	137,756
Re-exports.....				7,964	8,872	10,016
Grand total.....				131,996	137,280	147,771

The countries comprising the principal portion of the foreign trade are: Sweden, imports, 33,535,100 kroner; exports, 23,141,000 kroner; Germany, imports, 58,560,200 kroner; exports, 17,414,900 kroner; and Great Britain and Ireland, imports, 64,277,200 kroner; exports, 47,881,600 kroner.

For commerce with the United States, see Sweden.

The values of the precious metals imported and exported by Norway from 1885 to 1895 are shown as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885.....	\$270,970	\$106,130	1891.....	\$120,390	\$123,080
1887.....	1,185,330	200,840	1892.....	140,990	128,350
1888.....	104,790	96,910	1893.....	169,700	117,880
1889.....	64,240	112,160	1894.....	128,800	26,990
1890.....	95,780	780	1895.....	780,000	34,000

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Offices, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Money.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden, National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kroner.

On December 31, 1896, the Norwegian coins in circulation were as follows: Gold coin, 15,858,510 kroner; silver coin, 7,781,050 kroner; bronze coin, 564,195 kroner; total, 24,203,755 kroner.

There is no Government paper money in Norway.

Banking.

There are two State banks, the Norges Bank and the Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.

The Norges Bank is a joint-stock bank, which is largely owned by the State. It has a head office at Christiania, and twelve branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway authorized to issue notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1896 show: Assets at end of year—Bullion, 34,783,810 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, etc., 44,145,378 kroner; total, 78,934,188 kroner. Liabilities—Notes in circulation, 52,483,542 kroner; the issue of notes allowed was 58,788,810 kroner; deposits, checks, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, etc., 6,948,249 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 6,440,058 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 1,578,243 kroner; total, 61,008,084; balance, 17,926,154 kroner.

The Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank, established in 1852, is properly a mortgage bank. Its capital is furnished by the State, and amounted to 14,000,000 kroner in 1896. The bank has, besides, a reserve fund amounting in 1895 to 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1895 the total amount of bonds issued was 110,840,400 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 115,213,965 kroner.

There are now 38 private non-issuing banks, most of them having but a small capital stock, and only seven a capital exceeding 1,000,000 crowns.

The status of the savings-banks of Norway is shown by the following figures:

Year.	No. of Savings-Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amount to the Credit of Depositors.	Depositors.	At End of Year.
			Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.
1890.....	350	470,790	88,500,397	80,875,998	194,141,420
1894.....	387	523,918	96,859,532	86,868,828	217,247,755
1895.....	373	540,053	102,186,313	94,068,782	225,431,000
1896.....	380	561,257	.....	.....	234,680,760

SWEDEN.

Area and Population.

The area of Sweden is stated at 172,867 square miles.

The progress of population from 1800 to 1896 has been as follows: 1800, 2,347,308; 1820, 2,584,690; 1840, 3,138,887; 1850, 3,482,541; 1860, 3,859,723; 1870, 4,168,525; 1880, 4,565,668; 1890, 4,784,981; 1896 (estimated), 4,919,260.

With the exception of (1890) 19,505 Finns, 6,846 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed:

Agriculture, etc.—		Timber works.....	96,823
Landed and farm proprietors.....	1,229,601	Various manufactures.....	533,119
Farmers, overseers, etc.....	250,784	Trade and locomotion.....	309,967
Planters, etc.....	400,623	Officials and military.....	207,276
Crofters, cottagers, etc.....	494,421	Learning and literature.....	43,383
Dairy-keepers.....	11,882	Medicine, etc.....	18,817
Gardeners.....	15,793	Owners, pensioners, etc.....	307,550
Fisheries.....	34,246	Mechanics, servants, etc.....	555,297
Mining and metal works.....	219,578	Various.....	56,271

Sweden has sent a steady contribution of emigrants to the United States, as will appear from the following statement:

Year.	Immi- grants.	Total. Emigrants.	To America.	Year.	Immi- grants.	Total. Emigrants.	To America.
1890.....	6,090	34,212	29,487	1890.....	7,377	40,869	37,321
1891.....	6,114	42,776	36,134	1894.....	10,425	13,368	9,529
1892.....	6,511	45,504	40,990	1895.....	8,525	18,955	14,982

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenues and expenditures of the State are illustrated in the following budgets for 1897 and 1898, expressed in thousands of kroner:

Revenue.	1897.	1898.	Expenditure.	1897.	1898.
Domains, railway, land taxes, etc	20,655	21,082	(a) Ordinary:		
Customs.....	37,000	39,000	Royal Household.....	1,320	1,320
Post.....	8,580	9,025	Justice.....	3,815	3,842
Stamps.....	5,000	5,000	Foreign Affairs.....	607	607
Impost on spirits, etc.....	23,500	23,500	Army.....	25,988	26,843
Impost on income.....	6,000	6,450	Navy.....	7,046	7,046
Net profit of the State Bank.....	2,700	1,800	Interior.....	5,701	5,739
Surplus from previous years.....	8,298	14,229	Educational & Ecclesiastical.	13,500	13,801
			Finance.....	17,951	18,378
			Pensions.....	3,286	3,284
				79,215	80,359
			(b) Extraordinary.....	18,871	27,047
			(c) Payment of loans and miscel- laneous (Diet, etc.).....	11,445	11,244
			Carried to floating capital.....	800	36
			Insurance fund against invalidity of workers.....	1,400	1,400
Total.....	111,731	120,088	Total.....	111,731	120,086

The liabilities of the kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows on January 1, 1897, expressed in kroner: Funded railway loans of 1860, without interest, 244,444; of 1880, at 3½ per cent. interest, 103,346,100; of 1886, at 3¼ per cent. interest, 58,920,444; of 1887, at 3-10 per cent. interest, 48,566,500; of 1888, at 3 per cent. interest, 26,866,667; of 1890, at 3¼ per cent., 23,777,778; provisional loan of 1891 at 4 per cent., 44,640; and funded railway loan of 1894, at 3 per cent., 18,000,000. Total, 239,566,573.

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. As the railway receipts amount to about two-thirds of the interest, the charge to the people is nominal.

Industries.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1897 was 329,930; of these there were, of 2 hectares and under, 70,529; 2 to 20 hectares, 214,158; 20 to 100 hectares, 32,447; 100 and above, 3,155. Of the total land area of Sweden 8.3 per cent. is under cultivation, 3 per cent. under natural meadows, and 45.9 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1895, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1896:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Mixed Grain.	Pulse.	Potatoes.
Area.....	71.1	408.5	218.6	827.4	119.9	52.3	158.5
Yield.....	1,646.5	8,486.6	5,070.8	19,765.9	3,139.0	845.8	22,412.6

The value of all cereal crops in 1896 was estimated at 248.9 million kroner.

Sweden is rich in minerals. In 1895 there were mined 1,904,662 tons of iron ore; gold ore, 459 tons; silver and lead ore, 12,045 tons; copper ore, 26,009 tons; zinc ore, 31,349 tons; manganese ore, 3,117 tons. The amounts of the different sorts of iron produced in 1896 were: pig iron, 462,980 tons; puddled, for rolling, 188,726 tons; Bessemer ingots, 97,294 tons; Martin ingots, 96,476 tons; cast ingots, 551 tons; iron and steel bars, 188,370 tons; iron and steel hoops, rods, etc., 78,168 tons; wire rods, 26,086 tons; sheet iron, 12,028 tons. The coal mines, exclusively in the most southern province, yielded 223,652 tons. Gold production was 85 kilos; silver, 1,188 kilos; lead, 1,266,079 kilos; copper, 216,506 kilos.

Foreign Commerce.

The foreign trade (special) of Sweden was as follows, in kroner:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	378,963,711	377,187,739	369,998,254	360,315,855	332,689,289	351,173,005	344,290,000	358,315,000
Exports.....	301,725,097	304,591,863	323,498,082	329,300,154	328,271,667	298,625,234	311,444,000	340,283,000

The leading imports and exports (special trade), in thousands of kroner, were:

Imports.		1895.	1896.	Exports.		1895.	1896.
Coal, coke, etc.....		32,432	32,581	Animals: Cattle.....		4,325	4,811
Coffee.....		27,101	26,759	Horses.....		966	966
Cotton: Raw.....		8,695	9,724	Swine.....		274	853
Yarn.....		3,456	2,952	Butter (including margarine)....		43,348	44,680
Manufactures of.....		7,994	7,309	Fish, fresh, salted, etc.....		7,968	7,554
Fish, fresh, salted, etc.....		6,654	7,073	Glass and glassware.....		4,523	5,100
Grain: Rye.....		9,432	7,293	Grain: Oats.....		6,015	4,784
Wheat.....		10,754	13,501	Iron & Steel: Iron ore.....		5,608	7,940
Rye meal.....		673	884	Pig iron.....		5,398	4,496
Wheat meal.....		1,285	1,586	Bar, hoop, bolt, etc.....		23,300	25,572
Iron & Steel: Unwrought & partly wrought.....		3,252	3,263	Blooms.....		2,290	3,672
Manufactures of.....		9,441	13,716	Plates.....		580	608
Machinery (including locomotives).....		11,150	16,553	Wares.....		6,295	6,771
Oil: Mineral.....		8,612	7,132	Wire.....		350	544
All other.....		4,982	6,156	Lucifer matches.....		7,601	5,830
Pork.....		3,856	5,403	Machinery.....		5,524	7,618
Skins: Dressed.....		9,643	8,643	Paper.....		6,236	6,729
Undressed.....		3,584	3,334	Wood: Deals and planks.....		94,828	111,795
Tobacco.....		7,222	7,227	Beams and rafters.....		3,911	4,000
Wood, manufactures of.....		4,425	4,512	Masts and spars.....		4,373	3,983
Wool: Raw.....		5,331	4,422	Pit props.....		6,895	6,584
Yarn.....		9,854	9,914	Staves.....		552	739
Manufactures of.....		17,482	16,037	Wood pulp.....		12,489	14,482
Total, all articles.....		344,290	385,315	Total, all articles.....		311,434	340,283

The trade (special) with the principal countries, including bullion and specie, is shown as follows, in thousands of kroner:

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia and Finland.....	29,718	19,755	23,267	11,847	11,292	13,387
Norway.....	32,833	23,742	29,028	18,063	18,054	19,548
Denmark.....	44,064	37,976	45,968	33,231	41,464	42,293
Germany.....	118,322	116,223	117,516	36,677	42,759	43,834
Holland.....	9,638	8,331	8,777	16,278	18,302	20,140
Belgium.....	10,101	9,629	11,689	11,020	8,698	12,075
United Kingdom.....	106,890	97,775	98,834	187,403	180,620	144,063
France.....	7,963	7,932	7,170	24,422	25,208	29,365
United States.....	8,193	10,643	9,062	919	82	721
Spain.....	1,151	864	1,214	7,430	3,624	2,490
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	2,630	7,668	9,318
Total, all countries.....	377,188	344,290	368,315	304,592	311,434	340,283

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows the combined trade of Norway and Sweden with the United States:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports into United States....	\$3,754,953	\$4,176,384	\$3,112,066	\$2,531,327	\$3,320,321	\$2,500,118	\$2,673,889
Imports from United States...	6,579,381	4,084,704	4,391,046	4,652,601	5,033,766	5,463,597	6,313,786

The values of the imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$150,851; breadstuffs, \$381,451; cotton, unmanufactured, \$1,105,531; fertilizers, \$157,122; iron and steel, manufactures of, \$158,838; leather, sole, \$504,179; oils, mineral, refined, \$816,428; provisions, \$1,208,507.

The values of the exports to the United States were: Fish, pickled or salted, \$373,742; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$1,849,645; oils, whale and fish, \$192,560; wood pulp, \$233,608; gold, \$3,461; silver, \$70.

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State, and is managed by directors elected annually by the Diet. The bank is under the guarantee of the Diet; its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; its actual circulation is kept far within this limit. The larger portion of the banking operations of Sweden are done through private banks, and next in importance are the joint-stock banks.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1897:

Assets.	National. Kroner.	Private. Kroner.	Joint-Stock. Kroner.
Mortgages.....		53,241,256	
Real estate.....		5,677,922	3,497,186
Coin and bullion.....	25,673,483	21,819,945	10,897,773
Accounts with other banks.....	20,511,832	45,090,235	32,013,397
State notes and bills.....	23,954,632	32,870,636	16,531,335
Stocks, shares, mortgages, etc.....			62,929,487
Bills.....	42,791,232	162,590,546	58,917,296
Loans, public obligations, shares, etc.....	30,925,262	154,096,536	86,592,146
Cash credits, etc.....	16,934,439	88,712,844	37,342,754
Total.....	160,790,880	564,089,920	306,721,373
Liabilities.			
Bank notes and bills.....	64,845,377	81,833,858	5,231,856
Liabilities with other banks.....	3,047,539	50,213,001	34,351,802
Deposits.....	4,235,744	241,409,819	77,091,444
Capital.....	50,000,000	62,512,000	44,063,468
Reserve.....	5,000,000	19,576,802	12,972,109
To be paid to public treasury.....	2,700,000		
Various liabilities.....	25,614,478	101,985,945	133,850,732
To further disposition.....	5,347,744	6,508,695	1,150,902
Total.....	160,790,880	564,089,920	306,721,373

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of post-office) are as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of depositors.....	1,089,421	1,095,788	1,111,187	1,119,887	1,124,298
Deposits at end of year, kroner.....	231,726,896	239,450,053	314,652,546	333,073,309	348,441,088
Capital and reserve fund, kroner.....	23,648,545	26,531,754	28,567,632	29,998,900	31,383,447

At the end of 1895, the Post-office Savings-bank had 406,288 depositors and 38,477,499 kroner of deposits.

The monetary system is that of "The Scandinavian Union." See under head of "Norway."

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

TURKEY.

Area and Population.

The Ottoman Empire, embracing States in one way or another subject, includes an area of 1,609,240 square miles, which, with the latest estimated population, is thus distributed as to geographical divisions:

	Square Miles.	Popu- lation.
Immediate possessions—		
Europe.....	61,200	4,780,000
Asia.....	687,640	21,806,000
Africa.....	398,738	1,300,000
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia), autonomous	1,147,578	27,688,000
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar—under Austria-Hungary	37,890	3,154,375
Samos—tributary principality.....	23,570	1,504,491
Egypt.....	232	48,500
	400,000	6,817,266
	461,662	11,524,131
Total.....	1,609,240	39,212,181

No accurate statements exist of the racial divisions of the inhabitants. It may, however, be said, in general terms, that in the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gypsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

Fiscal Affairs.

The various branches of revenue and expenditure for the year ending February 2, 1898, are shown below, being budget estimates:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£ T.		£ T.
Direct—		Civil list.....	882,550
Tithes.....	4,100,000	Public Debt—	
Land and property tax.....	2,511,924	Tributary debt.....	750,050
Income tax.....	500,000	Loans under Debt Administration....	2,061,991
Exemption from military service.....	886,210	Other loans.....	1,204,639
Tax on sheep, etc.....	1,937,849	Floating debt.....	523,523
Various.....	321,273	Railway guarantees.....	868,594
Indirect.....		War indemnity to Russia.....	450,000
Customs.....	2,000,000	Pious foundations, etc.....	749,484
Various.....	2,571,146	Military Departments—	
Administrative—		War.....	4,480,698
Military departments.....	532,793	Gendarmerie.....	1,018,944
Civil departments.....	1,962,096	Marine.....	546,209
Share in Tobacco Régie profits.....	51,775	Artillery.....	462,177
Tribute revenues, various.....	1,136,316	Civil Departments—	
		Gr'd Vizierate, State Council, Interior.	989,222
		Finance.....	668,011
		Justice.....	461,441
		Other departments.....	1,707,269
Total.....	18,511,322	Total.....	18,429,411

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows in the middle of 1897:

Series A, B, C, D, outstanding, £79,781,702; various loans, 1888-94, £28,490,640; lottery bonds, £12,135,004; five per cent. customs loan, 1886, £5,160,320; four per cent. Tobacco bonds, 1894, £870,600; five per cent. loan, 1896, £2,961,200; total loans, £130,399,466.

Of debts which are not loans, the sum was, in 1896, £T31,551,958, including £T31,228,464, the outstanding amount of the Russian war indemnity; £T50,000 of indemnity to Russian subjects, and £T273,494 to the Damascus Serghis Railway.

Industry and Commerce.

The principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums, are largely exported. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming an impor-

tant feature. The value of cocoons exported in 1894 was 40,000,000 piasters, and of raw silk exported 103,000,000 piasters. Most of the silk produced is exported, but some is used in the manufacturing of native dress material.

The country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, manganese, chrome, bitumen, sulphur, salt, alum; coal especially is abundant, but hardly worked. A royalty of 20 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export (about £150,000), are made on hand-looms, and so also are a number of light materials for dress.

The customs policy of Turkey aims simply at revenue, and imposes a uniform duty of 8 per cent. on all imports except salt and tobacco, which are Government monopolies; on exports of native products there is a duty of 1 per cent.

The imports and exports are shown as follows (1895 and 1896 being estimates), expressed in thousands of £ T.:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.....	22,914	24,554	24,467	24,106	23,279	17,130	24,070
Exports.....	12,836	15,370	15,725	13,262	14,933	18,448	13,750

The value of the trade by countries is shown below, in thousands of piasters:

	Imports		Exports	
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Great Britain.....	1,020,118	978,151	686,302	701,939
Austria.....	450,718	509,920	516,354	123,227
France.....	302,137	296,291	274,105	450,700
Russia.....	186,890	128,935	150,448	25,331
Italy.....	57,699	58,006	62,448	54,365
Bulgaria.....	94,010	124,484	123,129	40,266
Persia.....	65,321	55,864	76,158	1,526
Greece.....	42,285	37,280	42,814	54,779
Belgium.....	64,676	66,790	66,579	3,111
Roumania.....	45,978	57,703	71,489	29,118
United States.....	3,245	878	2,051	23,281
Tunis.....	6,120	6,173	2,042	220
Servia.....	7,252	7,051	6,615	5,151
Holland.....	12,172	12,483	13,785	23,502
Germany.....	18,434	27,978	28,170	13,996
Egypt.....	61,714	66,426	61,356	.....
Sweden.....	6,061	8,064	5,294	1
Montenegro.....	832	796	1,246	467
Samos.....	102	78	30	296
Denmark.....	13	32	25	318
Spain.....	1	7	.....	406
Japan.....	.....	3,316	3,224	.....
Total.....	2,455,394	2,446,698	2,410,896	1,567,005
				1,557,204
				1,326,242

The principal imports and exports for 1893-4 are shown below, in thousands of piasters:

Imports.		Exports.	
Coal.....	253,412	Grapes.....	178,241
Sugar.....	176,541	Silk.....	109,298
Linen cloth.....	158,070	Cotton.....	67,509
Quilts.....	132,952	Mohair.....	60,421
Cotton yarn.....	89,477	Barley.....	58,926
Coffee.....	88,678	Cocoons.....	57,488
Rice.....	87,279	Opium.....	54,047
Cereals (various).....	77,317	Valonia.....	53,045
Woolens.....	75,349	Coffee.....	47,209
Flour.....	67,568	Ores.....	39,321
Madapolams.....	54,367	Pulse, etc.....	39,187
Skins.....	48,787	Olive oil.....	38,535
Cashmeres.....	46,297	Wool.....	38,354
Petroleum.....	46,053	Figs.....	38,126
Iron.....	42,813	Goat-skins, etc.....	35,601
Cloth.....	42,363	Sesame.....	24,112
Timber.....	36,205	Dates.....	24,015
Hides.....	34,173	Wheat.....	23,026
Hardware.....	32,855	Drugs.....	21,742
Cotton and cotton goods.....	32,071	Carpets.....	20,773
Sheep and goats.....	31,235	Bird-seed.....	15,850
Carpets.....	27,220	Grains (various).....	15,741
Instruments, etc.....	27,133	Nuts, hazel.....	14,087
Silk.....	26,355	Oats.....	13,855
Drugs.....	26,289	Horses and mules.....	9,223
Silk goods.....	25,509	Fish, salted, etc.....	9,193
Sacks.....	24,943	Olives.....	9,087
Clothes.....	24,021	Seeds (various).....	9,040
Copper plates, etc.....	23,841	Gum.....	7,581
Hats, fez.....	22,582	Sponges.....	7,139
Paper.....	19,405	Gall-nuts.....	7,052
Linen goods.....	18,644	Eggs.....	6,475
Barley.....	18,265	Cattle.....	6,024
Alcoholic liquors.....	17,138	Hillfe.....	5,880
Butter.....	16,452	Rye.....	5,280
Packing cloth.....	16,272	Pipe hules.....	4,819
Cheese.....	16,037		
Glassware.....	15,953		
Indigo.....	15,149		
Colors.....	15,060		

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Shipping.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1897 consisted of 104 steamers of 48,572 tons, and 1,010 sailing vessels of 200,684 tons. In 1895-96, there entered and cleared at all ports of Turkey 188,068 vessels of 88,409,144 tons.

Banking and Money.

The condition of the Ottoman Bank in December, 1896, compared with 1894, is shown as follows:

Liabilities.	1896. £	1894. £	Assets.	1896. £	1894. £
Capital paid up.....	5,000,000	5,001,000	Cash in hand, incl'g branches	1,367,755	1,746,906
Bank-notes in circulation....	566,688	638,797	Money at call.....	227,581	107,523
Bills payable.....	968,056	2,321,666	Bills receivable.....	653,136	1,676,906
Current account of sundries.	5,218,065	8,556,469	Investments (Eng. and F'ch gov'ts & g'nt'd securities).	956,632	1,510,008
Deposits for fixed terms.....	614,128	1,427,196	Other securities.....	3,904,850	3,492,848
Stationary reserve.....	558,835	450,256	Current account sundries....	1,912,388	4,679,364
Profit and loss.....	306,959	479,584	Advances on securities.....	2,680,706	4,320,797
			Bank premises & furniture...	169,323	110,659
			Advances to Government....	909,901	909,901
			Participations in advances to Government.....	893,884	167,913
			Current acc't with Gov'm't..	86,376	231,324
Total.....	13,231,731	19,603,918	Total.....	13,231,731	19,603,918

The monetary system of Turkey is bimetallic, with the piaster (equal to 40 paras 3 aspes) as monetary unit. The gold coins are the 500, 250, 100, 50, and 25 piaster pieces, all of the same fineness, viz., 0.9165.

The ratio of gold to silver was originally 1 to 15.09. By a decree the Government lowered the value of the 20-piaster piece to 19 piasters, in consequence of which debasement the ratio of gold to silver is 1 to 15%.

The coinage of silver is suspended. The mint charge for gold is one per cent. Such is the system as it exists on paper, but the actual coined money of the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

GREECE.

The area of Greece is 25,014 square miles.

At the census of 1879, the population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) was 1,973,768; in 1889, 2,187,208; in 1896, 2,438,806, or 97.3 population per square mile.

The areas and populations by provinces will be found in previous issues of the "Commercial Year Book."

There are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under: Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, and other Ottoman islands, 400,000; European Turkey, 3,600,000; total, 8,100,000.

For 1897 the budget estimate of revenue and expenditure was as follows:

Sources of Revenue.	Drachmal.	Branches of Expenditure.	Drachmal.
Direct taxes.....	19,732,384	Public debt.....	21,690,895
Customs and excise.....	33,245,552	Pensions.....	5,742,600
Stamps and dues.....	18,676,775	Civil list.....	1,325,000
Monopolies.....	11,402,908	Chamber of Deputies.....	490,320
State property.....	3,731,382	Ministries—	
Sales.....	966,650	Foreign Affairs.....	2,224,479
Repayments.....	1,023,330	Justice.....	5,364,325
Arrears.....	3,355,000	Interior.....	18,930,935
Light-houses.....	400,000	Instruction, etc.....	5,647,543
International telegraphs.....	750,000	Army.....	16,345,311
Elementary instruction.....	100,000	Marine.....	7,000,487
Municipal contributions.....	1,200,000	Finance.....	1,523,952
Extraordinary.....	700,000	Collecting revenue.....	8,963,478
		Various.....	3,503,240
Total.....	96,843,989	Total.....	96,852,565

For five previous years the actual receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Year.	Revenue			Expenditure. Drachmal.
	Ordinary. Drachmal.	Extraordinary. Drachmal.	Total. Drachmal.	
1889.....	83,269,911	99,300,378	182,570,284	107,317,616
1890.....	79,548,045	43,224,000	122,772,045	129,868,573
1891.....	89,725,769	12,900,000	102,625,769	125,106,600
1892.....	94,882,884	10,999,890	105,882,774	107,679,604
1893.....	96,731,414	9,730,157	106,470,571	101,563,761

The receipts for 1894 are given as 102,895,141 drachmal; for 1896, revenue, 97,100,400, and expenditure, 90,901,700 drachmal.

On January 1, 1897, the outstanding public debt of Greece was as follows:

	Gold Drachmal.	Paper Drachmal.
Consolidated.....	155,000,000	31,801,295
Amortizable.....	470,034,822	34,644,248
Floating (Treasury bonds).....	14,194,066	14,000,000
Forced currency.....	16,800,000	74,200,000
Fractional currency.....	.....	14,000,000
Total.....	656,028,888	168,645,543

The details of the above, which are practically the same for 1897 as in 1895, will be seen in the "Commercial Year Book" for 1896.

The annual interest being paid at the beginning of 1897 was 8,477,534 drachmal gold and 4,520,158 drachmal paper; the interest on the external debt being reduced 30 per cent. of amount due; that on the monopoly loan to 43 per cent., and that on other internal debts to 33 per cent.

Greece agrees to pay to Turkey a war indemnity of £T4,000,000, and to accept international control in financial matters.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country. In 1893 the agricultural production was approximately as follows: Cereals, 20,250,000 bush.; tobacco, 16,000,000 lbs.; vineyards, 66,000,000 gall.; currants, 360,000,000 lbs.; olives, 15,000,000 lbs.; figs, etc., 60,000,000 lbs.

Commerce.

The imports and exports, including bullion and specie, are as follows, in thousands of drachmal:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
General imports.....	153,637	155,515	116,042	97,943	119,088	118,160	124,913
Special imports.....	120,786	140,360	119,306	91,485	109,959	109,610	116,278
General exports.....	112,144	110,444	85,965	94,849	80,335	74,618	73,293
Special exports.....	95,792	107,490	82,261	88,034	74,291	72,183	72,477

The special commerce with the leading countries is shown below, in thousands of drachmai :

	Imports			Exports		
	1890.	1895.	1896.	1890.	1895.	1896.
Russia.....	21,408	28,416	24,141	917	5,310	7,617
Germany.....	5,651	8,440	10,209	2,372	5,087	3,334
Holland.....	1,861	467	939	3,178	3,107	3,230
Belgium.....	4,009	1,435	2,745	6,008	7,531	8,229
United Kingdom.....	33,237	30,774	29,447	33,022	16,833	18,197
France.....	10,255	6,791	8,523	21,440	7,975	6,506
Italy.....	5,109	2,449	2,906	1,518	6,841	3,969
Austria-Hungary.....	16,991	13,887	11,842	8,598	5,957	6,942
Roumania.....	523	654	1,514	302	969	817
Turkey (Europe and Asia)....	18,924	9,684	14,423	9,878	8,304	7,925
United States.....	1,667	3,707	4,502	5,702	2,350	2,691
Total, all countries...	120,786	109,610	116,276	95,792	72,188	72,477

The imports and exports of some of the leading articles are shown as follows, in thousands of drachmai :

Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.		1895.
Cereals.....	27,589	Currants.....	21,807
Woven tissues.....	20,331	Ores.....	18,927
Coal and raw materials....	13,052	Wine.....	4,476
Woods.....	4,635	Figs.....	2,884
Drugs and chemicals.....	4,668	Olive oil.....	3,183
Fish products.....	4,154	Tobacco.....	2,011
Sugar.....	2,909	Acorns.....	2,346
			2,412

The trade in merchandise with the United States is shown as follows, for the years ending June 30 :

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States....	\$1,253,557	\$797,281	\$327,201	\$720,386	\$732,702	\$910,390
Exports from United States....	130,461	124,449	152,544	191,046	110,763	127,550

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Greece has a bimetallic monetary system, and its coins conform to the standard of the Latin Union. The ratio between the two metals is 15½ to 1. The coinage of gold is unlimited and that of silver suspended. The coinage charge is 7 4-9 francs per kilogramme fine for gold and 1½ francs per kilogramme fine for silver. Gold coins and the 5-franc silver pieces are unlimited legal tender.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on August 31, 1897, was as follows: Gold and silver on hand, 1,700,000 drachmai; notes to bearer in circulation, 137,500,000 drachmai; private accounts current and deposits, 41,800,000 drachmai; portfolio, 13,000,000 drachmai; advances on real property, 37,400,000 drachmai; advances on personal property, 3,200,000 drachmai; funds abroad, 6,400,000 drachmai.

SERVIA.

The Kingdom of Servia has an area of 19,060 square miles. It is divided into fifteen provinces, with a total population in 1895 of 2,288,259 persons. The population consists of 86.48 per cent. rural, and 13.52 per cent. in cities. The occupations of the people are 18.81 per cent. in trade; 10.82 per cent. in occupations connected with food; 15.22 per cent. connected with clothing; 14.20 per cent. connected with molding of iron and metal work; 4.31 per cent. teachers and clergy; 8.18 per cent. officials. As to race, in 1891 there were 1,955,944 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race), 143,684 Roumanians, 37,581 Gypsies, 6,878 Germans, 2,929 Albanians and Turks, 4,510 Jews, 1,359 Bulgarians, 9,676 other foreigners.

The revenues and expenditures of Servia have been estimated as follows:

Year.	Revenue. Dinars.	Expenditure. Dinars.	Year.	Revenue. Dinars.	Expenditure. Dinars.
1890.....	46,196,864	46,196,864	1894.....	59,220,084	64,067,973
1891.....	57,527,084	57,527,084	1895.....	63,755,600	63,623,868
1892.....	60,135,840	60,107,472	1896 (estimated).....	63,659,720	63,355,907
1893.....	70,076,902	72,205,800	1897 (estimated).....	63,659,720	63,355,907

On January 1, 1896, the public debt amounted to 408,237,000 dinars, 355,292,000 being at 4 per cent. 1,000,000 in four per cents. were issued in 1897.

Servia is almost exclusively an agricultural country, the land being distributed almost entirely among peasant owners, whose holdings are mostly from 10 to 30 acres.

The country has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, the total production of coal in 1891 having been 87,650 tons. Besides coal, there are iron, lead, silver, zinc, quick-silver, antimony, gold, asbestos, copper, and oil shales. Many concessions have been made to companies and private persons for working mines, and mining operations are also carried on by the State

The value of the foreign trade is shown as follows, in dinars:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.
1890.....	38,044,748	45,840,555	18,368,000	1894.....	34,881,000	46,023,000	18,037,868
1891.....	42,806,000	52,480,000	18,368,000	1895.....	28,230,715	43,890,451	24,868,872
1892.....	37,086,631	46,451,656	17,635,000	1896.....	33,447,659	53,285,969	16,844,068
1893.....	40,922,584	48,910,435	16,349,000				

The values of the leading imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of dinars:

	Imports			Exports		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Agricultural produce and fruits.....	1,493	1,149	1,217	13,095	16,046	23,427
Animals and animal produce.....	909	206	443	26,727	18,963	22,333
Colonial produce.....	3,431	3,424	3,584	2	5	1
Hides, skins, leather, etc.....	2,916	1,933	2,558	2,641	3,718	2,962
Cotton goods.....	6,759	4,365	6,961	1,233	843	913
Wool and woolen goods.....	3,057	2,219	3,400	85	149	151
Foods and drinks.....	1,461	958	532	820	2,414	2,101
Metals.....	3,320	2,909	2,885	343	220	273
Apparel.....	910	1,951	2,333	5	10	11
Pottery, glass, etc.....	2,196	2,186	2,024	213	150	170
Wood and woodwork.....	1,941	1,171	1,339	568	556	624

Banking is conducted by various establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal is the privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia, in Belgrade, with a paid-up capital of 20,000,000 dinars. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there were, in 1889, 28,597,840 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 4,596,000 dinars. Besides the National Bank, there were, in 1894, 5 bank establishments, 27 bank associations, and 23 savings-banks.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; copper of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

For RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, and POST-OFFICE, see Index.

MONTENEGRO.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles. The total population was stated in official returns to number 220,000 in 1879; a recent estimate puts it at 200,000. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

No official returns are published regarding the public revenue and expenditure. Estimates state the former at 600,000 Austrian florins, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly, and customs duties. Montenegro owes to the Lnder Bank of Vienna a sum of one million florins, borrowed at 6 per cent.

The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant holdings, while in a few the mtayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco (450,000 lbs. in 1894), oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat.

The customs tariff is 6 per cent. ad valorem on all merchandise, with the exception of certain prohibited articles. The exports are valued at about £120,000, imports at £20,000. The principal exports are sumach, flea powder, smoked sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, etc., olive oil, wine, tobacco.

Montenegro has no railroads, and has only 280 miles of telegraph.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own, Austrian paper being the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

ROUMANIA.

The estimated area and population of Roumania are: Area, 48,307 square miles, and population (1893), including Dobruja, is 5,800,000. Included in the population of Roumania proper are 4½ million Roumanians, about 300,000 Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 50,000 Bulgarians, 20,000 Germans, 37,400 Austrians, 20,000 Greeks, 15,000 Armenians, 2,000 French, 1,500 Magyars, 1,000 English, besides about 2,000 Italians, Turks, Poles, Tartars, etc.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the last six years ending March 31 (old style):

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Lef.	Lef.	Lef.	Lef.	Lef.	Lef.
Revenue.....	170,353,796	180,147,086	182,095,596	219,597,336	199,620,405	202,507,632
Expenditure....	162,116,869	168,404,894	178,532,004	199,261,159	209,985,905	216,560,567

The following are the budget estimates for 1897-98:

Revenue.	Lef.	Expenditure.	Lef.
Direct taxes.....	33,610,000	Public debt.....	79,215,000
Indirect taxes.....	61,160,000	Council of Ministers.....	66,500
State monopolies.....	50,170,000	Ministries—	
Ministries—		War.....	44,470,000
Agriculture, etc.....	25,383,000	Finance.....	25,325,000
Public Works.....	16,898,000	Worship and Public Instruction..	27,084,000
Interior.....	10,242,000	Interior.....	18,511,000
Finance.....	4,570,000	Public Works.....	5,642,000
War.....	1,325,000	Justice.....	6,613,000
Instruction and Worship.....	200,000	Agriculture, etc.....	6,147,000
Foreign Affairs.....	160,000	Foreign Affairs.....	1,635,000
Justice.....	200,000	Supplementary credit.....	444,000
Various.....	11,295,000		
Total.....	215,153,000	Total.....	215,153,000

The public debt amounted to 1,240,432,700 lef in 1897.

Of the total population of Roumania, 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. Of the total area, 68 per cent. is productive, and 29 per cent. under culture, 21 per cent. under grass, and 16.9 per cent. under forest. In 1896, the various cereal crops were: Wheat, 1,505,210 hectares, 23,088,700 hectolitres; maize, 1,939,080 hectares, 23,056,700 hectolitres; barley, 607,700 hectares, 11,201,700 hectolitres; oats, 281,870 hectares, 5,187,300 hectolitres; rye, 243,400 hectares, 4,305,100 hectolitres. Colza, flax, and hemp are also cultivated. The area under tobacco was 5,700 hectares, yielding 40,500 quintals; vines, 145,740 hectares, yielding 4,627,800 hectolitres wine; plums, 52,020 hectares, yielding 967,250 hectolitres.

The following table shows the value of the commerce, in thousands of lei:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	362,791	436,082	380,747	430,490	422,142	304,576	337,923
Exports.....	275,958	274,681	285,384	370,652	294,198	285,048	424,067

According to Roumanian returns, the value of the commerce of the leading countries with which Roumania deals was as follows, in thousands of lei:

	—Imports from—		—Exports to—			—Imports from—		—Exports to—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Germany.....	80,812	96,977	26,154	17,008	Belgium.....	14,720	9,889	75,579	113,949
Great Britain..	53,984	73,867	75,368	111,931	Turkey.....	14,761	15,471	14,168	15,494
Austria.....	86,286	92,853	42,006	32,697	Russia.....	9,505	8,121	9,245	6,159
France.....	25,599	25,863	5,632	8,788	Italy.....	6,089	7,835	10,631	10,340

The values of the leading imports and exports in 1896 were as follows, in thousands of lei:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Textiles.....	150,900	2,800	Animals and products.....	9,300	10,300
Metals and metal goods...	61,200	2,500	Fruits, vegetables, etc.....	23,400	14,700
Hides, leather, etc.....	15,100	1,200	Drinks.....	1,000	2,400
Wood.....	6,400	7,400	Paper.....	6,100	300
Glass and pottery.....	8,100	200	Fuel.....	9,400	1,900
Chemicals.....	15,400	400	Various.....	20,800	3,500
Oil, wax, etc.....	6,300	100			
Cereals.....	4,600	376,500	Total.....	337,900	324,100

In 1896, the merchant navy consisted of 299 vessels of 61,078 tons, including 23 steamers of 1,064 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under international regulations. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April, 1883. In 1895, 1,619 vessels of 1,554,606 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina.

For RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE, see Index.

The decimal monetary system was introduced into Roumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the leu, equivalent to the franc. The monetary standard is gold.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The Bank of Roumania is the chief financial institution. It is a State bank, with a capital of 30,000,000 lei, of which the Government furnishes 10,000,000 lei. The Bank has the sole privilege of issuing notes. The circulation must be covered by securities or other valuables which can be easily converted into cash, and the Bank must hold a metallic reserve amounting to at least one-third of the outstanding notes.

On October 28, 1895, the outstanding circulation was 154,085,362 lei, and the reserve in gold 87,571,000 lei, and in silver 2,399,408 lei.

BULGARIA.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,300 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Roumelia) 13,500 square miles. By a census taken on January 1, 1886, the population of the whole Principality was ascertained to be 3,309,816; the population of Eastern Roumelia being 982,386. The great majority of the inhabitants live by the cultivation of the soil and the produce of their flocks and herds.

The budget estimates for 1897 were: Revenue, 83,425,019 levs (francs); expenditure, 82,422,659 levs. The chief items of revenue were: Direct taxes, 33,731,145 levs; customs and excise, 31,080,000 levs. The chief items of expenditure were: Public debt, 18,267,962 levs; finance, 4,991,940 levs; interior, 8,330,576 levs; public instruction, 2,183,550 levs; war, 22,104,000 levs. The public debt consists of 10,000,000 levs, besides a loan of 46,000,000 levs in 1886 for the purchase of Varna-Rustchuk Railway, a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1888, and a loan of 142,000,000 levs in 1892 (of which 72,000,000 only have yet been paid over). The total amount of these loans in January, 1897, was 169,814,404 levs, while the total assets of the State amounted to 157,300,806 levs. Besides these liabilities, there are the Russian occupation debt of 1,000,000, the East Roumelian tribute, the Bulgarian tribute, and the still undetermined share of the Turkish debt.

The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. There are (1892) 5,359,900 acres arable, 770,900 meadow, 237,120 vineyard, 111,120 market garden, etc.; woods and forests, 3,291,100. The total cultivated area is 9,770,700 acres; uncultivated but fit for cultivation, 13,651,800; unfit for cultivation, 1,089,150. There are about 400,000 proprietors of land, and the rural population not possessing land numbers about 2,329,900.

The public debt consists of a loan of 46,777,500 levs in 1886 for purchase of Varna-Rustchuk Railway (42,063,500 levs outstanding in January, 1897); a loan of 30,000,000 levs in 1888-9 (27,440,000 outstanding); one of 142,780,900 levs in 1892, of which 76,030,000 have been issued; there has also been received an advance of 10,000,000 levs on account of a further issue of this loan; the Russian occupation debt, 11,918,296 levs outstanding; the East Roumelian tribute debt to the Ottoman Government, 6,785,206 levs.

The total value of the imports into Bulgaria in 1896 amounted to 76,530,278 levs or francs, as compared with 69,020,129 frs. for 1895. The exports for 1896 were valued at 108,736,977 frs., against 77,686,546 frs. in 1895. The following table shows the trade by countries, in thousands of levs or francs:

	Imports from—		Exports to—			Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
United K'dom.	15,266	18,209	14,168	32,832	Belgium.....	1,608	2,226	5,324	8,516
Austria.....	21,766	22,304	8,223	2,721	Switzerland....	547	753	3	....
Turkey.....	8,019	9,924	22,506	22,087	Servia.....	1,078	1,042	96	90
France.....	3,005	3,358	13,028	13,984	United States..	144	210	28	....
Russia.....	3,401	4,300	71	74	Greece.....	479	356	91	283
Germany.....	8,759	8,590	13,428	20,454	Other countr's.	290	273	3,896	5,398
Roumania.....	1,923	2,253	597	416					
Italy.....	1,936	2,641	1,195	1,885	Total.....	69,020	76,530	77,686	108,740

The chief imports in 1896 were: Textiles, 26,467,000 levs; colonial goods, 6,575,000 levs; metals, 8,788,000 levs; machinery, 2,611,000 levs; timber and furniture, 4,124,000 levs. Chief exports: Grain, 94,069 levs; live stock, 4,247,000 levs.

The number of vessels entered at the port of Varna in 1896 was 795, of 496,331 tons; and 793, of 468,687 tons, cleared; at Bourgas, 489 vessels, of 347,235 tons, entered.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICES, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, and Varna; its capital is \$2,000,000, provided by the State, a reserve fund of \$150,000, and \$80,000 notes in circulation. The Ottoman Bank has a branch at Philippopolis, and in each district there is an agricultural bank under control of the Government. There are nickel and bronze stotinki (centimes), silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 levs (francs); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

A S I A .

INDIA.

Area and Population.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

British Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	No. Dis- tricts.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Increase.	Pop. per Sq. Mile. 1891.
Ajmere.....	2,711	2	460,722	542,358	81,636	1891.
Assam.....	49,004	18	4,881,426	5,476,883	595,457	112
Bengal.....	151,548	47	66,750,520	71,846,987	4,596,467	471
Berars.....	17,718	6	2,072,673	2,697,491	224,818	164
Bombay.....	125,144	25	16,505,967	18,901,123	2,395,156	151
Burma.....	171,430	36	.....	7,605,560	.....	44
Central Provinces.....	86,501	16	9,838,791	10,784,294	945,503	125
Coorg.....	1,583	1	178,302	173,055	-5,247	109
Madras.....	141,189	21	80,827,113	35,630,440	4,808,327	252
N. W. Provinces and Oude.....	107,506	49	44,150,507	46,905,065	2,754,578	436
Punjab.....	110,667	32	18,843,186	20,866,847	2,023,661	189
Quetta, etc.....	.....	..	.....	27,270	27,270	...
Andamans.....	.....	..	14,628	15,009	981	...
Total British Provinces.....	964,993	250	198,860,606	221,172,932	22,312,346	229

Native States not under direct British administration :

	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.	Increase.	Density per Square Mile.
Total States.....	595,167	54,932,906	66,050,479	11,117,571	111
Total India.....	1,560,180	253,793,514	287,223,431	33,429,917	184

For details of States and Provinces, consult "Commercial Year Book" for 1898, Vol. III.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONS (000's OMITTED).

State and local administrations.....	5,600	Glass, pottery, and stone ware.....	2,381
Defense.....	664	Wood, cane, and matting.....	4,298
Service of foreign States.....	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, etc.....	392
Provision and care of cattle.....	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, etc.....	3,285
Agriculture.....	171,735	Commerce.....	4,696
Personal, household, and sanitary ser- vices.....	11,220	Transport and storage.....	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants.....	14,576	Learned and artistic professions.....	5,672
Light, firing, and forage.....	3,522	Sport and amusements.....	141
Buildings.....	1,438	Earth work and general labor.....	25,468
Vehicles and vessels.....	147	Undefined and disreputable.....	1,583
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,149	Independent means.....	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress.....	12,611		
Metals and precious stones.....	3,821		
		Total.....	287,223

Fiscal Affairs.

The subjoined table gives, in tens of rupees (Rx.), the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, named :

Year ended March 31.	Revenue. Rr.	Expenditure		
		In India. Rr.	In Great Britain, including Exchange. Rr.	Total Expenditure. Rr.
1884.....	71,842,020	51,497,561	18,464,752	69,962,313
1890.....	85,085,208	60,960,806	21,512,365	82,473,170
1894.....	90,565,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212
1895.....	95,187,429	65,718,671	28,775,648	94,494,319
1896.....	98,370,167	69,377,831	27,458,338	96,836,169
1897 (revised estimate).....	93,903,800	.....	.....	95,790,700
1898 (budget estimate).....	95,676,800	.....	.....	98,140,860

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India—namely, land, opium, and salt—in the financial years named:

Year ended March 31.	Land. Rr.	Opium. Rr.	Salt. Rr.	Year ended March 31.	Land. Rr.	Opium. Rr.	Salt. Rr.
1885.....	21,682,211	8,816,469	6,507,236	1885.....	25,408,272	7,323,757	8,665,749
1890.....	23,981,399	8,563,066	3,187,739	1890.....	26,800,965	7,123,922	8,861,845
1896.....	24,906,626	7,993,180	8,556,104	1897.....	23,953,500	6,409,100	8,421,800
1894.....	25,589,909	6,627,571	2,288,976	(approximate.)			

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table shows the amount (in tens of rupees) of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years given:

Financial years given:						
Year ended March 31.	Permanent Debt in India. Rr.	Permanent Debt in England. Rr.	Unfunded Debt in India. Rr.	Total. Rr.		
1885.....	93,183,660	69,271,068	11,266,746	173,721,494		
1890.....	102,761,175	98,192,391	10,675,877	211,629,443		
1894.....	106,546,078	108,113,792	13,694,528	227,354,398		
1895.....	104,373,740	114,005,826	13,906,720	232,286,286		
1896.....	103,788,928	113,903,732	14,646,368	232,339,028		

Agriculture.

The total acreage over which the chief crops of British India were grown in 1895-96 were as follows: Rice, 99,160,351; wheat, 18,530,832; other food grains, 84,227,474; sugar-cane, 2,990,593; tea, 406,478; cotton, 9,600,616; oil seeds, 12,844,062; indigo, 1,569,869; tobacco, 1,111,973; jute, 2,248,593.

The average production of tea for the five years ending 1894-95 was 124,971,906 pounds, of which 120,439,095 pounds were exported. The average production of coffee for the corresponding period was 34,444,067 pounds, of which 31,595,514 pounds were exported.

In 1894-95, there were nearly 74,300 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State.

Industries.

At the end of 1896-97, there were 31 jute mills and 1 hemp mill, employing a daily average of 91,889 persons, namely: 60,141 men, 17,179 women, 5,649 young persons, and 8,420 children. The mills contained 12,784 looms and 258,154 spindles. The nominal capital of the mills is about Rs. 4,645,000.

At the end of June, 1897, there were 154 cotton mills, containing 37,303 looms, and 8,975,719 spindles, employing a daily average of 148,997 persons, of whom 92,180 are men, 28,028 women, 17,782 young persons, and 10,177 children, and 900 not classified. The mills consumed 5,032,000 cwts., and the total production of yarn was 21,540,000 lbs., as compared with 435,124,000 lbs. in 1896.

In 1896, there were ten paper mills, employing 3,613 persons. The output was 40,707,589 lbs., valued at Rs. 587,200.

The amount of beer brewed in 1897 was 5,309,475 gallons, and 3,022,171 gallons were imported.

There were six woolen mills open at the end of 1896, with 530 looms and 18,658 spindles.

The division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint-stock companies in 1897 is shown as follows:

	No.	Paid-up Capital. Rr.		No.	Paid-up Capital. Rr.
Banking and insurance.....	726	4,270,759	Ice manufacture.....	10	162,224
Trading companies.....	231	4,539,406	Sugar manufacture.....	8	237,236
Mills and presses.....	351	14,879,688	Breweries.....	3	170,000
Planting.....	171	3,740,839	Others.....	32	1,806,245
Mining and quarrying.....	64	1,857,162			

Foreign Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade is shown below. The average rate of increase is given for the last 35 years, the period being divided into five parts, of seven years each:

Years.	Average Annual Imports. R.	Average Annual Exports. R.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Imports.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Exports.
1861-62 to 1867-68.....	46,564,217	55,247,350		
1868-69 to 1874-75.....	43,144,965	57,379,611	-7.34	3.86
1875-76 to 1881-82.....	53,158,379	69,432,191	23.21	21.00
1882-83 to 1888-89.....	72,768,240	89,300,256	36.89	28.82
1889-90 to 1896-96.....	87,556,372	111,295,697	20.23	24.63

The following shows (in tens of rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and "treasure" (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in the fiscal years ending March 31:

Year ended March 31.	Imports			Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise. R.	Treasure. R.	Total. R.	Merchandise. R.	Treasure. R.	Total. R.
1884.....	52,703,691	12,877,963	65,581,654	88,121,296	981,572	89,102,868
1894.....	73,956,957	18,425,256	92,382,213	108,447,590	4,024,731	110,472,327
1895.....	70,167,438	9,559,007	79,726,445	108,814,999	8,158,017	116,973,016
1896.....	69,316,385	13,858,985	83,175,370	114,263,140	4,232,300	118,495,441
1897.....	71,914,697	13,075,353	84,990,050	103,914,297	4,925,891	108,840,188

Of the exports of merchandise in 1897, R. 99,880,660 represented the domestic products. R. 4,063,667 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports of merchandise for the year 1897-98 amounted to R. 69,394,000, and exports of Indian produce R. 93,777,000.

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31:

Countries.	Exports of Indian Produce			Imports into India from		
	1895. R.	1896. R.	1897. R.	1895. R.	1896. R.	1897. R.
United Kingdom.....	32,795,328	35,000,699	31,646,304	51,105,757	47,161,484	50,417,501
China.....	12,548,725	13,777,103	13,681,925	2,662,956	2,806,858	2,149,089
France.....	8,660,680	8,664,871	6,355,496	890,430	978,970	920,096
Italy.....	2,980,601	3,122,050	3,027,993	342,039	420,814	464,717
Straits Settlements.....	5,238,985	5,845,931	5,007,998	2,103,158	2,075,220	1,842,122
United States.....	5,838,449	5,907,942	4,813,706	1,106,441	1,139,438	1,466,949
Egypt.....	4,627,748	5,175,471	4,853,581	282,291	250,792	199,723
Belgium.....	3,786,302	3,941,490	3,052,888	1,866,365	2,728,893	2,403,703
Austria.....	2,438,977	3,444,489	2,466,685	1,194,115	1,624,871	1,487,788
Ceylon.....	3,262,299	3,500,082	3,109,963	451,823	541,770	682,643
Germany.....	7,718,477	8,054,374	7,535,579	1,731,453	2,352,529	2,307,821

The following table shows (in tens of rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the years ending March 31, 1896 and 1897:

Exports.	1896. R.	1897. R.	Imports.	1896. R.	1897. R.
	R.	R.		R.	R.
Rice.....	13,537,289	11,947,596	Cotton manufactures.....	25,755,872	29,750,175
Wheat.....	3,913,896	836,286	Metals, hardware, cutlery..	3,190,005	7,020,515
Cotton, raw.....	14,080,192	12,970,089	Silk, raw and manufact'd..	2,837,271	2,242,157
Cotton, manufactured.....	8,344,587	8,496,474	Sugar, refined & unrefined.	3,108,818	3,151,829
Opium.....	8,459,336	8,022,023	Woolen goods.....	1,445,517	1,692,535
Seeds (oil seeds mainly).....	9,717,432	8,011,680	Liquors.....	1,695,828	1,644,944
Hides and skins.....	7,639,478	7,001,680	K'way plant & rolling stock	1,520,584	2,661,717
Jute, raw.....	9,992,961	10,550,577	Oils.....	3,187,420	3,439,150
Jute, manufactured.....	4,747,443	5,213,630	Machinery and mill work..	3,237,401	3,510,190
Tea.....	7,664,889	8,124,548	Coal.....	1,402,790	979,022
Indigo.....	5,354,511	4,370,757	Provisions.....	1,797,245	1,549,816
Other dyes and tans.....	2,782,683	638,936	Apparel, excluding hosiery	1,594,290	1,516,422
Coffee.....	2,198,192	1,585,039	Spices, excluding hosiery	650,329	604,674
Wool, raw.....	1,355,108	1,241,497	Glass.....	741,078	704,186
Spices.....	489,509	497,056	Drugs.....	846,210	772,097
Lac (excluding lac dye)....	1,833,601	1,399,932			

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES

The figures which follow include British East India, and are for the years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into U. S.....	\$24,778,107	\$23,968,554	\$14,820,661	\$21,206,018	\$20,270,558	\$20,567,122	\$27,238,459
Exports from U. S.....	3,674,307	3,152,760	4,329,103	2,853,941	3,225,368	3,844,911	4,696,855

The principal articles of import into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$4,003,077; coffee, \$735,250; india-rubber and gutta-percha, crude, \$2,536,481; spices, \$728,424; leather, skins for Morocco, \$2,037,915; oils, \$1,134,645; textile grasses, etc., unmanufactured, \$1,828,560; manufactured, \$2,729,266. Exports from the United States: Cotton, manufactured, \$138,606; iron and steel manufactures, \$176,209; oil, refined, mineral, \$2,430,475; silver, \$100,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1892-97:

Year ended March 31.	Imports of Gold. Rr.	Imports of Silver. Rr.	Exports of Gold. Rr.	Exports of Silver. Rr.
1892.....	4,118,929	10,808,788	1,705,187	1,581,549
1893.....	1,781,789	15,228,021	4,594,478	2,364,453
1894.....	3,146,530	15,314,726	2,506,234	1,594,308
1895.....	1,755,280	7,324,827	6,730,374	1,495,686
1896.....	5,029,269	8,538,716	2,503,317	1,755,494
1897.....	4,491,179	8,593,385	2,200,141	2,737,855

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Shipping.

In 1896-97, there entered at ports of British India in foreign trade 5,006 vessels of 3,883,999 tons, of which 1,986 vessels of 3,086,971 tons were British. There cleared 4,934 vessels of 3,814,596 tons, of which 1,930 of 3,073,271 tons were British.

Money and Banking.

The silver rupee is the monetary unit, the value of which fluctuates with the gold price of silver. On July 1, 1896, its value was 23.6 cents.

In the year ending March 31, 1893, the total value of notes in circulation was 49,280,000 rupees.

The following were the total values of notes in circulation (in tens of rupees) on March 31 in each year from 1891 to 1896:

	Rr.		Rr.		Rr.
1891.....	25,690,449	1894.....	30,411,631	1896.....	25,940,000
1892.....	24,076,408	1895.....	30,706,010	1897.....	23,753,307
1893.....	26,401,820				

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the various Government savings-banks in India. These banks were divided into presidency banks (3), railway banks (12), post-office banks (6,343), and military banks (162) in 1895-96:

Years.	Banks.	Native Depositors		European or Eurasian Depositors.		Total	
		No. of	Balance at	No. of	Balance at	Depositors.	Balance at
		Accounts.	End of Year.	Accounts.	End of Year.		End of Year.
			Rr.		Rr.		Rr.
1890-91.....	6,642	402,118	6,457,817	73,211	1,602,359	457,329	8,060,676
1893-94.....	6,544	558,528	8,330,484	86,130	1,991,976	644,658	10,322,460
1894-95.....	6,564	594,914	8,473,378	88,295	2,061,548	683,209	10,534,926
1895-96.....	6,520	629,625	8,718,286	86,929	2,402,966	716,554	11,121,252

NOTE.—For monetary system, see this "Year Book," Volume I, page 67.

CHINA.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest estimates:

	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.
China Proper.....	1,336,841	386,000,000
Dependencies—		
Manchuria.....	362,310	7,500,000
Mongolia.....	1,288,000	2,000,000
Tibet.....	651,500	6,000,000
Jungaria.....	147,950	600,000
East Turkestan.....	431,900	580,000
Total.....	4,218,401	402,680,000

According to official data, the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 412,000,000 in 1842; other estimates then gave 350,000,000.

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan on May 8, 1896. The formal transfer was effected on June 2, 1895.

The total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 10,855 at the end of 1896. Among them were 4,362 British subjects, 1,439 Americans, 852 Japanese, 983 Frenchmen, 870 Germans, 871 Portuguese, 410 Spaniards, and 407 Swedes and Norwegians, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Fiscal Affairs.

No general statement of revenue and expenditure is made public, but the following estimate, made by Consul Jamieson, of Shanghai, taken from the "Statesman's Year Book," is shown below. The amounts are stated in thousands of taels:

Land tax, silver.....	25,088	Metropolitan administration, Manchu	
" grain.....	6,562	garrisons and Imperial Household.....	19,478
Salt duty and Likin.....	13,659	Board of Admiralty (Pelyang Squadron).	5,000
Likin on merchandise.....	12,952	Southern naval squadrons.....	5,000
Foreign maritime customs (1893).....	21,989	Forts, guns, and coast defense.....	8,000
Native custom-houses.....	1,000	Defense of Manchuria.....	1,848
Duty and Likin on native opium.....	2,229	Kansuh and Central Asia.....	4,800
Miscellaneous duties.....	5,550	Aids to Yunnan and Kweichow.....	1,655
		Interest and repayment of foreign loans..	2,500
		Railway construction.....	500
		Public works, river embankments, sea	
		wall, etc.....	1,500
		Customs administration, including main-	
		tenance of light-houses, beacons, and	
		revenue cruisers.....	2,478
		Administration of 18 provinces, including	
		cost of troops.....	36,220
Total.....	88,979	Total.....	88,979

The receipts from the foreign customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,267 haikwan taels, or £2,361,677 (ex. 6s.), in 1864, and, gradually increasing, have risen to 23,518,021 haikwan taels (including 6,197,900 taels, opium Likin), or £5,781,513 (ex. 4s. 11d.), in 1891; to 22,689,064 haikwan taels (including 5,667,007 taels, opium Likin), or £4,938,596 (ex. 4s. 4½d.), in 1892; and to 21,989,300 haikwan taels (including 5,362,733 taels, opium Likin), or £4,329,143 (ex. 3s. 11¼d.), in 1893; and to 22,523,605 haikwan taels (including 5,050,908 taels, opium Likin), or £3,601,430 (ex. 3s. 2½d.), in 1894; 21,835,000 haikwan taels in 1895 (including 4,104,145 taels, opium Likin), or £3,497,402 (ex. 3s. 6¼d.); in 1896, to 22,579,366 haikwan taels (including 3,919,759 taels, opium Likin), or £3,763,227 (ex. 3s. 4d.).

The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army. The existing debt of China has arisen almost entirely out of the recent war with Japan. In December, 1894, a foreign silver loan of £1,635,000 was raised at 7 per cent., and in February, 1895, a gold loan of £3,000,000, both on the security of the customs revenue, while other advances, on the same security, amounting to over £2,000,000 were obtained from local banks and foreign syndicates. Internal loans were also obtained amounting to nearly £5,000,000. Thus the total debt was increased to about £13,000,000. The war indemnity to be paid to Japan amounts to 300,000,000 kuping, or Imperial Treasury taels (1 kuping tael = 1.096 Shanghai tael), and the compensation for the retrocession of the Liao-tung peninsula to 30,000,000 taels, together equivalent to about £40,000,000, so that the total debt of China now reaches the sum of £33,000,000.

Industries.

China is essentially an agricultural country, but no data as to areas or crops exist. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet, and other cereals, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar is cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hù-pei, Hù-Nan, Chiang-hsi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Sze-ch'wan. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Sze-ch'wan, and Cheh-Chiang.

China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; at Hankow coal mines have also been worked. There are also considerable stores of iron and copper remaining to be worked.

Commerce.

The imports (less re-exports) and exports, in haikwan taels, are shown as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880.....	79,293,500	77,883,600	1894.....	161,102,900	128,104,500
1890.....	127,983,500	87,144,480	1895.....	171,696,700	143,293,300
1892.....	135,101,200	102,583,500	1896.....	202,590,000	131,081,400
1893.....	151,362,800	116,632,300	1897.....	202,829,000	163,561,000

The cession of Formosa in a degree affects the figures for 1895, 1896, and 1897, in comparisons with former years.

The trade with the principal countries is shown as follows, in thousands of haikwan taels:

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Hong Kong.....	82,424	88,191	91,357	50,794	54,774	54,053
Great Britain.....	23,943	33,980	44,571	11,500	10,571	11,285
Japan.....	9,130	17,185	17,390	9,257	14,822	11,373
Europe (Continent), without Russia....	5,771	7,552	9,432	19,119	21,172	18,073
United States.....	9,263	5,093	11,930	16,443	15,383	11,124
India.....	19,929	16,944	23,027	2,543	2,764	2,172
Russia (in Europe and Asia).....	1,059	1,902	2,035	11,023	17,505	12,567

The total imports and exports for 1897 were distributed as follows in taels: Hong Kong, 150,528,109; Great Britain, 52,980,816; Europe, continental, without Russia, 34,443,925; United States, 30,288,708; British India, 21,114,114; Japan, 39,191,022; Macao, 9,409,192; other countries, 28,414,097. Total, 366,329,983.

The chief imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of haikwan taels:

	Imports			Exports	
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Opium.....	29,165	28,652	Tea.....	82,450	30,157
Cotton goods.....	53,074	79,243	Silk, and manufactures of..	50,887	42,089
Raw cotton.....	569	1,308	Sugar.....	2,130	1,478
Woolen goods.....	3,723	5,363	Straw braid.....	2,404	3,907
Metal.....	7,189	9,759	Hides, cow and buffalo.....	981	1,826
Coal.....	3,394	3,540	Paper.....	1,986	1,858
Oil, kerosene.....	6,615	9,083	Clothing.....	2,190	2,088
Seaweed, fishery prod., etc..	5,136	4,988	China ware and pottery.....	1,541	1,628

The imports for 1897 were, in taels: Opium, 27,901,058; cottons, 78,663,280; woollens, 4,838,105; textiles not classed, 408,849; metals, 8,146,608; others, 82,875,727. Total, 202,836,625.

Exports were: Raw cotton, 7,303,456; clothing, 2,177,690; silks, 55,250,690; teas, 29,216,546; sugar, 1,777,460; others, 67,885,546. Total, 163,501,358.

The status of American cottons and the kerosene industry is illustrated by the following table, showing the imports of all merchandise which expressly names the country of its origin for the twelve months ended December 31, 1897, and for the same period of 1896:

Description.		1896	1897.	Decrease.	Increase.
Drills:					
English.....	Pieces.	132,373	76,202	56,171	.....
Indian.....	do	39,775	11,243	28,532	.....
Dutch.....	do	84,334	25,862	58,472	.....
Japanese.....	do	9,136	1,250	7,886	.....
American.....	do	1,226,759	1,531,647	.....	304,888
Jeans:					
English.....	do	127,728	183,451	.....	55,723
Dutch.....	do	54,280	50,880	3,370	.....
American.....	do	62,480	68,076	.....	15,596
Sheetings:					
English.....	do	1,019,991	389,599	630,422	.....
Indian.....	do	156,709	23,700	127,009	.....
Dutch.....	do	1,040	.....	1,040	.....
Japanese.....	do	25,037	24,744	793	.....
American.....	do	2,251,600	2,418,971	.....	167,371
Oil, kerosene:					
Sumatran.....	Gallons.	5,151,873	14,212,278	.....	9,212,278
Russian.....	do	28,285,000	36,924,125	.....	8,639,125
American.....	do	83,520,649	48,212,506	.....	14,901,856

The imports of cotton goods from the United States for the year 1898 amounted to 115,462,797 yards, against 140,121,035 yards in 1897. From the United Kingdom they were, in 1898, 445,182,100 yards, against 542,814,000 yards in 1897 (including Hong Kong).

The following table shows the net value of the import trade of the Yangtze-Kiang:

Ports.	1895		1896		1897	
	Foreign. H. Taels.	Native. H. Taels.	Foreign. H. Taels.	Native. H. Taels.	Foreign. H. Taels.	Native. H. Taels.
Shanghai.....	23,884,285	9,483,575	42,486,210	10,737,873	31,725,893	10,941,193
Chinkiang.....	12,622,423	5,334,089	12,637,832	5,781,383	13,285,419	5,781,199
Wuhu.....	3,753,303	1,865,752	4,255,747	1,860,479	3,700,373	1,955,867
Kiukiang.....	4,793,820	465,535	5,835,876	809,104	6,563,311	1,221,676
Hankow.....	13,164,362	6,024,248	14,193,587	6,663,411	17,172,351	8,007,897
Shasi.....	.....	.....	3,338	2,753	48,428	86,864
Ichang.....	625,175	392,122	899,558	844,773	647,902	722,528
Chungking.....	5,618,213	1,238,816	6,928,954	979,386	8,443,947	2,776,171
Total.....	{ H. taels £ 64,351,581		{ 87,221,052		{ 81,587,124	
	£ 10,524,180		£ 14,536,842		£ 12,323,055	
	24,814,147		27,679,162		31,493,395	
	3,946,122		4,613,194		4,756,806	

The value of the exports in the same three years from the Yangtze ports was as follows:

Ports.	1895		1896		1897	
	H. Taels.	H. Taels.	H. Taels.	H. Taels.	H. Taels.	H. Taels.
Shanghai.....	61,632,482	41,831,213	59,166,376	50,778,723	50,778,723	50,778,723
Chinkiang.....	11,894,126	4,530,994	3,232,121	7,080,576	7,080,576	7,080,576
Wuhu.....	2,360,427	5,508,602	2,360,427	2,360,427	2,360,427	2,360,427
Kiukiang.....	9,032,999	7,605,123	23,449,545	36,023	24,540,382	181,220
Hankow.....	25,328,892	23,449,545	465,970	423,950	423,950	423,950
Shasi.....	.....	36,023	5,223,229	6,761,258	6,761,258	6,761,258
Ichang.....	478,734	465,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chungking.....	6,396,748	5,223,229	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	{ H. taels £ 117,124,408		{ 88,650,699		{ 106,454,606	
	£ 19,152,720		£ 14,875,117		£ 16,024,081	

Open Ports in China.

The following is a list of the treaty ports and ports of call in China, showing the date of opening the custom-houses, the estimated population, and the total foreign trade in 1897 in each of said localities.

(Prepared by Charles Denby, Minister to China.)

LIST OF TREATY PORTS AND PORTS OF CALL.

Port.	Year.	Population.	Total Foreign Trade— Hk. Taels.
<i>Treaty of Nankin with Great Britain, August, 29, 1842.</i>			
1. Canton.....	1859	2,500,000	33,660,328
2. Amoy.....	1862	96,000	12,047,810
3. Fuchau.....	1861	650,000	8,646,921
4. Ningpo.....	1860	255,000	770,375
5. Shanghai.....	1854	475,000	210,614,032
<i>Treaty of Tientsin with Great Britain, July 26, 1858.</i>			
6. Niuchwang.....	1861	60,000	7,189,241
7. Chefoo.....	1861	35,000	5,074,020
8. Swatow.....	1860	35,000	12,763,583
9. Kiangchow.....	1876	40,000	3,243,437
<i>Not Especially Named in the Treaty, but Afterwards Designated.</i>			
10. Hankau.....	1862	800,000	3,596,204
11. Chinkiang.....	1861	140,000	2,343,039
12. Kiukiang.....	1862	55,000	5,800
<i>Pekin Convention with Great Britain, October 24, 1860.</i>			
13. Tientsin.....	1861	950,000	19,361,897
<i>Treaty between France and China, October 25, 1860.</i>			
14. Nankin.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....
<i>Treaty with Russia, November 2, 1860.</i>			
15. Kashgar.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....
<i>Chefoo Convention with Great Britain, September 18, 1876.*</i>			
16. Ichang.....	1877	84,000	No report.
17. Wuhu.....	1877	79,700	11,040
18. Wenchow.....	1877	80,000	14,450
19. Pakhoi.....	1877	20,000	4,158,560
<i>Treaty with France, June 26, 1887.</i>			
20. Lungchow.....	1888	22,000	108,947
21. Mengtze.....	1888	12,000	8,451,765
22. Manhao.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....

* Not opened.

† Under this same convention, goods are allowed to land at the following places (ports of call) on the Yangtze River: Tatung, Nganching, Hukou, Wusueh, Luchikou, Shashih (made a treaty port by the treaty with Japan, April 17, 1895).

Port.	Year.	Population.	—Total Foreign Trade— Hk. Taels.	
<i>Additional Articles to the Chefoo Convention with Great Britain, March 31, 1890.</i>				
23. Chungking.....	1890	300,000	No report.	.....
<i>Regulations Appended to Sikkim-Thibet Convention of 1890 with Great Britain, December 5, 1895.</i>				
24. Yatung.....	1894	Unknown.	No report.	.....
<i>Convention with Great Britain, March 1, 1894.</i>				
25. Manwyne.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
<i>Treaty with Japan, Shimoneseiki, April 17, 1895.</i>				
26. Shashih.....	1896	73,000	No report.	.....
<i>Chungking (see under No. 23).</i>				
27. Suchow.....	1896	500,000	.....	.....
28. Hangchow.....	1896	700,000	.....	.....
<i>Gerard Supplementary Convention with France, June 30, 1895.</i>				
29. Szemao.....	1896	15,000	185,974	\$137,435
<i>Under Special Article of Treaty with Great Britain, February 4, 1897 (both on West River).‡</i>				
30. Samshui.....	1897	4,000	38,307	34,300
31. Wuchow.....	1897	50,000	1,767,812	1,808,044
<i>Opened by an Imperial Decree of March 31, 1898.</i>				
32. Yochow.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
33. Santuao.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
34. Chinwangtao.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....
<i>Opened by Imperial Decree, April 7, 1898.</i>				
35. Woosung.....	(*)	Unknown.	.....	.....

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports into the United States and exports from the United States were as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into U. S.....	\$20,488,291	\$20,686,535	\$17,135,028	\$20,545,829	\$22,023,004	\$20,408,862	\$20,336,286
Exports from U. S.....	5,663,497	8,900,457	5,862,426	8,608,840	6,921,933	11,924,433	9,902,394

The principal exports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$814,555, of which opium, for smoking, was \$729,128; hats, bonnets, hoods, materials for, \$917,843; hides and skins, other than furs, \$580,030; furs, and manufactures of, \$514,146; matting, \$668,813; rice, rice meal, etc., \$267,705; silk, unmanufactured, \$6,678,728; silk, manufactures of, \$239,355; sugars (above 16 D. S.), \$902,943; tea, \$4,966,766; wool, unmanufactured, \$1,600,842.

The principal imports from the United States were: Cotton cloths, \$3,854,146; oils, mineral, refined, \$2,166,978; tobacco, manufactures of, \$192,138. In 1897, cotton cloths, \$7,438,203; oils, mineral, refined, \$3,371,937.

Shipping, Railroads. (See Index.)

Money.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600-1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the liang, or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in 1896 to 3s. 4.3d., or 5.95 haikwan taels to a pound sterling.

By an Imperial decree, issued during 1890, the silver dollar coined at the new Canton mint is made current all over the Empire. It is of the same value as the Mexican and United States silver dollars, and as the Japanese silver yen. Foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight, except at the treaty ports.

NOTE.—For further information on money and banking see "Year Book," Volume I, pages 67 and 68; also the "History of Banking in All Nations," Volume IV, page 547, issued by "The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

* Not opened.

‡ Under the same article, the following ports on the West River were also made ports of call: Kungmoon, Kumchuck, Shihung, Tahking.

JAPAN.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the six divisions, as returned January 1, 1896, were as follows:

	Square Miles.	Popu- lation.	Pop. per Sq. M.		Square Miles.	Popu- lation.	Pop. per Sq. M.
Central Nippon.....	36,600	16,206,470	443	Shikoku.....	7,081	2,913,279	416
Northern ".....	80,204	6,380,267	211	Kiushiu.....	16,840	6,445,449	383
Western ".....	20,681	9,442,437	456	Hokkaidô.....	36,299	422,300	11
Total Nippon....	87,485	32,029,174	366	Grand total....	147,665	41,810,202	288

The number of foreigners in 1895 was 8,246, of whom 3,642 were Chinese, 1,978 English, 1,023 Americans, 493 Germans, 391 French, 127 Portuguese, 80 Dutch, 222 Russians, and 391 others. In 1888, the population numbered 39,607,234.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following are the Imperial revenues and expenditures, the amounts for the years 1892-93 to 1894-95 being present accounts, 1895-96 and 1896-97 revised estimates, and 1897-98 budget estimates:

	1892-93. Yen.	1893-94. Yen.	1894-95. Yen.	1895-96. Yen.	1896-97. Yen.	1897-98. Yen.
Revenue.....	81,786,314	89,042,210	92,399,683	98,201,815	179,720,380	230,750,581
Expenditure....	76,734,740	84,569,700	78,120,589	85,241,433	193,425,717	249,574,286

The national debt at the end of 1896 stood as follows: Consolidated bonds, 172,061,700 yen; war bonds, 121,421,935 yen; 5 per cent. pension bonds, 30,036,120 yen; currency redemption bonds, 22,000,000 yen; naval bonds, 16,950,000 yen; railway bonds, 6,000,000 yen; old public schools (no interest), 5,486,362 yen; insurrection expenses bonds, 4,000,000 yen; foreign debt, 233,753 yen; total, 377,189,870 yen. Loans to be raised in 1897: Public undertakings loan, 59,280,600 yen; consolidated bonds, 2,502,250 yen; railway bonds, 5,327,350 yen. There is also Government paper to be taken into account, amounting to 9,430,000 yen, making the total of Japan's national debt in round numbers 454,000,000 yen.

Agriculture.

The land is cultivated chiefly by peasant proprietors. The land was officially in 1894 thus: Public land, used for Government purposes, 9,675 acres; forests, 2,865,776; open field, 1,412,179 acres; miscellaneous (1893-94), 17,420 acres; total, 4,325,050 acres. Private land: Under cultivation, 1,236,917; homesteads, 93,365; forests, 1,789,438; open fields, 262,774; miscellaneous, 6,718; total, 3,388,212 acres. The public lands include only those surveyed, and the private only those taxed. The following are some agricultural statistics:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Rice, acres.....	6,681,329	6,756,904	6,752,755	6,692,971	7,015,712	6,830,075
Rice, bushels.....	163,813,249	189,203,356	205,359,621	207,776,255	198,127,873	179,655,843
Wheat, acres.....	1,068,851	1,043,718	1,064,192	1,081,914	1,093,008	1,062,425
Wheat, bushels.....	15,987,908	17,577,282	15,256,163	19,689,080	19,719,457	17,632,137
Barley, acres.....	1,553,286	1,590,559	1,601,155	1,588,011	1,600,808	1,594,189
Barley, bushels.....	35,673,871	40,273,730	33,793,999	42,325,636	42,367,136	38,955,217
Rye, acres.....	1,434,170	1,565,378	1,592,811	1,621,282	1,646,256	1,648,113
Rye, bushels.....	24,296,190	31,870,168	30,090,404	36,300,159	34,818,262	29,396,483
Tea (in kwan *).....	6,945,419	7,211,885	7,640,368	7,883,232	8,698,781	8,500,745
Sugar (in kwan *).....	23,203,963	10,721,172	12,635,293	.....	14,402,588	11,822,307
Silk, cocoons (in koku).....	1,172,272	1,480,705	1,686,894	1,800,596	2,258,173	1,886,672
Silk, raw (in kwan *).....	1,163,371	1,618,632	1,774,821	.....	1,887,584	2,299,688

* 1 kwan = 8.28 lbs. avoirdupois.

+ 1 koku = 5.13 bushels.

Industries.

MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTION.

	1893-94.	1893.	1894-95.	1894.	1895-96.	1895.
	Official Mines.	Private Mines.	Official Mines.	Private Mines.	Official Mines.	Private Mines.
Gold, mommé*.....	81,492	118,469	90,208	121,200	90,909	150,047
Silver ".....	2,774,896	15,688,925	2,666,919	16,693,617	2,284,178	17,000,900
Couper, kwan†.....	39,575	4,758,234	73,869	5,234,971	86,586	5,011,519
Iron ".....	315,600	4,219,736	322,088	4,890,395	316,442	6,562,864
Lead ".....	43,245	250,408	13,321	376,622	5,926	513,207
Coal, tons.....	19,929	3,297,175	23,289	4,238,929	.....	.....
Antimony, kwan†.....	.....	439,030	.....	418,968	.....	.....
Sulphur ".....	.....	6,370,302	.....	5,001,147	.....	.....

The production of petroleum is steadily increasing. In 1894, the total production equaled 6,192,200 gallons; in 1895, 6,669,600 gallons; in 1896, 9,528,000 gallons; and it is estimated for 1897 as 14,292,000. The total production of coal in 1896 was 5,249,919 tons, of which 2,194,412 tons were exported, valued at 8,879,265 yen.

COTTON SPINNING.

The following table shows the amount (in pounds) of cotton yarn and thread imported, the home production, total amount consumed and per capita consumption, and the number of spindles, from 1888 to 1894:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Amount imported.....	63,094,792	56,934,513	42,436,042	23,059,008	32,330,293	25,808,852	21,208,920
Home production.....	7,371,443	27,848,821	43,241,293	60,257,530	85,206,350	84,630,693	122,739,732
Total.....	70,466,162	84,787,334	85,679,334	83,316,528	117,536,643	110,439,545	143,948,652
Amount consumed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,511,139	112,783,405	135,454,859
Am't consumed per capita.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	2.7	3.2
Spindles, perpendicular....	.....	.....	141,921	213,729	239,014	269,669	409,404
" oblique.....	.....	.....	111,545	103,366	99,294	70,588	66,598
" total.....	.....	.....	253,466	317,095	338,308	340,255	475,992

According to the examination made in December, 1895, the number of spindles is over 632,130, and the spindles under construction or planned, over 352,427, which, when added together, make a sum of 984,557.

In 1896, the total number of weaving establishments was 660,408; looms, 949,123; weavers, 1,042,866, of whom 57,850 were men and 985,016 women. The values of the products were as follows: Silk textiles, 46,471,401 yen; silk and cotton mixtures, 10,281,372 yen; cotton fabrics, 37,033,757 yen; hemp manufactures, 2,021,467 yen; others, 329,338 yen; total, 96,187,245 yen.

The state of the cotton spinning industry in December, 1897, stood as follows: Total number of spinning mills existing, 65; number of spindles, 773,738; weight of yarn spun, 17,466,274 pounds; weight of cotton consumed, 20,471,141 pounds; weight of waste cotton, 2,770,280 pounds; weight of coal consumed, 43,886,091 pounds; aggregate horse-power, 21,610; number of male operatives employed, 12,672, and female, 42,658; number of working days, 28; average daily working hours, 12½; average daily wages of males, 23.37 sen (11.6 cts.); females, 14.57 sen (7.2 cts.); cost of 1 bale of yarn, 85.45 yen (\$42.72½).

The quantity and declared value of raw cotton imported into Japan from the United States, China, and British India were as follows:

	—United States—		—China—		—British India—	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1893.....	8,213,786	\$636,711	66,901,854	\$3,903,000	48,789,874	\$3,026,024
1894.....	16,065,754	1,340,336	74,994,730	4,060,209	56,472,328	3,923,295
1895.....	14,994,820	1,169,089	109,562,168	6,893,051	62,245,182	3,846,612

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The sugar industry has made considerable progress. In 1888, there were produced 72,268,226 pounds of refined sugar, valued at \$3,331,856, and brown sugar, 73,157,369 pounds, valued at \$1,828,742. In 1897, 190,324,595 pounds of refined, valued at \$7,494,818; and brown, 124,262,630 pounds, valued at \$2,404,727.

A tabular statement of the commercial and industrial development since the last war will be found on page 89, volume III, "Commercial Year Book."

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of merchandise are shown as follows, in thousands of yen:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.....	81,837	75,952	89,335	121,677	138,675	171,674	219,301
Exports.....	56,087	91,179	90,420	113,309	130,186	117,843	163,135

* 120 mommé = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

† 1 kwan = 8.28 lbs.

‡ Amount of export subtracted.

§ In addition, there were imported on the seeds in 1893, 28,202,265 lbs., valued at \$408,167; in 1894, 13,806,577 lbs., valued at \$220,759; in 1895, 11,462,849 lbs., valued at \$187,100.

In 1895, the imports subject to duty were of the value of 118,680,124 yen, and duty-free 19,994,718 yen. Exports subject to duty, 72,003,837 yen; duty-free exports, 64,182,491 yen.

The trade with the principal countries was as follows, in thousands of yen:

	Exports to					Imports from				
	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United States.....	29,796	27,739	43,324	54,029	31,532	6,840	6,090	10,983	9,276	16,378
Great Britain.....	5,633	4,996	5,950	7,883	9,012	19,996	27,930	42,190	45,172	50,252
India.....	988		3,691	4,359	4,538	5,614		11,179	12,002	22,517
Hong Kong.....	12,579	15,689	16,199	18,363	19,966	5,090	8,268	9,000	8,078	9,134
France.....	15,120	19,532	19,499	22,006	19,027	2,834	3,305	4,348	5,180	7,682
Germany.....	1,457	1,380	1,518	3,340	2,972	5,127	7,318	7,910	12,233	17,184
Italy.....	755	1,632	2,900	3,551	2,669	112	87	170	148	183
China.....	5,826	7,714	8,814	9,135	13,823	8,798	17,098	17,512	22,965	21,345
Corea.....	1,466	1,303	2,365	3,831	3,368	4,033	1,999	2,183	2,925	5,119
Other countries, etc....	3,907	10,435	9,048	9,515	10,934	4,463	17,262	16,202	11,262	12,875
Total.....	79,527	90,420	113,309	136,112	117,843	62,907	89,355	121,677	129,261	171,874

The principal imports and exports were as follows (calendar years), in thousands of yen:

Exports.		1895.	1896.	Imports.		1895.	1896.
Rice.....		7,207	7,957	Rice.....		4,357	5,662
Mushrooms.....		523	677	Pulse.....		2,555	3,475
Green tea.....		8,452	6,004	Sugar.....		11,720	13,712
Seaweed.....		630	487	Chlorate of potash.....		419	429
Vegetable gum.....		449	596	Raw cotton.....		24,822	32,573
Cuttlefish.....		996	1,151	Cotton yarn.....		7,083	11,372
Shell fish.....		397	408	Cotton goods.....		4,249	7,862
Camphor.....		1,527	1,119	Woolen yarn.....		951	1,115
Fish oil.....		523	336	Flannels.....		961	1,997
Silk, raw, waste, etc.....		50,729	31,595	Woolen muslin.....		3,633	6,498
Silk goods.....		16,232	12,599	Italian cloths.....		922	2,813
Carpets, hemp, etc.....		1,636	1,152	Blankets, etc.....		4,520	5,340
Umbrellas.....		735	774	Iron and steel rails.....		926	2,595
Fans, and round fans.....		430	734	Iron, bar, etc.....		2,098	2,390
Copper, ingots.....		1,341	2,423	Iron ware and nails.....		1,732	2,067
Manufactured.....		2,124	2,461	Watches.....		923	1,897
Matches.....		4,673	4,086	Kerosene oil.....		4,304	6,331
Coals.....		5,409	8,879	Oil cake.....		948	3,221
Lacquered ware.....		1,083	949	Spinning machinery.....		1,896	2,992
Porcelain and earthenware.....		1,955	1,975	Steam vessels.....		4,701	1,724
Floor mats.....		3,461	3,057	All other articles.....		55,638	54,638
All other articles.....		25,674	27,523				
Total.....		136,186	117,843	Total.....		138,675	171,874

The increase and decrease of staple imports and exports are shown as follows:

Increase of Staple Exports.				Decrease of Imports.			
Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of '97.	Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of '97.
Raw silk.....	\$27,816,000	\$14,415,000	93	Mousseline de laine.....	\$1,918,000	\$3,249,000	40.9
Cotton yarn.....	6,746,900	2,014,700	235	Cotton yarn.....	4,813,000	5,686,000	15
Habutai.....	4,766,000	3,026,000	33	Cotton piece goods.....	2,914,000	3,776,000	22.8
Prepared tea.....	3,431,000	3,136,000	23	Woolen cloths.....	972,000	1,203,000	19
Straw braid.....	1,592,000	1,117,000	43	Italian cloths.....	998,000	1,406,000	85
Matches.....	2,822,000	2,493,000	13	Flannels.....	594,000	998,000	88.6
Decrease of Staple Exports.				Increase of Imports.			
Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of '97.	Articles.	1897.	1896.	Per Ct. of '97.
Rice.....	\$3,073,000	\$3,978,600	23	Rice.....	21,528,428	\$10,765,000	\$2,831,000
Silk handkerchiefs.....	1,696,000	2,308,800	26	Raw cotton.....	43,620,214	21,811,000	16,246,000
Mats.....	457,000	576,000	15	Sugar.....	20,033,100	10,002,000	6,926,000
Lacquer ware.....	384,000	474,000	11	Machinery.....	12,291,037	6,146,000	3,103,000
Porcelain & earth ware.....	910,000	987,000	07.7	Cars.....	5,141,360	2,571,000	991,000
				Beans and peas.....	5,889,616	2,945,000	1,737,000
				Kero-sene.....	7,067,350	3,834,000	3,190,000
				Bar and rod iron.....	8,046,131	1,524,000	1,179,000
				Roofing iron.....	3,325,004	1,668,000	1,297,000
				Railway materials.....	2,001,118	1,002,000	640,000

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports from Japan.....	\$27,454,220	\$19,426,522	\$23,895,957	\$25,537,038	\$24,009,750	\$25,224,102
Imports into Japan.....	3,195,494	3,996,815	4,634,717	7,689,685	13,255,340	20,502,186

The values of the principal exports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, are as follows: Camphor, crude, \$87,975; sulphur, crude, \$95,244; hats, bonnets, etc., materials for, \$110,001; earthen, stone, and china ware, \$387,591; flax, hemp, jute, manufactures of, \$484,936; paper and manufactures of, \$102,414; rice and rice meal, \$377,678; silk, unmanufactured, \$12,987,796; silk, manufactured, \$2,804,906; tea, \$4,911,448; gold, \$4,915; silver, \$13. Imports from the United States were: Breadstuffs, \$26,111; cotton, unmanufactured, \$1,481,036; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$96,713; leather sole, \$474,692; oils, mineral, refined, \$3,149,527; gold, \$4,630; silver, \$3,382,732.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1892.....	\$329,214	\$8,479,022	\$18,818,282	\$1,179,514
1893.....	315,424	1,482,200	6,787,996	6,841,434
1894.....	555,966	3,547,138	26,227,687	30,831,973
1895.....	1,029,912	2,791,962	4,844,252	24,509,747
1896.....	1,998,575	10,217,458	9,802,307	28,924,760

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, and Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending March 31):

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Gold coins.....	898,000	1,124,835	1,351,267	1,364,612	1,538,088	1,423,750	962,433
Silver ".....	8,448,617	8,815,781	12,141,928	13,177,375	28,539,445	20,007,377	12,927,084
Nickel ".....	1,667,226	500,125	500,000	728,000	350,000	51,500	650,000
Copper ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,001,843	10,440,741	13,993,195	15,261,987	30,472,533	21,482,627	14,529,467

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to 1897, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 284,782,821 yen.

The paper money in circulation consists of Treasury notes, Kokuritsu Ginko notes, or notes of the national banks, and Nippon Ginko (or Bank of Japan) notes, exchangeable for silver on presentation. The note circulation on April 1, 1897, was 203,768,367 yen.

In 1895, the Nippon Ginko, or Bank of Japan, had a paid-up capital of 22,500,000 yen; notes in circulation, 180,736,815 yen; loans, 328,525,996 yen; deposits, 540,665,431 yen. The Kokuritsu Ginko (133 head offices having 180 branches), paid-up capital, 48,951,100 yen; notes in circulation, 20,728,708 yen; loans, 618,363,525 yen; deposits, 1,099,963,525 yen. The Shokin Ginko, or Specie Bank, paid-up capital, 4,500,000 yen; loans, 47,421,012 yen; deposits, 322,418,441 yen.

At the end of 1895 there were 792 private banks, with paid-up capital of 49,967,260 yen; loans, 380,898,956 yen; deposits, 842,575,973 yen. In 1895-96, 1,805,355 persons deposited 46,397,978 yen, and withdrew 17,918,294 yen from the post-offices, which act as savings-banks.

For further information relating to Money and Banking, see "A History of Banking in All Nations," Volume IV, pages 409 to 544; published by the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The following is a translation of the new currency law, submitted by the Government to the Diet, taken from the London "Economist":

- Art. 1. The power of minting and issuing coins belongs to the Government.
- Art. 2. A weight of 2 fun (11.574 grains T.) of pure gold shall be the unit of coinage, which shall be called a yen.
- Art. 3. The varieties of coin shall be as follows:
GOLD COINS—Pieces of 20 yen, 10 yen, and 5 yen. **SILVER COINS**—Pieces of 50 sen, 20 sen, and 10 sen. **NICKEL COINS**—Pieces of 5 sen. **COPPER COINS**—Pieces of 1 sen and 5 rin.
- Art. 4. The decimal system shall be adopted for purposes of currency calculation. The hundredth part of a yen shall be called a sen, and the tenth part of a sen shall be called a rin.
- Art. 5. The composition of the coins shall be as follows:
GOLD COINS—900 parts of pure gold to 100 parts of copper. **SILVER COINS**—800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper. **NICKEL COINS**—250 parts of nickel to 750 parts of copper. **COPPER COINS**—950 parts of copper, 40 parts of tin, and 10 parts of zinc.
- Art. 6. The weights of the coins shall be as follows:
The 20-yen gold piece = 4.444 mommé (16.6665 grammes). The 10-yen gold piece = 2.222 mommé (8.3333 grammes). The 5-yen gold piece = 1.111 mommé (4.1666 grammes). The 50-sen silver piece = 8.5942 mommé (13.4783 grammes). The 20-sen silver piece = 1.4377 mommé (5.3914 grammes). The 10-sen silver piece = 0.7188 mommé (2.6956 grammes). The 5-sen nickel piece = 1.244 mommé (4.6634 grammes). The 1-sen copper piece = 1.9008 mommé (7.1280 grammes). The 5-rin copper piece = 0.9504 mommé (3.5640 grammes).
- Art. 7. Gold coins shall be legal tender to any amount. Silver coins shall be legal tender to the amount of ten yen. Nickel and copper coins shall be legal tender to the amount of one yen.
- Art. 8. The dimensions of the coins shall be fixed by Imperial ordinance.
- Art. 9. The legal remedy of fineness shall be 1-1000ths in the case of gold coins, and 3-1000ths in the case of silver coins.
- Art. 10. The legal remedy of weight shall be as follows:
20-yen gold coin, 0.0084 mommé (0.0324 gramme), or 0.83 mommé (3.1125 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.
10-yen gold coin, 0.00905 mommé (0.02269 gramme), or 0.82 mommé (2.325 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.
5-yen gold coin, 0.00432 mommé (0.0162 gramme), or 0.41 mommé (1.5375 grammes) in 1,000 pieces.
In the case of the silver coins, legal remedy of weight shall be 0.02592 mommé (0.0972 gramme) for each piece, or 1.24 mommé (4.65 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 50 sen; 0.83 mommé (3.1125 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 20 sen; and 0.41 mommé (1.5375 grammes) in each 1,000 pieces of 10 sen.
- Art. 11. The minimum circulating weights of the gold coins shall be as follows:
20-yen gold coin 4.42 mommé (16.575 grammes); 10-yen gold coin, 2.21 mommé (8.2875 grammes); 5-yen gold coin, 1.105 mommé (4.1438 grammes).
- Art. 12. If in consequence of friction from circulation, any of the gold coins fall below the minimum circulating weight, or if any of the silver, nickel, and copper coins become visibly reduced

owing to the same cause, or if any coins become inconvenient for purposes of circulation, the Government shall exchange such coins for others of the same face value, without making any charge.

Art. 13. If the design upon a coin becomes difficult to distinguish, or if it has been privately re-stamped, or otherwise defaced, it shall be regarded as unfit for circulation.

Art. 14. Should any person import gold bullion, and apply to have it minted into gold coin, the Government shall grant the application.

Art. 15. The gold coins already issued shall circulate on an equality with the gold coins issued under the provisions of this law.

Art. 16. The silver 1-yen coins already issued shall be gradually extended for gold coins, according to the convenience of the Government, at the rate of one gold yen for one silver yen. Pending the completion of the exchange referred to in the last paragraph, silver 1-yen coins shall be legal to an unlimited extent, at the rate of one silver yen for one gold yen; and the suspension of their circulation shall be notified six months in advance by Imperial ordinance. Any of these coins not presented for exchange within a period of five full years, reckoned from the day on which their circulation is suspended, shall be regarded thenceforth as bullion.

Art. 17. The 5-sen silver coins and the copper coins already issued shall continue in circulation as before.

Art. 18. From the day of the promulgation of this law, the coinage of 1-yen silver pieces shall cease; but this restriction shall not apply to silver bullion entrusted to the Government for coinage prior to that date.

Art. 19. All previous laws or ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this law are hereby rescinded.

Art. 20. With the exception of Art. 18, this law shall go into operation from the 1st day of the 10th month of the 30th year of Muji (October 1, 1897).

PERSIA.

The estimated area of Persia is 628,000 square miles. Its population, though variously estimated, is reported by the Government as having been, in 1881, 7,653,000, divided as follows:

Inhabitants of cities.....	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes.....	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts.....	3,780,000
Total population 1881.....	7,653,600

By the same authorities, the number of inhabitants in 1894 was estimated at about 9,000,000.

The total revenue in cash and kind in the year 1876-77 was 50,700,000 krāns, or (1 kr. = 9.25d.) £1,950,000. In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 krāns, or (1 kr. = 7.6d.) £1,602,580. With the rise in the price of silver, the value of revenue rose in 1890-91 to £1,775,000, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1895-97 are estimated at £1,350,000.

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krāns; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 800,000 for allowances to members of the Kajar tribe, 800,000 for the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, the annual yield, chiefly from the Caspian provinces, being about 600,100 pounds. About two-thirds of this quantity is exported. The opium industry is on the increase. In 1870, there were exported 800 boxes of 150 pounds each; in 1891, the export amounted to 10,000 cases, and is now estimated at 13,000 cases, the opium sent to Europe being prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,884,400 pounds; wool, 1,200,000 fleeces, weighing 7,714,000 pounds, about one-third to Bombay, and the remainder mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets in 1888 reached the value of £140,000, and is now a little more.

The estimated value of the combined imports and exports is as follows; in the absence of any official records, however, the estimates are very uncertain:

Years.	£ sterling.	Years.	£ sterling.
1885-86.....	7,570,000	1891-92.....	7,114,200
1886-87.....	7,600,000	1892-93.....	6,710,425
1888-89.....	7,060,000	1893-94.....	5,100,000
1889-90.....	7,272,700	1894-95.....	5,370,375
1890-91.....	7,236,200	1895-96.....	7,500,000

The imports consist mostly of cotton fabrics, cloth, glass, woollen goods, carriages, sugar, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, etc. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, etc. There are annually exported from Persia about 10,000 boxes of opium, valued at about £750,000.

The customs duties are, for foreigners, five per cent. ad valorem, the value being the invoice price plus the freight.

The monetary unit is the krān, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent.; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krān has in consequence much decreased. In 1874, a krān had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to £1; in December, 1888, a £1 bill on London was worth 34 krāns. In consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the value of a krān is (October, 1897.) about 4½d., a £1 bill on London being worth 53 krāns, while the average exchange for 1895-96 was 50.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

The area of Egypt is claimed to be 10,688 square miles, of which 6,204 is in Lower Egypt and 4,488 in Upper Egypt. The latest and apparently the only census was taken in 1882, which gave the population at that date as 6,817,265. Taken by nationalities, the number of foreigners in Egypt is: Greeks, 37,301; Italians, 18,686; French, 15,716; Austrians, 8,022; English, 6,118; Germans, 948; other foreign nations, 4,116; total, 90,886. Of this total, nearly 90 per cent. reside in Lower Egypt.

The budgets show the estimated revenue and expenditures to have then been as follows:

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Revenue.....	£E. 10,280,000	£E. 10,372,306	£E. 10,487,485	£E. 10,440,000
Expenditure.....	9,600,000	10,354,910	10,492,307	10,440,000

The table following shows the amount of the Egyptian debt in January, 1897:

Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent.....	£28,628,000
Privileged debt, 3½ per cent.....	29,368,580
Unified debt, 4 per cent.....	55,971,980
Daira Sanieh loan, 4 per cent.....	6,631,600
Domains loan, 4¼ per cent.....	3,788,000
Total.....	£104,413,740

Crops.

About sixty per cent. of the area of Egypt is under cultivation. The agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, sorgho (a sort of maize), and vegetables generally. The total number of date trees which yield fruit or seed is about 3,452,674. Cattle and farm animals, including horses and camels, number 1,668,860.

The following table shows (in feddans*) the area of the several crops in 1890 and 1891:

Crops.	1890. Feddans.	1891. Feddans.	Crops.	1890. Feddans.	1891. Feddans.
Wheat.....	1,165,676	1,215,841	Watermelons, melons....	44,012	43,180
Maize and durrah.....	1,559,906	1,530,963	Lupins, smut.....	13,141	17,355
Clover.....	875,761	820,263	Tobacco.....	880	.....
Cotton.....	864,372	871,241	Peas, etc.....	8,819	7,169
Beans.....	628,211	643,751	Flax, henna, indigo.....	6,050	5,829
Barley.....	456,075	460,330	Castor plant, sesame.....	14,133	9,664
Lentils.....	77,216	75,756			
Rice.....	148,095	167,164	Total crops.....	6,130,701	6,145,849
"Helbe" (FenuGREEK)....	133,484	139,580	Area cultivated.....	5,022,701	.....
Vegetables, potatoes.....	37,244	34,542			
Sugar-cane.....	65,505	64,539	Double cultivation.....	1,108,000	.....
"Guilbane" (chibbling vetch).....	32,211	38,702			

The following table shows the cultivation of cotton:

Year.	Area Cultivated. Feddans.	Yield. * Kantars.	Produce per Feddan. Kantars.
1888.....	1,021,250	2,900,000	2.84
1889.....	862,829	3,158,000	3.7
1890.....	864,400	4,180,000	4.8
1891.....	851,000	4,785,000	5.5
1892.....	864,000	4,987,500	5.8

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise, is given at the following figures for six years:

* Feddan = 1.038 acre; the kantar = 99.049 lbs.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1890.....	£E. 8,081,297	£E. 11,876,087	£E. 19,957,384
1892.....	9,091,481	13,341,318	22,432,799
1893.....	8,718,735	12,789,687	21,508,422
1894.....	9,266,116	11,883,621	21,153,991
1895.....	8,889,933	12,632,000	21,022,883
1896.....	9,823,604	13,232,000	23,060,712

The values of the leading imports and exports are shown below in £'s (Egyptian):

Imports.	1895.	1896.	Exports.	1895.	1896.
Butter, fresh and salted.....	51,650	52,424	Beans.....	469,482	413,415
Cheese.....	67,808	71,918	Corn, wheat.....	89,465	58,818
Clothing, ready-made.....	152,837	149,019	Corn, maize.....	113,245	8,614
Coal.....	404,878	425,884	Cotton.....	9,463,498	9,988,561
Coffee.....	265,850	297,601	Hides and skins, untanned.....	61,503	54,214
Corn, wheat.....	60,412	138,597	Hides and skins, tanned.....	33,864	32,559
Cotton yarn.....	136,519	159,624	Oil-cake.....	41,492	55,971
Cotton manufactures.....	1,533,946	1,520,327	Onions.....	156,244	128,740
Flour, wheat or maize.....	199,675	414,812	Rags.....	11,268	5,576
Indigo.....	192,676	169,629	Sugar (cane).....	472,953	765,172
Linen, manufactures of.....	33,971	41,340	Wool, raw.....	52,525	63,123
Linen, hosiery, drapery, etc.....	156,809	187,943			
Petroleum.....	142,935	163,565			
Rice.....	106,803	126,399			
Sacks.....	108,432	127,005			
Silks, thrown or yarn.....	81,139	108,122			
Soap, common.....	82,358	90,393			
Wine.....	118,898	121,744			
Wood, for building.....	496,319	424,357			
Wood, for fuel.....	23,719	23,919			
Woolen and silk manufactures.....	323,531	452,642			
Total.....	8,390,000	9,829,000	Total.....	12,632,000	13,232,000

The trade with the principal countries is shown as follows, in £'s (Egyptian):

	Imports from	Exports to
	1890. 1895. 1896.	1890. 1895. 1896.
Russia.....	323,683 360,667 371,162	1,017,411 1,252,854 1,473,080
Germany.....	64,132 216,396 281,826	2,578 394,916 325,928
Belgium.....	112,775 339,629 458,048	46,335 46,194 25,972
United Kingdom*.....	3,111,686 2,769,858 3,164,881	7,704,131 7,321,425 6,981,607
France and Algeria.....	804,154 958,044 1,324,495	943,670 1,088,312 1,215,978
Italy.....	232,018 303,034 333,172	764,756 437,599 370,906
Austria-Hungary.....	775,201 635,331 701,884	829,925 527,519 610,931
Turkey.....	1,633,987 1,672,915 1,988,814	334,179 344,450 385,651
India, China, Japan.....	589,161 552,595 601,792	5,418 102,284 81,238
Total, all countries.....	8,081,000 8,390,000 9,829,000	11,876,000 12,632,000 13,232,000

The movement of specie has been as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1891.....	£E. 2,824,861	£E. 1,523,950	1894.....	£E. 1,895,676	£E. 1,816,256
1892.....	3,826,393	2,048,474	1895.....	4,819,255	2,322,190
1893.....	2,946,674	3,517,152	1896.....	8,817,000	1,874,000

The trade of Egypt (and Tripoli) with the United States is shown as follows, for the years ending June 30:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States.....	\$2,208,029	\$3,719,238	\$3,114,811	\$7,146,243	\$5,062,765
Exports from United States.....	181,252	137,694	215,540	323,798	816,915

In 1896, the principal imports into the United States were: Cotton, unmanufactured, \$5,129,256; sugar, \$2,657,425.

The arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria have been as follows:

Year.	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1890.....	2,019	1,632,220	2,020	1,613,800
1893.....	2,271	2,033,060	2,233	2,025,433
1894.....	2,375	2,221,145	2,397	2,201,885
1895.....	2,393	2,206,667	2,339	2,194,964
1896.....	2,132	2,123,591	2,105	2,094,684

* Includes British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long (66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes), connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea; opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

The net tonnage for the year 1897 shows a decrease of 660,910 tons as compared with that of 1896, and of 549,010 tons as compared with that of 1895.

The amount of dues has fallen proportionately from 79,569,994 francs in 1896 to 72,830,545 francs in 1897, being a decrease of 6,739,449 francs.

The number of vessels which passed through the canal was 8,434 in 1895, 8,409 in 1896, and 2,966 in 1897, of which 2,318 in 1895, 2,182 in 1896, and 1,906 in 1897 carried the British flag.

The tonnage as well as the number of British vessels has decreased, having fallen from 6,062,587 in 1895 and 5,817,768 in 1896 to 5,819,136 tons in 1897; while for the same period the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 693,645 tons in 1895 to 806,279 in 1896 and 853,885 tons in 1897.

The percentage of British vessels and their tonnage in 1897 was 63.8 and 68 respectively, as against 63.4 and 68 in 1896. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of German, French, Dutch, and Norwegian vessels.

In the ten years 1896-95 the annual net tonnage ranged from 5,767,655 tons to 8,448,888 tons, and the transit receipts from 56,527,390 francs to 78,103,717 francs; the average of the net tonnage was 7,254,222 tons, and of the transit receipts 69,279,605 francs; while in 1897 the net tonnage amounted to 7,890,373 tons, and the transit receipts to 72,830,545 francs. The mean net tonnage per vessel also rose from 1,860 tons in 1896 to 2,645 tons in 1897, being 134 tons per vessel in excess of 1896 and 185 tons more than in 1895.

The mean duration of passage for all vessels navigating the canal shows a decrease from 18 hours 38 minutes in 1896 to 17 hours 44 minutes in 1897. In 1897, the percentage of vessels navigating by night was 95 per cent., as against 94 per cent. in 1896.

The percentage of vessels drawing less than 23 feet declined from 62.80 in 1896 to 59.7 in 1897, while vessels drawing more than 23 feet increased from 37.20 in 1896 to 40.3 in 1897.

The maximum draught allowed for vessels passing through the canal is 25 feet 7 inches, and 391 vessels drawing more than 24 feet 7 inches used the canal, as compared with 360 in 1896, 228 in 1895, and 172 in 1894, representing a percentage of 5.1 in 1894, 6.7 in 1895, 10.6 in 1896, and 12.1 in 1897.

There has been a very considerable decrease in the number of troops carried through the canal, owing chiefly to the cessation of French and Italian military operations in Madagascar and Abyssinia respectively. The returns show 92,639 military passengers in 1897, as against 198,520 in 1896.

In the year 1870, 26,758 passengers were carried through the canal; in 1880, the number had risen to 98,900, in 1890 to 161,352, and in 1897 to 191,224.

Other particulars will be found in Volume III, pages 95 and 96, of the "Commercial Year Book."

Post-Office, Railroads, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins, see Index.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Area and Population.

The Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony, is a possession of Great Britain, having an area of 221,311 square miles.

According to the census of 1891, the total population was 1,527,224, of which 876,987 were European and 1,150,237 were native and colored. The population per square mile was 6.9.

Pondoland was annexed in 1894, with an estimated population of 200,000. Bechuanaland was annexed in 1895, with an area of 51,574 square miles and a population of 72,736.

Fiscal Affairs.

The income and expenditure are shown as follows:

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation.	Services Rendered.	Colonial Estate.	Fines, Stores Issued, etc.	Loans.	Total.
1890.....	£1,774,352	£2,292,375	£319,198	£45,125	£1,141,857	£5,571,907
1892.....	1,748,924	2,342,709	343,915	56,796	1,075,523	5,570,867
1893.....	1,836,098	2,731,873	350,588	52,655	1,474,985	6,446,149
1894.....	1,951,652	2,894,577	353,772	121,351	300,000	5,621,353
1895.....	1,902,800	3,069,567	337,272	80,472	28,441	5,418,613
1896.....	2,418,024	3,927,267	375,145	83,866	.....	6,803

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt.	Railways.	Defense.	Police and Jails.	Civil Estab- lishment.	Under Loan Acts.	Total, Including Other H'ds.
1890.....	£1,068,280	£1,018,065	£142,774	£217,509	£123,624	£1,048,571	£3,577,496
1892.....	1,166,363	1,219,855	150,661	239,354	131,975	2,054,537	6,371,220
1893.....	1,213,204	1,474,193	149,287	266,748	132,347	1,066,627	5,734,508
1894.....	1,551,932	1,566,261	161,231	290,819	135,567	526,465	5,823,449
1895.....	1,244,749	1,532,445	158,584	317,913	140,448	296,423	5,388,157
1896.....	1,243,803	1,780,176	190,135	350,109	149,798	709,079	6,360,404

Agriculture and Industries.

In 1896, 4,464 titles were issued, alienating 3,174,408 acres of land. Up to December 31, 1896, the total area disposed of was 126,145,704 acres, 50,353,616 remaining. There are 597 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation, there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres, of which 18,000 were under vines.

The chief agricultural products for the year ending May 31, 1897, were: Wheat, 1,954,373 bushels; oats, 878,373 bushels; barley, 753,048 bushels; mealies, 1,022,327 bushels; Kafir corn, 303,433 bushels; rye, 253,407 bushels; oat hay, 38,650,235 bundles of 5½ lbs.; tobacco, 6,146,055 lbs. There were 84,592,579 vine stocks, yielding 4,219,952 gallons of wine, 1,367,380 gallons of brandy, and 2,019,251 lbs. raisins. There were 3,615,700 fruit trees. The chief pastoral products were: Wool, 43,311,394 lbs.; mohair, 8,193,756 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 258,768 lbs.; butter, 3,055,036 lbs.; cheese, 92,235 lbs. There were 2,231,370 head of cattle, 367,960 horses, 75,112 mules and asses, 14,049,076 sheep, 5,053,183 Angora and other goats, and 237,960 ostriches.

The sheep farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards; those in tillage are comparatively small. The grazers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,163, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these, 10,766, comprising upwards of 60,000,000 acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,250 industrial establishments employing, altogether, 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at £1,564,897 and annually producing articles worth £9,228,370. Among these establishments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Foreign Commerce.

Of the total imports in 1894, the value of £2,049,972 (including £289,451 specie) was duty-free, while the value of £9,538,124 was subject to duty. The customs revenue amounted to £1,479,244, or about 16 per cent. of the imports subject to duty.

The values of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, for the years named, were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Imported Merchandise.	Exports.	Exports of Colonial Produce.
1890.....	£10,108,466	£8,470,550	£9,970,370	£9,658,982
1894.....	11,588,096	10,887,787	13,812,063	13,508,044
1895.....	19,094,880	13,285,006	16,904,754	16,796,137
1896.....	18,771,371	16,942,865	16,970,168	16,700,102
1897.....	17,997,789	.....	21,680,210	.....

LEADING ARTICLES OF EXPORT OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wool.....	£2,196,040	£2,029,093	£1,855,076	£1,589,632	£1,685,920	£1,874,555
Ostrich feathers.....	563,948	517,009	461,552	477,414	527,742	519,599
Hides (ox and cow) and skins (sheep and goat)....	443,108	478,379	497,109	419,211	475,898	896,216
Copper ore.....	326,757	253,681	202,316	284,900	246,597	218,422
Hair (Angora).....	337,239	373,810	527,619	421,248	710,867	572,230
Wine.....	19,537	18,645	18,964	18,998	20,289	21,412
Grain and meal.....	14,505	7,689	7,313	6,154	6,529	11,244
Diamonds.....	4,162,010	3,906,932	3,821,443	3,013,578	4,775,016	4,846,487
Gold bullion.....	1,445,039	4,095,512	5,259,120	7,147,808	7,975,637	8,252,543

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1888 to 1897 was £38,307,067. The gold given among exports is really imported from the Transvaal, though not included among imports. The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, etc., £4,962,210, and food, drinks, etc., £3,546,881 in 1896.

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony:

December 31.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony Only.	Assets and Liabilities. Colony Only.
	Capital.	Paid Up.	Reserve.		
1890.....	£5,780,610	£1,558,612	£350,489	£740,210	£9,291,661
1893.....	5,382,090	1,555,953	770,000	615,330	9,668,086
1894.....	5,382,090	1,555,953	815,000	585,442½	9,521,464
1895.....	7,189,090	2,382,003	1,008,837	612,266	11,864,132
1896.....	7,189,090	2,582,953	1,090,700	762,409	11,864,132

The money is the same as that of Great Britain.

NATAL.

This colony of Great Britain has an estimated area of 20,440 square miles. The total population as officially reported was, in 1879, Europeans, 22,654; Indians, 16,999; Kaffirs, 319,934; total, 359,587. In 1891, Europeans, 46,788; Indians, 41,142; Kaffirs, 456,983; total, 543,913.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the years ended June 30, were as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue.....	£1,507,788	£1,392,455	£1,069,678	£1,011,017	£1,169,780	£1,457,338
Expenditure	1,444,964	1,280,964	1,099,858	1,082,373	1,148,093	1,282,484

The public debt on June 30, 1896, was \$3,054,343.

Of the total area of the colony, 2,250,000 acres have been set apart for native occupation, 7,514,315 acres have been acquired by grant from the Crown by Europeans, 1,153,138 acres have been sold on deferred payments, and about 1,000,000 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. Of the total area in 1896, 229,368 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1896, 110,839 cwt.), though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea planting has recently been introduced, 2,302 acres being under tea in 1896, the yield for the year ended June 30, 1896, being about 793,100 pounds. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by natives, 533,926.

The coal fields of the colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1894 was 151,520 tons; 1895, 160,115 tons; in 1896, 216,106 tons.

The annual value of the maritime imports and exports has been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1870.....	£429,527	£382,779	1893.....	£2,236,738	£1,242,169
1880.....	2,338,584	890,874	1894.....	2,316,596	1,197,611
1890.....	4,417,085	1,371,240	1895.....	2,469,303	1,318,502
1891.....	3,535,831	1,481,606	1896.....	5,437,862	1,785,375
1892.....	3,165,249	1,480,606	1897.....	.....	.....

About 70 per cent. of the imports are from, and 50 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain.

The principal imports in 1896 were: Apparel and slops, £353,514; haberdashery, £413,716; flour, grain, £527,204; leather goods, etc., £273,988; iron and goods, £570,218; cottons, £132,412; woollens, £101,859; machinery, £367,870; wines, spirits, alea, £165,856.

The principal exports were: Angola hair, £24,925; hides and skins, £42,730; sugar, £22,376; coal, £38,334; wool, £590,606; gold, bar, etc., £102,624; bark, £16,450.

ALGERIA.

The estimated area of this French colony is officially stated at 184,474 square miles, although some of the territory is claimed by the nomad tribes. The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of 1896:

	Area. Square Miles.	Population			Population per Square Mile.
		Civil Departm't.	Military Departm't.	Total.	
Algiers.....	65,929	1,313,206	213,461	1,526,667	23
Oran.....	44,616	888,177	140,071	1,028,248	21
Constantine.....	73,929	1,671,895	202,611	1,874,506	23
Total.....	184,474	3,873,278	556,143	4,429,421	22

The total does not include the army.

Of the total population in 1891, there were 271,101 French, 47,564 Jews, 3,554,067 French indigenous subjects, 18,617 Moroccans and Tunisians, besides Spaniards, Italians, Anglo-Maltese, and Germans; 2,301,795 persons were dependent on agriculture, 494,435 on trade, industries, and carriage by sea and land, 56,075 on the public service, 33,893 on liberal professions, 72,759 lived on their means, 56,374 were without profession or means, and 94,319 were of unknown or unclassified occupation.

The estimated revenue and expenditure, not including public debt, war and marine, for 1896 were: Revenue, 52,147,194, and expenditure, 71,219,959 francs. For 1898, revenue, 52,087,152 francs, and expenditure, 71,147,857 francs.

A great part of the land is held undivided by Arab tribes. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1895 was 3,482,356, 205,642 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population.

In 1895-96, the the total yield of cereals was 16,577,589 quintals, of which 7,070,971 were wheat, and 8,412,283 were barley. In 1896, 122,186 hectares were under vines, the yield being 4,350,120 hectolitres. In 1895, 1,486,779 hectares were worked for alfa, 385,484 quintals being picked. In 1896, 22,073 quintals of cork were sold, value 696,815 francs. There were 5,720,360 kilos tobacco harvested in 1895. Other products are olives, dates, flax, colza and other oil seeds, and ramie.

In 1895, 17 mines were worked for iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, and antimony. Iron ore extracted, 94,200 tons, value 722,430 francs; zinc and lead ore, 14,143 tons, value 482,225 francs.

Three-fourths of the trade of Algeria is conducted with France and French colonies. The total "special" commerce was as follows (in francs):

Year.	Total		Foreign Countries & French Colonies	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports from.	Exports to.
1890.....	260,080,131	218,800,000	65,226,032	40,428,500
1893.....	231,406,103	169,800,000	46,651,881	27,477,942
1894.....	256,300,000	242,100,000	59,992,343	34,427,469
1895.....	255,543,746	284,211,618	52,380,328	38,551,954
1896.....	269,237,968	231,074,677	51,436,012	34,233,031

The special trade of Algeria with other countries was as follows (in thousands of francs):

	Imports from		Exports to			Imports from		Exports to	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
France.....	209,755	217,842	245,680	196,842	Russia.....	1,202	2,034	1,382	1,561
Belgium.....	778	559	2,894	3,066	Tunis.....	6,467	5,263	3,131	2,780
Great Britain..	6,278	5,271	12,044	11,812	Morocco.....	9,012	6,552	136	100
Spain.....	4,241	4,870	2,613	2,306	United States..	3,371	4,501	2,237	956
Italy.....	1,585	2,350	2,885	2,369	Brazil.....	5,324	9,853	.....	.....
Austria.....	889	1,933	850	637	Germany.....	.....	1,135	.....	1,712

The chief imports in 1896 were: Animals, 8,386,891 francs; animal products, 2,352,223 francs; colonial produce, 7,759,478 francs; timber, 4,458,250 francs; tissues, 1,696,238 francs; clocks, trinkets, etc., 1,532,558 francs. Chief exports were: Flour, etc., 554,807 francs; colonial produce, 4,577,678 francs; metals, 5,061,153 francs.

SHIPPING. - In 1896, 1,654 vessels, of 895,618 tons, entered Algerian ports, and 1,641, of 878,212 tons, cleared. In the coasting trade, 7,836 vessels, of 1,373,950 tons, entered, and the same cleared.

For RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, POST-OFFICE, see Index.

AUSTRALASIA.

Commerce with the United States.

The total trade of the Australasian colonies with the United States is given as follows, years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.....	\$4,492,308	\$7,286,808	\$4,017,025	\$4,620,828	\$7,579,259	\$5,900,144
Imports from United States.....	11,368,677	7,921,228	8,181,939	9,014,268	12,748,074	17,460,283

The following are the chief articles of trade between the United States and British Australia:

Imports into Australia.	1895.	1896.	Exports from Australia.	1895.	1896.
Agricultural implements....	\$246,930	\$285,722	Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	\$1,083,035	\$1,480,175
Broadstuffs.....	56,380	1,831,935	Coal, bituminous.....	512,651	558,329
Carriages, street cars, etc....	203,884	256,002	Hides and skins, not furs...	261,523	1,056,908
Clocks & watches, & parts of.	314,728	467,412	Tin, in bars, etc.....	447,512	356,879
Fish.....	182,836	319,520	Wools, unmanufactured.....	1,789,937	3,586,740
Fruits, including nuts.....	150,815	219,618	Gold.....	978,285	.....
Iron and steel, & man'f's of	1,543,739	2,040,992			
Leather, and man'f's of.....	290,628	464,818			
Oils, mineral, refined.....	1,541,073	1,621,294			
Tobacco, and man'f's of.....	1,571,769	1,309,907			
Wood, and man'f's of.....	916,259	1,171,129			

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The estimated population on June 30, 1897, was 1,311,440. The census periods show the following:

Population.....	1861. 350,860	1871. 503,961	1881. 751,468	1891. 1,132,234			
Immigrants and Emigrants.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants.....	67,799	69,919	62,197	66,909	75,588	76,051	62,633
Emigrants.....	54,907	52,073	52,687	58,850	65,976	66,334	62,516
Excess of immigrants..	12,892	17,846	9,510	8,059	9,612	9,717	117

Fiscal Affairs.

REVENUE.

Year.	From Taxation.	Land Revenue.	From Services.	From Miscella- neous Sources.	Total Net Revenue.
1890.....	£2,704,043	£2,168,645	£4,128,530	£216,473	£9,305,691
1894.....	2,688,693	2,078,719	4,248,610	296,689	9,310,711
1896.....	2,494,522	1,976,240	4,209,610	305,692	8,986,064
1897.....	2,458,069	1,953,348	4,599,706	298,146	9,309,269

"Services" includes revenue from railways, tramways, post, and telegraphs, etc.

EXPENDITURE.*

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest on Debt & Extinction of Loan.	Immigration.	Instruction.	Other Public Works and Services.	Total Net Expenditure.
1890.....	£2,013,541	£625,015	£1,915,782	£5,916	£727,910	£3,928,505	£9,214,669
1891.....	1,712,221	733,042	2,384,578	2,109	738,410	3,608,346	9,178,706
1896.....	1,848,749	726,557	2,282,997	547	758,199	4,105,170	9,702,219
1897.....	1,832,418	707,703	2,285,100	.....	738,546	3,767,422	9,380,569

PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of the public debt on June 30, 1896, was £62,263,473, with mean rate of interest 8.71 per cent. This includes the loan of £4,000,000 floated in October, 1895. Of this amount, fully 82 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage. The net return from these services was equal to 3.15 per cent. of the cost of construction, or 2.47 per cent. of the existing public debt, exclusive of Treasury bills. In June, 1896, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was £10,711,148.

The expenditure of loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1896, has been: Railways and tramways, £39,797,126; telegraphs and telephones, £866,732; harbors and navigation, £3,730,910; roads and bridges, £934,568; immigration, £194,430; water supply and sewerage, £7,411,194; fortifications and warlike stores, £1,230,904; public buildings, £2,391,717; public school buildings, £389,633; works in Queensland prior to separation, £49,855; total services, £56,997,069.

The estimated wealth of the colony in 1892 was £593,236,500, of which £189,138,500 was public and £404,148,000 was private wealth.

Agriculture.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follows:

Year ending March 31.		1894		1895		1896		1897	
Area under Cultivation.		Area.	P'duce.	Area.	P'duce.	Area.	P'duce.	Area.	P'duce.
Principal Crops.		Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Wheat	Grain.....	593,810	6,502,715	647,483	7,041,373	596,684	5,195,312	866,112	8,853,445
	Hay.....	101,875	100,482	125,797	136,857	172,614	99,679	161,136	118,337
Maize.....	Grain.....	205,885	7,067,576	208,308	5,625,333	211,104	5,678,030	211,282	5,754,217
	Hay.....	6,113	114,272	10,396	179,348	7,590	96,119	6,453	110,340
Barley	Grain.....	997	1,342	953	1,285	1,744	1,396	1,615	2,231
	Hay.....	34,148	701,803	30,636	562,725	23,750	374,196	39,530	894,633
Oats	Grain.....	82,750	94,128	96,856	95,517	120,857	79,635	133,946	142,957
	Hay.....	26,559	83,838	30,089	96,170	24,722	56,179	31,170	84,214
Potatoes.....		19,802	79,647	21,637	48,234	24,081	48,959	30,512	71,467
Lucerne and sown grasses (Hay)		854	10,855	716	8,132	1,231	11,142	2,744	27,468
Tobacco.....									

For the year ending March 31, 1896, there were produced 207,771 tons cane sugar, against 320,276 in 1897; wines, 865,673 gallons, against 794,256 gallons in 1897; brandy, 7,149 gallons, against 7,134 in 1897.

On January 1, 1897, the colony had 48,318,790 sheep, 2,229,168 horned cattle, 510,636 horses, 214,561 pigs.

There were 121,137 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

Mining and Manufactures.

In 1896, the value of the gold raised was £1,073,330, against £1,315,929 in 1895. In 1895, silver was raised to the value of £81,858, and silver lead ore and metal altogether valued at £1,660,613; copper, £136,969; coal, £1,095,327.

The following shows the condition of the manufacturing interests in 1896, the capital invested account being taken from the census of 1891:

Classification.	No. of Works.	Hands.	Capital Invested.
Treating raw pastoral products.....	236	3,552	£729,906
Preparation of foods and drinks.....	745	9,538	4,999,007
Clothing and textile fabrics.....	373	8,876	1,530,415
Building materials.....	604	5,846	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, etc.....	279	8,704	2,893,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, etc.....	24	1,132	262,475
Furniture, bedding, etc.....	85	1,167	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, etc.....	235	4,838	1,069,319
Vehicles, harness, and saddlery.....	174	1,538	545,596
Light and heat.....	74	859	569,132
Other works.....	227	2,856	804,021
Total.....	3,106	49,055	£15,649,704

* Exclusive of expenditures from loans.

Foreign Commerce.

Year.	Total Imports.	Home Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Exported.
1890.....	£22,615,004	£17,232,725	£4,813,212	£22,045,937
1893.....	18,107,035	17,064,213	5,827,010	22,921,223
1894.....	15,801,941	15,904,961	4,672,712	20,577,673
1895.....	15,962,415	16,436,210	5,498,575	21,934,785
1896.....	20,561,510	16,742,691	6,267,858	23,010,549

The total import duties in 1895 amounted to £2,047,507.

Wool is the staple article of export. The exports are shown as follows:

Year.	Weight. Lbs.	Value.	Year.	Weight. Lbs.	Value.
1890.....	243,738,266	£9,232,672	1894.....	354,165,446	£9,623,123
1892.....	323,052,014	10,540,147	1895.....	329,992,075	9,976,044
1893.....	344,982,876	10,449,911	1896.....	306,824,358	9,997,932

Other exports in 1896 were: Tallow, £509,686; coal, £900,264; hides and skins, £638,398; leather, £333,961; meat, preserved and frozen, £805,973; gold coin, £3,602,936.

The following table shows the direction of the sea-borne trade of New South Wales in 1895 and 1896:

	1895		1896	
	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	£8,420,107	£9,873,648	£7,190,115	£8,375,883
Australasian colonies.....	7,321,698	7,586,797	9,559,860	8,374,826
Other British possessions.....	611,021	362,503	625,164	520,323
United States.....	624,268	683,806	1,729,871	2,064,964
Other foreign countries.....	1,015,351	3,928,231	1,456,500	3,674,348
Total.....	£15,992,415	£21,934,785	£20,561,510	£23,010,549

The overland trade was as follows for the years named:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£2,923,417	£2,698,011	£1,788,654	£1,788,968	£3,125,671
Exports.....	6,034,211	6,706,936	5,222,089	4,748,126	4,769,738

Shipping.

The shipping on the registers of the colony at the close of 1896 consisted of 472 sailing vessels, of 51,493 tons, and 493 steamers, of 61,175 tons; total, 965 vessels, of 112,668 tons; while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 24 sailing vessels, of 2,661 tons, and 26 steamers, of 5,541 tons; total, 50 vessels, of 8,202 tons.

The condition of shipping for the years named is shown as follows:

	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1895 { Entered.....	2,900	2,604,064	221	325,094	3,121	2,929,758
{ Cleared.....	2,881	2,610,510	209	319,770	3,090	2,930,280
1896 { Entered.....	2,960	2,701,247	264	379,504	3,224	3,080,751
{ Cleared.....	2,944	2,731,645	264	377,364	3,208	3,109,009

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraph. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, was:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1893.....	£2,969,000	£10,025	£840	£2,979,905
1894.....	3,067,000	6,300	505	3,073,805
1895.....	2,758,000	4,750	1,260	2,764,010
1896.....	2,544,000	10,800	2,890	2,557,690

The assets of the banks (16 in 1890 and 13 in 1896) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the colony for the last quarter of each of the following four years, were:

Year.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills Discounted, etc.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Total Assets.
1890.....	£5,877,891	£95,886	£1,918,196	£40,024,354	£429,620	£448,589	£48,794,036
1894.....	7,830,005	100,525	1,938,321	37,374,947	214,503	232,913	47,195,214
1895.....	7,364,661	151,630	1,919,017	35,707,151	222,730	257,151	45,622,330
1896.....	6,760,851	187,845	1,914,433	35,116,696	223,487	324,496	44,527,828

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were:

Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Deposits Not Bearing Interest.	Deposits Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	Balances Due to Other Banks.	Total Liabilities.
1893.....	£1,804,581	£75,086	£8,557,840	£23,584,119	£32,141,559	£280,596	£34,102,175
1894.....	1,235,989	146,911	9,412,761	20,380,032	29,792,793	87,427	31,283,120
1895.....	1,221,864	117,323	10,222,436	20,406,821	30,629,257	66,603	32,087,152
1896.....	1,237,971	111,889	10,707,611	19,128,305	29,836,916	69,000	31,254,773

During the financial crisis of 1893, eight of the banks suspended, but reopened shortly afterwards on a reconstructed basis, and financial operations soon regained their equilibrium.

Of the savings-banks of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and by him the trustees are appointed. Besides the head office in Sydney, there are 12 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below:

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on December 31.	Average per Depositor.
1890.....	143,826	£4,730,469	£3 17 10
1894.....	190,807	7,217,000	37 18 5
1895.....	202,802	8,073,547	39 16 2
1896.....	213,608	8,522,623	39 17 11

There are also banks in connection with land, building, and investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in June, 1896, was £315,136, exclusive of deposits in benefit, building, and investment societies, amounting to £473,880.

VICTORIA.

The colony has an area of 27,884 square miles.

The growth of population by census periods has been as follows: 1836, 224; 1846, 32,879; 1857, 410,766; 1861, 546,322; 1871, 731,528; 1881, 862,346; 1891, 1,140,405. Estimated population on June 30, 1897, was 1,177,304.

TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1891.....	£8,343,588	£9,128,699	1895.....	£8,712,152	£8,780,439
1892.....	7,729,572	8,482,917	1896.....	6,481,143	6,673,647
1893.....	6,959,229	7,989,757	1897 (estimated).....	6,678,705	6,757,944
1894.....	6,716,814	7,310,246	1898	6,803,196	6,636,832

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted on June 30, 1897, to £46,929,321.

The agricultural returns give the area and product of principal crops as follows:

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.		Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	Acres.	1,000	Acres.	1,000	Acres.	1,000	Acres.	1,000	Acres.	1,000	Acres.	1,000
1891....	2,653	1,145	12,751	221	4,919	88	1,571	54	204	413	568	568
1894....	3,019	1,469	15,255	219	4,951	49	1,034	41	145	412	503	503
1895....	2,980	1,374	11,446	296	5,633	97	1,596	56	197	498	622	622
1896....	2,864	1,413	5,668	255	2,879	78	716	44	117	464	391	391
1897....	3,093	1,577	7,076	419	6,819	64	824	44	146	418	449	449

On March 31, 1895, it is estimated there were in the colony 431,547 horses, 1,833,900 head of cattle, 13,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs.

The production of gold forms the chief mining industry, the statistics of which appear below:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of ounces.....	588,561	576,400	654,456	671,123	673,680	740,066	805,067
Approximate value.....	£2,354,244	£2,305,600	£2,617,824	£2,684,504	£2,694,720	£2,960,344	£3,230,348

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1896 is estimated at 61,034,682 ounces; value, £244,138,728.

The total number of manufactories, works, etc., in March, 1896, was 2,836, of which about 1,701 used steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horse-power of 36,688; the number of hands employed was 46,832; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at £12,817,230. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Foreign Commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£21,711,608	£17,174,545	£13,283,814	£12,470,599	£12,472,344	£14,554,837
Exports.....	16,006,743	14,214,546	13,908,551	14,028,546	14,547,732	14,198,518

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT.

	Imports					
	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal.....	£745,589	£675,047	£418,484	£195,415	£201,047	£194,085
Cottons.....	958,266	742,065	711,548	879,808	927,299	1,009,150
Iron and steel.....	1,034,112	537,481	397,565	282,063	.....	453,990
Live stock.....	1,997,051	991,113	478,422	432,580	361,569	482,544
Sugar and molasses.....	1,298,797	872,457	619,830	744,246	647,982	787,309
Timber.....	1,288,982	425,466	154,061	149,817	174,146	233,525
Wool.....	3,190,298	3,134,917	2,552,933	2,517,437	2,367,915	2,270,496
Woolens.....	765,991	655,411	445,652	456,286	496,920	612,874
	Exports					
	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gold, mostly specie.....	£2,737,503	£1,848,948	£2,851,179	£3,718,675	£3,750,737	£3,299,012
Wheat.....	114,357	776,278	717,087	690,718	403,780	91,605
Live stock.....	476,717	443,717	272,221	282,045	294,886	337,541
Wool.....	5,933,699	6,619,141	5,103,907	4,742,522	5,151,153	4,959,404

Shipping.

The registered shipping in 1896 consisted of 259 sailing vessels, of 41,563 tons, and 151 steamers, of 54,192 tons; total, 410 vessels, of 95,760 tons.

The shipping inward and outward has been as follows:

Year.	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1890.....	2,574	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790
1895.....	1,948	2,181,539	1,889	2,167,147
1896.....	1,882	2,276,478	1,900	2,289,752

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs, Etc. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to December 31, 1896, 17,998,018 ounces of gold, valued at £71,713,761, were received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of £71,710,801. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

In 1896, there were 378 post-office and 37 general-savings banks. At the end of the year there were 345,474 depositors, with a total balance of £7,519,325.

During the first quarter of 1896, Victoria had 11 banks of issue, with about 420 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation £979,490, deposits £29,970,299, the total liabilities being £32,681,831 gold and silver, coined and in bars, £8,710,573; landed property, £1,913,007; advances, etc., £39,187,739 total assets, £49,130,925. Total paid-up capital, £19,119,625.

QUEENSLAND.

The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 square miles, and includes the adjacent islands. The population has increased as follows: 1846, 2,257; 1856, 18,544; 1861, 84,867; 1871, 125,146; 1881, 213,525; 1891, 366,718. The estimated population in 1897 was 478,440.

Immigration and emigration are shown as follows:

Year.	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total.	Chinese.	Polynesian.	Total.	Chinese.	Polynesian.
1890.....	38,005	263	2,464	26,656	570	1,487
1895.....	30,086	561	1,312	24,393	505	773
1896.....	18,765	395	788	16,824	397	657

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the years ending June 30:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Revenue.....	£3,445,943	£3,343,069	£3,413,172	£3,641,583	£3,613,150	£3,768,182
Expenditure.....	3,557,620	3,351,536	3,308,434	3,567,947	3,604,364	3,747,428

Public debt on June 30, 1898, was made up as follows: Funded debt (debentures, £11,534,380, and inscribed stock, £22,064,084), £33,598,414, and unfunded debt (savings-bank stock, £1,001,000, and Treasury bills, £1,000), £1,002,000; total, £34,600,414. Of this total, £2,660,628 was unexpended.

The principal grain crop is maize, of which 115,715 acres yielded 3,065,323 bushels in 1896; 25,831 acres under wheat, yielding 601,254 bushels; sugar, 33,096 acres, of which 66,040 yielded 100,774 tons of sugar.

There were 371,390 tons of coal mined in 1896, valued at £154,987. The production of gold in 1896 was 640,385 ounces; and from 1858 to the end of 1896, 11,196,606 ounces, valued at £39,188,117. Tin was mined in 1896 to the amount of 1,554 tons, value £49,018.

The total values of the imports and exports are given below:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.....	£4,382,657	£4,352,793	£4,337,400	£5,349,007	£5,433,271	£5,433,191
Exports.....	9,170,408	9,682,662	8,795,559	8,982,600	9,163,728	9,091,557

The trade of Queensland is mostly with other Australasian colonies and Great Britain.

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

There are 11 banks, the statistical position at the end of 1896 being as follows: Notes in circulation, £361,085, of which £354,128 are Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, £10,879,640; total liabilities, £11,346,203; coin and bullion, £1,919,478; advances, £15,481,900; landed property, £724,712; total assets, £18,850,945. There is a Government savings-bank with 126 branches. On January 1, 1897, there were 53,226 depositors, with £2,329,381 to their credit.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The total area is calculated at 908,600 square miles.

The population at various census periods has been: 1844, 17,366; 1855, 85,821; 1866, 163,452; 1871, 185,626; 1881, 279,865; 1891, 320,481. In 1894, there were 179,442 males and 169,278 females. Population per square mile is 3. The last three census enumerations contain the aborigines, stated to be 3,134.

The following are the statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea only:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants.....	7,432	16,684	15,688	18,658	24,468	36,762	56,410
Emigrants.....	5,000	12,807	14,499	18,884	33,904	40,489	56,443

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending June 30 have been:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Revenue.....	£2,741,623	£2,459,905	£2,526,705	£2,433,689	£2,521,400	£2,628,049
Expenditures.....	2,687,133	2,660,996	2,525,606	2,533,245	2,509,468	2,635,960

The revenue for 1897-98 is estimated at £2,628,044; expenditure, £2,626,236.

The public debt on December 31, 1896, was £23,337,200, three-fourths of which has been spent on railways, water works, and telegraphs. Real property was valued at £49,371,260 and personal, £27,267,128.

There were 2,584,365 acres under cultivation in 1896-97, of which 1,003,045 acres were under wheat, 339,257 under hay, 11,746 under orchards, 18,133 vineyards, and 512,561 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1879-80 was 14,260,964 bushels; in 1884-85, 14,621,755 bushels; in 1892-93, 9,240,108 bushels, and in 1893-94, 13,618,062 bushels; in 1896, 2,804,498 bushels. The live stock in 1896 numbered—horses, 177,078; cattle, 337,235; sheep, 6,323,996. In 1896, of the total area, 175,278 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 699.

In 1896, there were 756 factories in the colony, employing 12,464 people. There were 38 iron and brass furnaces, employing 2,387 people, and 67 manufacturers of agricultural implements to 837 people.

Foreign Commerce.

The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, were as follows:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£8,262,678	£9,965,642	£7,965,178	£7,934,200	£8,226,690	£8,686,601	£7,160,770
Exports.....	8,827,378	10,512,049	7,819,539	8,463,996	7,301,774	7,177,038	7,594,064

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wool.....	£1,353,762	£1,860,409	£1,881,766	£1,275,611	£1,438,776	£1,228,991
Wheat.....	1,832,418	826,618	732,218	741,912	445,461	89,515
Wheat flour.....	613,823	599,022	331,542	327,638	382,974	523,521
Copper.....	.....	132,040	206,967	208,639	226,494	219,063

Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

There are 8 banking associations. In 1896 their total liabilities were £7,797,520; assets, £7,754,673. Average note circulation was £399,787; deposits, £7,832,709.

The Savings-Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 131 branches. On June 30, 1897, there were 93,669 depositors, with a total balance of £3,011,157.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The estimated area of the colony is 375,876 square miles, including islands.

In 1850, there were not more than 6,000 inhabitants. The population at census periods was as follows: 1859, 14,837; 1867, 21,713; 1870, 25,353; 1881, 29,709; 1891, 49,782. Estimated population on December 31, 1895, was 101,000.

The total revenue and expenditure have been :

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue.....	£414,313	£543,889	£570,651	£863,680	£1,438,717	£2,440,390
Expenditure.....	401,737	550,616	640,801	755,564	1,212,314	2,362,003

The public debt at the end of 1896 was \$4,732,554; annual charge for debt, £194,623. The sinking fund amounted to £175,033.

At the end of 1895 there were 2,248,976 sheep.

In 1896 there were 281,266 ounces of gold produced, valued at £1,068,810, against 293,491 ounces in 1895.

The imports and exports, including bullion and specie, have been as follows :

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£874,447	\$1,391,109	£1,494,438	£2,114,414	£3,774,951	£6,493,557
Exports.....	671,818	882,148	918,147	1,251,406	1,832,554	1,650,226

The chief exports in 1896 were: Gold, £1,068,808; pearls, £20,000; pearl shell, £30,213; sandalwood, £65,800; timber, £116,420; wool, £267,506; skins, £18,111.

Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

There are six banks besides the Post-Office Savings-Bank. On September 30, 1897, their condition was stated as follows: Capital paid up, £11,065,049; notes in circulation, £377,670; deposits, £3,923,301; total average liabilities, £4,431,184; total average assets, £5,995,285; reserved profits, £3,223,011.

The Government Savings-Bank during the year ending June 30, 1896, received deposits of the value of £530,016, and interest £10,524 was allowed. The amount withdrawn during the year was £294,744, leaving a balance of £240,810 on deposit on June 30, 1896. During the year ending June 30, 1897, deposits to the value of £1,068,322 were made, and interest £17,334 was allowed, £680,183 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of £850,084.

TASMANIA.

Its area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles.

The progress of population by census returns is shown as follows: 1841, 50,216; 1851, 70,130; 1861, 89,977; 1871, 99,323; 1881, 115,705; 1891, 146,667. The estimated population on December 31, 1894, was 157,456.

The total general revenue and expenditure are shown below :

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue.....	£768,100	£787,774	£708,972	£800,795	£761,971	£797,976
Expenditure.....	724,716	919,802	836,417	789,805	748,946	750,244

The revenue for 1897 is estimated at £768,790, and expenditure £743,655.

The public debt amounted to £8,251,778 on December 31, 1896; the debt, except £2,699,300 at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1896 to 1940, and the whole was raised for construction of public works.

The total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, were as follows :

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	£1,897,512	£1,497,181	£1,057,383	£979,676	£1,094,457	£1,192,410
Exports.....	1,486,992	1,346,965	1,352,184	1,489,041	1,373,063	1,473,429

The values of the chief exports for the years named were as follows :

	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wool.....	£419,173	£206,442	£263,422	£202,341	£200,971
Gold.....	87,065	131,104	212,929	218,306	232,180
Silver and silver ore.....	16,872	153,832	217,844	227,916	222,948
Tin.....	298,761	268,156	202,454	167,754	158,088
Timber and bark.....	126,439	37,256	52,386	65,125	61,426
Hops.....	31,348	13,948	22,215	18,210	21,665
Fruit, green and preserved.....	186,502	122,183	202,455	161,464	169,705

The chief imports in 1896 were: Textile fabrics and dress, £301,849; art and mechanical productions, £294,899; food and drinks, £263,954.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

NEW ZEALAND.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,471 square miles, and comprises North and Middle Islands, South or Stewart's Island, and small outlying islands.

The population in 1896, according to census returns, exclusive of aborigines, was: Males, 371,415; females, 381,945; total, 703,360.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants.....	15,028	18,123	26,185	25,237	21,862	17,236
Emigrants.....	16,810	13,164	15,723	22,984	20,967	15,764

Fiscal Affairs.

The chief sources of revenue and the total ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from sales and rents of land) have been as follows, for years ending March 31:

	Customs.	Stamps, Post and Telegraph.	Railways.	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Total, including Others.
1895.....	£1,539,784	£277,225	£1,152,748	£230,188	£289,891	£3,965,829
1896.....	1,649,310	707,188	1,182,230	271,399	92,778	4,107,078
1897.....	1,818,972	730,237	1,287,140	272,309	105,504	4,798,70

The chief branches of expenditure (exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund) have been

	Debt.	Railways.	Education.	Post and Telegraph.	Constabulary and Defense.	Total, including Others.
1895.....	£1,716,889	£727,656	£403,234	£226,768	£177,183	£4,266,712
1896.....	1,683,775	744,200	453,156	338,636	196,999	4,370,481
1897.....	1,709,469	776,748	461,582	352,886	189,143	4,509,981

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to 1896 was £29,954,651.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt for years ending March 31 is shown in the following table:

Year.	Debentures and Stock.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Charge.
1890*.....	£38,802,350	£1,407,604	£37,394,746	£59 15s. 4d.	£1,769,051	£117,540	£1,886,591
1895.....	40,386,964	751,932	39,635,032	57 9s. 9d.	1,658,910	57,979	1,716,889
1896.....	43,060,780	778,891	42,271,889	60 2s. 4d.	1,642,592	41,183	1,683,775
1897.....	44,386,618	814,294	43,552,324	60 13s. 9d.	1,738,622	42,710	1,781,332

* Calendar year.

Agriculture.

The total acreage under crop in 1896 was 10,698,809 acres. In 1891, there were 68,607 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

The principal crops are shown as follows:

Year.	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Hay		
	Acrea.	1,000 Bush-els.	Average per Acre.	Acrea.	1,000 Bush-els.	Average per Acre.	Acrea.	1,000 Bush-els.	Average per Acre.	Acrea.	Tons.	Average per Acre.
1891.....	301,480	5,724	18.99	340,221	9,947	28.73	32,740	758	23.18	44,045	62,901	1.43
1892.....	402,273	10,258	25.50	323,506	11,009	34.03	24,268	689	28.38	46,652	67,361	1.44
1893.....	381,245	8,378	21.98	328,531	9,894	30.30	24,906	654	26.27	61,811	93,293	1.51
1894.....	242,737	4,892	20.15	376,646	12,153	32.27	28,867	725	25.11	60,740	86,198	1.42
1895.....	148,575	3,618	24.32	351,852	10,221	29.06	36,519	1,001	27.40	56,614	78,489	1.39
1896.....	245,441	6,844	27.88	304,788	12,264	33.62	35,359	1,036	29.30	96,818	140,837	1.50
1897.....	258,608	5,927	22.92	372,597	11,253	30.15	29,813	822	27.56	100,466	.....	.....

In 1897, there were 249,732 horses, 1,138,572 cattle, 19,138,493 sheep, and 209,853 pigs.

Manufactures and Mining.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works in the colony.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Hands Employed.	Estimated Capital.	Estimated Produce.
1890.....	2,570	29,880	£5,826,976	£9,422,146
1895.....	2,268	25,655	5,697,117	7,436,649
1891.....	1,643	17,938	3,965,471	Not obtained.
1878.....	1,271	14,177	3,051,072	Not obtained.

In 1897, 94,307 ounces of silver were mined, valued at £10,589; 263,694 ounces gold, valued at £1,041,428; 722,851 tons of coal at £428,948; 7,126 tons kauri gum at £431,323.

Foreign Commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports of Colonial Produce.	Exports of Other Produce.	Total Exports.
1890.....	£6,308,863	£9,428,781	£342,959	£9,341,864
1893.....	6,943,050	8,557,443	427,921	8,985,364
1894.....	6,784,029	9,085,148	145,899	9,231,047
1895.....	6,400,129	8,391,153	160,071	8,550,224
1896.....	7,137,320	9,177,336	143,769	9,321,105

The values of the principal imports and exports are shown in the following table:

Articles of Import.			Articles of Export.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Clothing, and materials for....	£1,622,648	£1,890,293	Colonial produce:		
Iron & steel goods, machinery, etc.	781,602	1,095,206	Wool.....	£3,662,131	£4,391,843
Sugar.....	389,699	422,134	Gold.....	1,162,181	1,041,428
Tea.....	173,343	166,860	Grain, pulse, flour.....	218,966	408,405
Spirits, wines, and beer.....	247,951	236,650	Frozen meat.....	1,202,711	1,251,993
Tobacco and cigars.....	123,843	149,905	Kauri gum.....	418,766	431,225
Paper, printed books, and stationery.....	290,092	315,549	Tallow.....	290,969	298,921
Coal.....	97,621	94,138	Timber.....	141,882	134,511
Bags and sacks.....	69,935	55,961	Hides, skins, leather.....	382,354	324,669
Fruit.....	125,250	145,016	Live stock.....	37,256	17,704
Oils.....	134,913	128,138	Butter and cheese.....	378,510	411,882
Fancy goods.....	71,273	89,072	Bacon and hams.....	6,450	18,367
Other imports, excluding specie.....	1,987,873	2,246,457	Preserved meats.....	66,137	75,661
Specie.....	254,176	101,941	Grass seed.....	64,112	81,175
			Phormium (N. Z. hemp).....	21,040	32,965
			Other articles.....	306,718	348,174
			British and foreign produce.....	127,965	122,571
			Specie.....	32,105	21,198
Total.....	£8,550,224	£7,137,320	Total.....	£8,550,224	£9,321,105

The increase of the exports in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese, in the last four decennial periods, is shown as follows:

Year.	Wool. Lbs.	Frozen Meat. Cwts.	Kauri Gum. Tons.	Butter. Cwts.	Cheese. Cwts.
1894.....	19,180,500	.....	1,887	61	1,326
1874.....	46,848,735	.....	2,568	357	10,362
1854.....	81,139,028	254,099	6,393	15,766	55,656
1834.....	144,295,154	1,025,243	8,338	60,771	.....

The following table shows the value of trade with the principal countries:

Countries.	Imports from—				Exports to—			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United Kingdom.....	£4,481,955	£3,949,770	£3,992,359	£4,714,476	£7,036,515	£7,903,493	£7,045,646	£7,541,981
Australian Colonies.....	1,411,465	1,740,965	1,261,125	1,090,374	1,274,790	870,400	1,035,753	1,267,001
Pacific Islands.....	200,386	275,415	282,571	301,159	144,549	150,740	125,643	126,859
India and Ceylon.....	265,760	193,381	233,135	221,459	7,780	2,337	2,137	2,681
China.....	37,039	26,422	38,664	39,427	4,706	3,838	4,680	8,268
Mauritius.....	205	31,431	12,474	21,219	162	542	261	64
United States.....	379,378	394,691	394,223	492,840	490,548	287,196	316,639	326,589
Other places.....	135,327	175,945	185,578	256,366	20,224	12,501	19,465	27,662
Total.....	£8,911,515	£8,788,020	£6,400,129	£7,137,320	£8,985,364	£9,231,047	£8,550,224	£9,321,105

Shipping.

In 1896, the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 309 sailing vessels, of 38,229 tons, and 183 steamers, of 67,324 tons; total, 492 vessels, of 105,553 tons.

The following statistics show the shipping inward and outward for four years:

Year.	Vessels Inward—				Vessels Outward—			
	With Cargoes.		Total, including in Ballast.		With Cargoes.		Total, including in Ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890.....	574	503,036	744	662,769	729	644,032	745	649,705
1895.....	579	636,722	611	672,951	554	622,311	597	648,946
1896.....	550	587,049	589	614,097	561	601,727	592	627,659

Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraphs. (See Index.)

Banking.

There were in the year 1896 five banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to £1,250,000 (besides which the Bank of New Zealand had £2,000,000 of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock), and reserves amounting to about £195,000. The total average liabilities for the year of all five banks in respect of New Zealand transactions were £15,311,697, and the average assets £17,367,743. The average amount on deposit was £14,264,936. The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was £971,047.

The progress of the post-office and private savings-bank business is shown for the years named:

Year.	No. of Savings-Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amounts Deposited.	Amounts Withdrawn.	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year.
1890.....	363	118,344	£2,047,840	£1,891,478	£3,137,023
1895.....	364	163,513	3,238,781	2,841,140	4,620,696
1896.....	378	175,173	3,354,790	3,060,651	5,065,864

NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

Area and Population.

In 1800, the population of Canada was estimated at 240,000, and it has increased as follows: 1835, 581,000; 1851, 1,842,268; 1861, 3,090,561; 1871, 3,635,024; 1881, 4,324,810; 1891, 4,633,239. In 1896, the estimated population was 5,125,436.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES, 1881 AND 1891.

Province.	Square Miles.	Total Population, 1881.	Total Population, 1891.	Density per Sq. Mile, 1891.	Increase per Cent. 1871-91.	Increase per Cent. 1881-91.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	108,891	109,078	54	15.8	0.17
Nova Scotia.....	20,550	440,572	450,396	22	13.6	2.23
New Brunswick.....	28,100	321,233	321,233	11	12.4	0.00
Quebec.....	227,500	1,359,027	1,488,535	6.5	14.0	9.53
Ontario.....	219,050	1,923,228	2,114,321	10	18.6	9.73
Manitoba.....	64,066	65,954	152,506	2.4	247.2	144.95
British Columbia.....	382,300	49,459	98,173	0.3	36.4	98.49
Territories and Arctic Islands...	2,371,481	56,446	98,967	0.04	....	75.33
Total.....	3,315,647	4,324,810	4,833,239	1.5	18.97	11.76

To the above area should be added 140,736 square miles for lakes, rivers, etc., giving a total area of 3,456,383 square miles.

Fiscal Affairs.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, "Consolidated Fund," comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, "Loans" in revenue, and "Redemption" with "Premiums and Discounts" in expenditure; and thirdly, "Open Accounts." The headings "Loans" and "Redemption" include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post-Office and Government savings-banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of "Open Accounts" are included investments, trust funds, province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1890.....	\$39,879,925	\$35,994,031	1894.....	\$36,374,666	\$37,585,026
1891.....	38,579,311	36,343,568	1895.....	33,978,129	38,132,005
1892.....	36,921,872	39,765,894	1896.....	36,618,591	36,949,142
1893.....	38,168,609	36,614,053	1897.....	37,829,778	38,349,790

The total actual receipts and expenditure under these three divisions were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1897:

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Consolidated Fund.....	\$37,829,778	Consolidated Fund.....	\$38,349,790
Loans.....	5,220,977	Redemption.....	692,594
Open accounts.....	63,460,347	Open accounts.....	67,468,748
Total.....	\$106,511,102	Total.....	\$106,511,102

The actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1897:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Customs.....	\$19,478,247	Interest on public debt.....	\$10,645,663
Excise.....	9,170,379	Charges for debt.....	196,220
Lands.....	172,514	Sinking Fund.....	2,101,814
Public Works.....	3,587,166	Subsidies to provinces.....	4,238,059
Post-Office.....	3,202,988	Legislation and Civil Government....	2,553,620
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (including seizures).....	144,860	Public Works.....	1,463,719
Militia.....	23,340	Penitentiaries.....	409,598
Weights and measures.....	36,773	Administration of Justice.....	774,781
Premium, discount, and exchange....	31,854	Geological Survey, etc.....	67,000
Interest on investments.....	1,443,004	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics....	224,390
Fisheries.....	98,894	Ocean and river steam service.....	787,070
Penitentiaries.....	83,808	Militia and defense.....	1,667,588
Superannuation.....	59,218	Mounted police, Northwest Terr't'y..	526,163
Dominion steamers and light-house and coast service.....	12,757	Pensions, etc.....	90,882
Mariners' Fund.....	54,294	Light-houses, etc.....	445,743
Steamboat inspection.....	25,084	Fisheries.....	443,687
Various.....	201,208	Indians (legislative grants).....	906,064
		Immigration, etc.....	127,438
		Charges on revenue.....	10,196,732
		Government of Northwest Terr't'y..	820,636
		Miscellaneous.....	210,114
Total.....	\$37,829,778	Total.....	\$38,849,760

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1897:

Without interest.....	\$23,082,648	At 5 per cent. interest.....	\$36,914,412
At 2½ per cent. interest.....	4,866,667	“ 6 “ “.....	1,258,268
“ 3 “ “.....	52,525,499		
“ 3½ “ “.....	79,074,046	Total debt.....	\$332,530,131
“ 4 “ “.....	144,206,596		

There are assets which make the net debt \$261,538,596. The following shows the gross and net debts:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
1890.....	\$296,112,295	\$267,533,212	1895.....	\$318,048,755	\$258,074,927
1893.....	300,064,525	241,681,040	1896.....	325,717,537	258,497,438
1894.....	308,348,024	246,183,029	1897.....	332,530,131	261,538,596

Agriculture.

In 1891, there were 28,537,243 acres of improved land. Out of 60,287,730 acres of occupied land, 19,904,826 acres were under crop in 1891, or 4,792,542 more than in 1881. The pasture acreage was 15,284,783, an increase of 8,899,226 since 1881. The wheat acreage was 2,723,861, or greater by 381,506 than in 1881.

The principal crops of the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba were as follows:

	Ontario			Manitoba		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Wheat.....	17,623	18,597	28,856	31,775	14,372	18,262
Barley.....	12,091	12,670	12,022	5,645	8,172	3,184
Oats.....	81,698	82,980	86,318	22,556	12,502	10,630
Rye.....	1,900	2,231	3,382	81	52	48
Peas.....	15,568	17,493	13,867	28	23	33
Potatoes.....	20,391	21,305	16,101	4,043	1,962	2,063

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.—In 1896, farm land, \$557,468,270; buildings, \$205,235,429; implements, \$50,730,858; live stock, \$96,857,566; total, \$910,291,623.

The timber interests of Canada are very large. The forest area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles. The forest products of 1891 were valued at \$40,071,415, of which \$27,207,547 were exported. The census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year.

Fisheries.

The total value of the yield of fisheries in 1896 was \$20,407,424, of which Ontario shared \$1,605,674; Quebec, \$2,025,754; Nova Scotia, \$6,070,895; New Brunswick, \$4,799,433; British Columbia, \$4,183,990; Prince Edward Island, \$976,128; Manitoba, \$745,543.

The total value of produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1894 was \$20,719,573, and in 1895 \$20,185,298. The values of the principal catches in 1895 were: Cod, \$3,630,279; salmon, \$3,732,718; herring, \$2,636,515; lobsters, \$2,267,221; mackerel, \$745,946. In 1895, according to provinces, the values were: Ontario, \$1,584,474; Quebec, \$1,867,920; Nova Scotia, \$6,218,131; New Brunswick, \$4,403,158; British Columbia, \$4,401,354; Prince Edward Island, \$976,336.

Mineral Production.

The mineral production in 1897 reached a total value of \$23,789,173, against \$23,627,305 in 1896, of which \$13,936,234 were metallic in 1897, against \$5,039,610 in 1896; \$14,542,939 non-metallic in 1897, against \$15,087,095 in 1896.

The quantity and value of coal mined were as follows:

Year.	Metric Tons.	Value.	Year.	Metric Tons.	Value.
1892.....	2,986,999	\$7,184,510	1895.....	3,186,542	\$7,774,178
1893.....	3,481,383	8,423,759	1896.....	3,743,234	8,008,305
1894.....	3,496,599	8,447,829	1897.....	3,876,201	7,286,287

The chief products in 1897 were: Copper, 13,300,802 pounds, value \$1,501,680; gold, \$6,190,000; lead, 39,018,219 pounds, value \$1,396,853; nickel, 3,997,647 pounds, value \$1,399,176; silver, 5,558,446 ounces, value \$3,322,905; asbestos, 25,262 tons, value \$324,700; coal (see above); coke, 78,811 tons, value \$209,920; gypsum, 239,691 tons, value \$244,531; natural gas, \$325,873; petroleum, 700,867 barrels, value \$1,011,546; cement, 205,213 barrels, value \$275,273.

NOTE.—The tons are of 2,000 pounds.

Foreign Commerce.

The following statement shows the total imports and exports, with duty collected thereon, for the years named, coin and bullion included:

Year ended June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Duty.
1879.....	\$71,491,225	\$81,964,427	\$80,341,608	\$12,939,541
1889.....	89,189,167	115,224,931	109,673,447	23,784,523
1894.....	117,524,949	123,474,940	113,093,983	19,379,822
1895.....	113,638,803	110,781,682	106,252,511	17,887,269
1896.....	121,013,832	118,011,508	110,587,480	20,219,037
1897.....	137,950,253	119,218,609	111,294,021	19,891,997

COMMERCE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In Thousands of Dollars.)

	Exports to			Imports Entered for Consumption		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Britain.....	\$68,539	\$61,857	\$66,690	\$38,717	\$31,132	\$32,980
United States.....	35,810	41,298	44,448	53,034	54,635	58,574
*Carriages, incl'g r.r. cars, etc.	3,444	3,725	2,811	3,677	4,956	1,896
Newfoundland.....	2,818	2,325	1,782	815	740	551
Australasia.....	323	417	517	143	113	214
Germany.....	2,046	627	757	5,841	4,794	5,931
France.....	545	335	582	2,536	2,585	2,811
China and Japan....	541	378	668	2,524	2,528	2,671

The following table shows the values of the leading imports and exports, years ending June 30:

	Imports			Exports		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Animals, living.....	\$512,749	\$795,448	\$629,577	\$10,357,479	\$11,773,688	\$10,263,717
Books, periodicals, etc.....	1,101,325	1,155,424	1,200,159	85,981	96,081	119,959
Breadstuffs, total.....	5,086,529	6,417,767	9,423,529	13,062,529	12,934,230	19,807,900
*Carriages, incl'g r.r. cars, etc.	683,305	1,410,473	1,630,410	77,253	113,344	402,216
Coal and coke.....	9,190,897	9,549,101	9,543,707	3,807,991	3,489,750	8,592,481
Coffee, chicory, etc.....	630,901	683,878	728,003	1,193	4,024	6,004
Cotton, and manuf'rs of...	7,883,463	8,074,439	7,013,540	601,180	823,338	960,397
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc.....	2,759,805	3,007,024	2,997,995	280,077	829,962	247,960
Fancy goods.....	1,474,000	1,469,250	1,481,819	.....	.....	.....
Fish, and fish products.....	1,111,845	947,088	900,992	9,647,826	10,366,148	10,002,943
Flax, hemp, etc., and m'fres of	2,357,511	2,745,582	2,314,839	243,715	222,062	392,278
Fruits, green.....	1,539,337	1,774,074	1,519,883	2,077,133	1,713,021	2,831,967
Furs, and manufactures of...	1,117,576	1,255,932	889,721	2,823,685	2,591,570	2,184,571
Glaze, and manufactures of...	1,112,177	1,105,051	1,138,286	8,852	13,254	14,707
Gutta-percha & india-rubber...	1,162,199	1,472,726	1,500,503	37,328	33,762	81,713
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	1,358,518	1,485,742	1,320,907	3,390	3,862	3,698
Hides, raw.....	1,965,351	1,945,914	2,391,508	896,470	1,107,628	1,525,530
Leather, & manufactures of...	1,236,825	1,243,113	1,382,750	1,376,660	2,018,080	1,661,987
Metals & minerals, & m'fres of.	16,908,041	16,092,878	16,127,031	8,579,940	7,061,082	10,448,054
Gold and silver, and m'fres of.	342,244	845,842	295,878	1,264,466	2,694,601	5,417,274
Iron and steel, and m'fres of...	8,881,414	10,263,052	10,785,576	1,126,875	1,242,814	1,397,195
Tin, and manufactures of...	973,228	1,237,980	1,274,068	17,274	39,532	32,339
Oils.....	1,383,764	1,626,237	1,516,503	75,382	87,245	140,244
Paper, and manufactures of...	982,201	1,002,434	1,006,818	2,580	8,926	8,157
Provisions.....	1,695,007	1,228,041	1,572,499	21,491,064	21,704,694	25,232,195
Silks and manufactures of...	2,309,523	2,765,233	2,130,725	.....	.....	.....
Spirits and wines.....	1,250,078	1,197,157	1,397,545	353,088	406,087	475,970
Sugar, molasses, etc.....	9,262,931	7,129,201	7,316,592	443,654	128,018	177,746
Tea.....	3,115,824	3,252,038	3,318,048	182,949	54,246	425,897
Tobacco, and manufactures of.	1,684,455	1,738,216	2,296,043	191,284	220,961	498,215
Vegetables, canned, etc.....	219,985	220,360	220,563	664,196	336,811	378,736
Wood, and manufactures of...	2,474,470	2,904,196	3,002,228	25,334,136	28,806,799	33,046,329
Wool, and manufactures of...	9,116,820	9,898,437	8,025,454	1,151,840	913,718	1,520,611
Miscellaneous articles.....	8,747,265	8,743,085	4,920,594	1,208,864	1,695,833	1,140,293

Grand total, mdse. only... \$106,205,062 \$112,785,189 \$114,542,415 \$109,813,484 \$116,814,543 \$184,457,708
 * Includes bicycles, & p'ts of 404,963 1,063,930 1,080,418 388,517

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total imports into and exports from Canada for a series of years are shown below, years ending June 30:

Year.	Imports into.	Exports from.	Year.	Imports into.	Exports from.
1851.....	\$5,835,834	\$5,279,718	1894.....	\$50,040,870	\$30,790,916
1861.....	11,749,981	22,724,489	1895.....	52,854,769	36,574,927
1871.....	26,527,684	32,542,137	1896.....	59,687,921	40,887,565
1881.....	34,199,694	37,684,101	1897.....	64,928,821	40,309,371
1891.....	86,052,613	39,087,782	1898.....	82,854,947	31,642,312

The principal imports and exports from and to the United States, in thousands of dollars, were

Imports.	1896.	1897.	Exports.	1896.	1897.
Animals, living.....	\$758	\$612	Animals.....	\$941	\$1,760
Books, periodicals, etc.....	683	742	Breadstuffs.....	901	690
Breadstuffs.....	6,099	9,202	Coal, charcoal, etc.....	3,145	3,215
Carriages.....	1,247	1,533	Fish, and produce of.....	3,031	2,819
Coal, coke, and dust.....	9,421	9,372	Fruits, including canned.....	413	401
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	4,300	4,482	Furs, undressed.....	388	405
Drugs, dyes, chemicals.....	1,439	1,452	Hay.....	1,642	773
Electric apparatus.....	310	451	Hides, not fur.....	1,068	1,504
Flax, hemp, jute, and manuf's of.....	409	268	Metals & minerals, and manuf's of:		
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	409	306	Copper.....	294	528
Fruits, green and ripe.....	1,194	1,050	Gold and silver.....	1,064	2,784
Furs, and manufactures of.....	360	306	Silver ore.....	1,596	2,586
Glass, and manufactures of.....	419	435	Iron and steel.....	296	222
Gutta-percha, india-rubber, and manufactures of.....	1,310	1,301	Asbestos.....	240	207
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	590	578	Nickel.....	487	498
Hides.....	1,752	2,113	All other.....	620	700
Metals and minerals, and manuf's of.....	8,609	10,072	Spirits and wines.....	356	447
Oils, petroleum and coal.....	628	620	Stones, and manufactures of.....	419	339
Oils, vegetable and other.....	499	398	Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	167	428
Packages, express, etc.....	601	661	Wood, and manufactures of:		
Paper, and manufactures of.....	674	686	Logs.....	1,721	2,100
Provisions.....	1,179	1,528	Deals.....	500	316
Settlers' effects.....	1,714	1,803	Planks and boards.....	7,041	8,612
Seeds and bulbous roots.....	630	658	Laths, palings, and pickets.....	510	500
Silk, and manufactures of.....	323	302	Staves and headings.....	605	643
Sugar, all kinds.....	275	852	Shingles.....	886	1,184
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	1,461	1,995	Wood for pulp.....	600	677
Watches, and parts of.....	247	418	Wood pulp.....	557	577
Wood, and manufactures of.....	2,726	2,847	All other.....	1,709	1,494
Wool, and manufactures of.....	846	746	Wool, unmanufactured.....	820	1,399
Coin and bullion.....	5,045	4,626	Settlers' effects.....	1,223	928

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1892.....	\$1,818,530	\$1,809,118	1895.....	\$4,576,620	\$4,325,819
1893.....	6,534,200	4,135,698	1896.....	5,229,319	4,699,309
1894.....	3,023,072	1,839,380	1897.....	4,676,194	3,492,550

Canals.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1891, the total expenditure on these works by the Government amounted to \$74,821,250. The total revenue received was \$10,238,367. In 1893, 25,342 vessels, of 4,720,349 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 134,189 passengers and 3,546,989 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal. For canal traffic and other data, see Index, under "Canals."

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, and Telegraph. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments, every bank is compelled, if required, to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion

* Excluding United States silver coin.

Government notes. In 1896 there were 37 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with numerous branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the banks:

Year ended June 30.	Capital Paid Up.	Notes in Circulation.	*Total on Deposit.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
1888.....	\$30,289,044	\$8,207,079	\$38,653,594	\$43,732,647	\$77,872,257	56.15
1878.....	63,887,034	19,351,109	70,856,233	95,641,008	175,473,086	54.50
1888.....	60,168,010	30,444,643	125,136,473	166,344,852	244,975,223	67.90
1896.....	62,043,173	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086	320,987,643	73.39
1897.....	62,027,703	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,680,708	341,163,505	74.06

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1867; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1897, there were 779 offices of the former and 28 of the latter. In 1897, the post-office savings-banks had 135,737 depositors and \$32,380,829 on deposit. The following statement shows the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years:

Year.	Balances July 1.	Cash Deposited.	Withdrawals.	Balances June 30.
1893.....	\$39,529,548	\$12,484,783	\$10,164,673	\$41,849,658
1895.....	43,093,012	12,694,627	11,280,041	44,450,499
1896.....	44,450,499	13,425,276	11,076,457	46,799,819
1897.....	46,799,819	14,888,147	12,752,490	48,934,976

MONEY.—For gold and silver coins, see Index.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of \$10, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for \$4, \$2, and \$1, 50 and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than \$5.

MEXICO.

Area and Population.

The following statement gives the area and census population of 1879 and 1895, with the population per square mile in 1895:

	Area in Square Miles.	Census. Population. 1879.	Census. Population. 1895.	Population per Square Mile in 1895.
Atlantic States.....	124,692	1,180,530	1,582,940	12.7
Inland States.....	316,125	5,439,561	6,685,908	21.1
Pacific States.....	324,768	3,287,920	4,301,453	13.2
Islands.....	1,420	.....	.....	....
Grand total.....	767,005	9,908,011	12,570,196	16.4

In 1874, the population was returned at 9,343,470; in 1882, there were 5,072,054 males and 5,375,990 females. In 1894, the population was estimated at 12,080,725. Of the total population, 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. The Indians are stated to be rapidly decreasing; forming, it was stated, in 1874, one-half the population, in 1882 they were returned at 3,765,044. Of the mixed and Indian race, only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilized.

Fiscal Affairs.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government for six years have been as follows:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1890-91.....	\$67,366,753	\$67,238,518	1895-96.....	\$50,521,470	\$45,070,123
1893-94.....	48,319,766	48,644,525	1896-97.....	51,500,829	48,830,606
1894-95.....	50,991,580	50,740,976	1897-98 (estimated).....	50,325,900	50,410,313

* Includes the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The receipts include (besides ordinary revenue) loans on current account and sums raised for special purposes, *e. g.*, the money obtained by the issue of bonds for payment of railway subventions.

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years ending June 30, 1898-99:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Imports and export duties.....	\$23,847,000	Legislative power.....	\$1,018,644
Internal taxes in the States.....	21,280,000	Executive power.....	80,980
Taxes in Federal district & Territories.....	2,812,500	Judicial power.....	444,654
Public services, etc.....	3,720,000	Foreign Affairs.....	543,467
Total.....	\$51,659,500	Home Department.....	2,885,273
New tax on alcoholic beverages.....	400,000	Justice and Education.....	2,311,561
		Agriculture and Commerce.....	741,875
		Public Works.....	5,627,544
		Finance.....	6,121,229
		Public debt.....	19,954,268
		War and Marine.....	11,750,000
Total.....	\$52,109,500	Total.....	\$52,289,484

In recent years about 50 per cent. of the revenue has been obtained from customs, 39 per cent. from internal taxes, and 11 per cent. from other sources. About 44 per cent. of the expenditure goes to Government administration, 46 per cent. to service of public debt, and 10 per cent. to railroad subventions.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The external debt in 1897 was \$108,820,000 (gold), mostly at 6 per cent. There were 6 per cent. silver currency bonds outstanding to the amount of \$223,000. The internal debt consists of the 3 per cent. consolidated—\$51,676,425, and the 5 per cent. redeemable internal debt, \$27,000,000.

The capital of the debt is about \$15, and its cost about \$1 *per head* of the population.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1891 is given as follows: Urban, \$200,552,200; rural, \$237,312,996; total, \$497,865,196; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

Agriculture, Minerals, Etc.

The chief agricultural products in 1895 were: Rice, 12,326 tons; maize, 25,339,417 hectolitres; wheat, 3,536,327 hectolitres; sugar, 143,578 tons; panocha, 80,083 tons; molasses, 57,825 tons; brandy, 3,213,865 hectolitres; henequen, 42,378 tons; cotton, 35,613 tons; logwood, 77,839 tons; coffee, 19,060 tons; tobacco, 56,632 tons; rum, 483,352 hectolitres. Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at \$515,000,000.

The principal mineral exports in 1895 amounted to about \$57,000,000, of which gold and silver formed \$52,500,000; copper, \$2,148,000, and lead, \$1,807,000. The production of silver amounted to 1,582,901 kilos in 1895.

In 1893, there were in Mexico 2,899 factories for sugar and brandy, 123 for woolen and cotton yarns and textiles, and 41 for tobacco; the total number of factories being 3,844.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise and the precious metals during the years named:

Years.	Total Imports.	Exports	
		Merchandise.	Precious Metals.
1892-93.....	\$43,413,131	\$30,948,794	\$56,499,005
1893-94.....	30,287,489	32,858,827	46,484,360
1894-95.....	34,000,440	38,319,169	52,585,854
1895-96.....	42,253,898	40,178,306	64,838,596
1896-97.....	42,204,085	45,164,417	66,182,077

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain.

The following table shows the principal articles exported in the years named:

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Silver.....	\$18,803,876	\$26,345,160	\$32,137,257	Living animals.....	\$1,745,075	\$3,540,770	\$3,575,476
Silver coin.....	17,077,119	20,377,663	14,578,958	Tobacco.....	1,460,140	1,461,090	2,730,091
Coffee.....	12,270,783	8,103,302	5,858,366	Gum.....	679,367	1,527,838	.....
Silver ore.....	10,935,353	10,885,479	9,876,532	Zacaton root.....	846,168	616,492	1,187,700
Henequen.....	7,730,058	6,763,821	7,431,852	Vanilla.....	423,083	1,428,675	997,155
Wood.....	2,691,811	4,206,880	3,518,970	Gold.....	.....	5,246,418	.....
Hides.....	2,350,382	2,331,999	2,903,229	Dyes.....	.....	2,853,015	1,936,668

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(In United States Money.)

Year ending June 30.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports from Mexico.....	\$27,295,992	\$23,107,525	\$33,555,069	\$28,727,006	\$15,635,788	\$17,450,177	\$13,611,572
Imports into Mexico.....	14,969,620	14,293,999	12,563,634	12,842,149	15,005,906	19,450,256	23,421,064

The values of the principal exports from Mexico to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, \$1,510,044; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$2,172,577, of which \$1,104,901 was dye-woods and \$876,868 was vanilla beans; coffee, \$4,040,443; copper, pigs, etc., \$452,712; hides and skins, not furs, \$1,519,301; lead, and manufactures of, \$1,350,713; textile grasses, etc., \$4,230,478, of which \$3,339,180 was Sisal grass; gold, \$4,271,896; silver, \$24,894,345.

Imports into Mexico were: Animals, \$349,863; breadstuffs, \$925,315; carriages, cars, etc., \$687,425; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$499,193; coal and coke, \$724,143; cotton, unmanufactured, \$1,643,183; manufactured, \$817,094; gunpowder and explosives, \$662,511; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$5,840,236; oils, mineral, \$535,329; vegetable, \$365,289; provisions, \$415,681; quicksilver, \$466,259; wood, and manufactures of, \$1,611,467; gold, \$71,169; silver, \$215,391.

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Coinage, Banking, and Money.

COINAGE.—There are four mints in the Republic, coining on an average \$25,000,000 annually. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the coinage by Mexican mints for six years:

Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.	Years.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
1890-91.....	\$24,323,506	\$243,298	\$184,632	\$24,751,436	1892-93.....	\$27,182,376	\$361,672	\$74,460	\$27,568,508
1891-92.....	24,237,449	306,063	218,869	24,764,402	1893-94.....	30,185,611	553,978	.....	30,739,589
1891-92.....	25,527,018	291,940	156,694	25,975,652	1894-95.....	27,628,961	545,237	32,957	28,207,175

BANKING.—There are 12 banks in Mexico. The most important is the Banco Nacional, with a paid-up capital of \$30,000,000 and a note issue of \$22,400,000. The Banco Hipotecario has a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, and the Banco de Londres has a paid-up capital of \$5,299,050 and note issue of \$9,900,000.

Concessions have been granted to a number of new banks in several of the States for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

MONEY.—The silver peso, or dollar, of 100 centavos, is of the nominal value of 100 cents; actual value variable (average for 1896, 53.5 cents).

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 63,400 English square miles. According to census of 1883, there were at that date 1,364,678 inhabitants and in 1896 the population was estimated at 1,800,000. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

Seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war. The revenue and expenditure are given as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Revenue.....	\$7,309,142	\$8,660,490	\$9,384,616	\$11,851,026	\$15,511,176	\$15,160,741
Expenditure.....	8,300,778	9,672,263	11,401,418	13,577,034	15,515,081	17,437,45

Estimated revenue for 1897-98, \$15,250,000; expenditure, \$12,445,107.

At the beginning of 1897 the outstanding amount of the external debt was 4 per cent. external consolidated, \$7,749,000 (United States currency), other debts making a total of \$10,045,000 (U. S.). The internal debt amounted to 7,319,965 pesos. At end of 1896 a new railroad loan of \$2658,500 was issued, to be paid off by May 31, 1898. The internal debt (including 1,758,340 pesos of internal bonds and 820,593 pesos of floating debt) amounted to 5,209,253 pesos.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. In 1893, there were under coffee 124,771 acres, yielding 75,863,300 lbs.; under sugar cane, 35,708 acres; under tobacco, 821 acres, yielding 305,085 lbs.; under maize, 235,000 acres, yielding 1,185,370 bushels; under bananas, 11,272 acres, yielding 948,250 bunches; pulse, wheat, and oats are also cultivated; forest covers 1,316,432 acres. Coffee-growing is extending, about 10 per cent. of the owners of coffee estates being Germans.

The following are the statistics of trade, in dollars, for the years indicated, including bullion and specie:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	7,639,833	8,010,233	6,383,835	6,997,000	7,732,325	11,439,200
Exports.....	14,401,534	14,869,324	19,087,000	20,324,000	26,534,394	23,065,544

In 1895, of the imports the value of \$1,530,499 came from Great Britain, \$2,627,045 from the United States, \$1,643,309 from Germany, and \$356,634 from France. The chief exports are: Coffee, \$23,584,779 in 1896; silver coin, \$743,819; bananas, \$52,750; hides, \$58,018; rubber, \$49,089. Of the coffee exported in 1895, 403,006 quintals went to Germany, 166,926 to the United States, 15,812 to France, 3,033 to South America.

The trade with the United States appears as follows, years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	\$2,554,710	\$2,225,586	\$2,699,384	\$2,077,354	\$1,862,589	\$1,837,459
Imports from United States....	1,763,832	1,664,584	2,665,408	3,158,059	3,047,181	1,205,280

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, \$114,679; breadstuffs, \$368,240; carriages, cars, etc., \$171,721; cotton, manufactures of, \$209,375; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$719,253; provisions, \$208,851; wood, and manufactures of, \$375,815; gold, \$18,000; silver, \$396,175.

The principal exports to the United States were: Coffee, \$1,910,523; bananas, \$88,268; gold, \$2,416; silver, \$74,375.

The banks of issue are: Banco Internacional, Banco Columbian, Banco de Guatemala, Banco Agrícola Hipotecario, Banco Americano, and Banco de Occidente. Total paid-up capital in 1896 was \$10,684,000; reserve fund, \$4,194,300.

The unit coin is the dollar, or peso, of 100 centavos, weight 25 grammes .900 fine; value on January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents. The currency is mostly paper money.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

San Salvador.

The area of Republica del Salvador is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of January 1, 1896, was 661,180, giving an average of 89 inhabitants to the square mile, being twenty times that of the average of the other States of Central America. An official estimate for the end of 1894 makes the population 803,524. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 20,000 whites or descendants of Europeans.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Revenue.....	\$4,151,457	\$7,454,418	\$3,865,708	\$7,183,000	\$8,818,000
Expenditure.....	5,443,815	7,447,822	6,784,639	7,153,000	8,569,000

In 1895, the public debt was stated to be, internal, \$11,000,000, and external, £254,000.

The chief products are: Coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180. The imports and exports were as follows:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	\$3,405,202	\$2,320,941	\$1,853,996	\$3,171,000	\$2,390,739	\$13,000,000
Exports.....	7,578,734	6,888,259	7,511,068	6,611,000	13,847,635	10,000,000

The principal exports in 1895 were: Coffee, \$11,754,795; indigo, \$1,284,325; sugar, \$97,197; tobacco, \$120,225.

The trade with the United States appears as follows, years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	\$1,355,730	\$2,226,469	\$3,174,677	\$1,166,970	\$1,112,534	\$891,314
Imports from United States..	1,138,430	1,071,665	1,260,623	1,608,573	1,619,568	747,684

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$258,733; cotton manufactures, 189,018; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$395,485; wood, and manufactures of, \$158,730.

The principal exports to the United States were coffee, \$1,126,895.

The money unit is the dollar, of 100 centavos; value on January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents. The gold coins of England, Germany, the Latin Union, Spain, several South American republics, and Mexico, by decree, are received at par; those of the United States generally at 5 per cent. premium. A law passed September 30, 1892, adopting the gold standard, and requiring taxes to be paid in gold or its equivalent, is still in abeyance.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, AND TELEGRAPH, see Index.

Honduras.

The area of the Republic of Honduras is calculated to embrace about 43,000 English square miles, with a population, in 1890, of 396,048. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal "Indians," and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants. The main ports are Amapala, on the Pacific; Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, Roatan, Utilia, and La Ceiba, on the Atlantic.

The revenue for 1889 was \$1,432,522; 1891, \$1,850,163; 1892, \$1,764,137, and 1895, \$2,172,760. For 1891, the expenditure was \$2,983,570; 1892, \$2,603,650. For the year 1894-95 the estimated revenue amounted to \$1,544,785; expenditure, \$1,542,917.

In July, 1896, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to \$5,398,570, with arrears of interest amounting to \$11,046,229; total, \$16,444,799. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1892 amounted to \$2,742,574.

The chief products are tobacco, sugar, maize, bananas, and coffee. Cattle-breeding is carried on extensively. The mineral resources of Honduras are very rich—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony being found in almost every department. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. There are about 17 important mining companies at work, but statistics of their operations are not procurable. For the year 1892, the imports are given at \$1,368,310. The chief imports were: Ironware, \$80,703; cotton goods, \$238,732. The chief exports were: Live stock, \$836,277; bananas, \$211,940; cocoanuts, \$91,990; coffee, \$36,393; silver, \$652,500.

The trade with the United States is shown below, year ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	\$684,912	\$765,138	\$872,312	\$778,002	\$847,230	\$844,533
Imports from United States.....	471,695	568,511	645,781	610,621	724,991	702,171

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$64,202; cotton manufactures, \$139,265; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$72,471; silver, \$1,262.

The principal exports to the United States were: Bananas, \$479,598; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$51,779; india-rubber, crude, \$57,497; gold, \$94,573; silver, \$337,061.

The unit of money is the silver dollar of 100 cents (value on January 1, 1897, 47.7 cents), weighs 25 grammes .900 fine. There are also 20, 5, and 1 peso gold pieces, of the weight and fineness of the corresponding French coins.

In November, 1894, the adoption of a gold standard equal to the American gold dollar was announced; the existing gold coinage having been demonetized.

Nicaragua.

The area of the Nicaragua Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population in 1895, 380,000, or including uncivilized Indians, 420,000. The population consists chiefly of aboriginal "Indians," mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200. There are 14 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle and raising of coffee.

In 1892, the revenue was \$1,764,087, and the expenditure, \$2,983,576. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of 2,000 men, and the payment of interest on the public debt. The public debt consists of the internal debt, amounting in 1894 to \$7,000,000, and a loan raised in London, in 1888, for £285,000, in 6 per cent. bonds, with a mortgage on the 98 miles of railway controlled by the State, and the customs.

The culture of coffee and bananas is extending; about 75,000 acres is now under coffee. Five years ago, there were in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American companies. In nearly all, gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper.

In the year 1896, the total imports amounted (in currency) to 2,536,820 pesos; 1890, 3,327,007 pesos; 1891, 2,738,500 pesos; 1892, 6,006,806 pesos; exports, 1889, 3,162,683 pesos; 1890, 3,824,137 pesos; 1891, 2,370,500 pesos. The chief article of export is coffee—113,719 quintals in 1890, valued at 2,487,646 pesos; in 1892, 180,000 quintals; in 1894, 123,180 quintals.

In 1894, England exported to Nicaragua £131,938 of cotton goods.

The trade with the United States is shown as follows, year ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to U. S.	\$1,400,236	\$1,564,472	\$1,534,792	\$1,268,922	\$1,263,701	\$1,065,513
Imports from U. S.	937,859	935,142	1,073,467	1,289,015	1,199,695	1,066,680

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$159,366; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$51,661; cotton manufactures, \$102,148; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$216,237; leather, and manufactures of, \$32,254; provisions, \$108,013; silver, \$2,425.

Chief exports to United States were: Coffee, \$286,749; bananas, \$369,368; hides and skins, not furs, \$79,900; india-rubber, crude, \$355,845; wood, unmanufactured, \$80,923; gold, \$200,032; silver, \$190,669.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras; though Mexican, Chilean, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued as well by the Bank of London and Central America as by the Government; there is also a paper currency.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

Costa Rica.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205, besides 19,456 unenumerated and about 3,500 aborigines. The enumerated population gives on an average 10.5 inhabitants to the square mile.

The revenue and expenditure for six years have been, in pesos:

	1890-90.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Revenue.....	5,195,865	5,808,474	4,800,000	6,123,872	6,523,975	7,495,611
Expenditure.....	4,995,343	5,449,290	4,741,840	6,121,496	6,187,927	6,697,327

The foreign debt of the Republic consisted of a six per cent. loan of the nominal amount of £1,000,000, contracted in England in 1871, and a 7 per cent. loan of the nominal amount of £2,400,000—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The amount outstanding in January, 1897, was £2,691,900, and the accumulated interest amounted to £2,119,512. The principal of the debt has been converted into a total amount of £2,000,000 sterling at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1898, and for the arrears of interest fully paid-up shares in the Costa Rica Railway Company were given, £22 10s. of shares for the arrears on each £100 old bond. In 1895, the Government again went into default, and negotiations are now in progress for a settlement. The internal debt on March 31, 1896, amounted to 1,381,561 pesos. It is being rapidly redeemed.

The soil and climate of Costa Rica are very productive. The principal agricultural products are coffee (15,180,878 kilogrammes in 1893), bananas (1,576,650 bunches), sugar (162,804 quintals in 1891). The production of bananas and of coffee is rapidly increasing. Gold and silver mines are worked; the annual value of the produce being about 123,000 pesos.

The following are the values in pesos (1890-93 gold, 1894-95 paper) of the imports and exports:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports.....	6,337,500	8,351,029	5,389,749	5,833,427	10,165,201	13,250,000
Exports.....	10,230,760	9,664,607	9,118,948	9,619,064	12,183,606	14,509,440

The most important export is coffee, the quantity exported in 1895 being 188,766 bags, valued at 11,200,233 pesos. Other exports were bananas, 784,257 pesos; hides and skins, cedar, and various woods.

The trade with the United States is shown as follows, years ending June 30:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States..	\$2,309,358	\$2,287,384	\$3,295,596	\$3,835,187	\$3,429,374	\$2,567,661
Imports from U. States...	1,210,740	1,002,049	984,065	1,196,612	1,357,472	1,576,943

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$194,501; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$43,750; cotton manufactures, \$123,973; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$181,184; provisions, \$124,204; tobacco, and manufactures of, \$56,737; gold, \$10,400.

Exports to United States were: Coffee, \$3,157,025; bananas, \$574,732; hides and skins, not furs, \$67,640; gold, \$23,446; silver, \$275.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos and 1,500,000 pesos respectively. The Bank of Costa Rica has a monopoly of the note issue. The paper in circulation in 1895 amounted to 3,107,000 pesos, the specie reserve being 1,155,000 pesos. The silver in circulation amounts to 1,000,000 pesos.

The Government has issued a decree withdrawing its present system of currency and adopting a gold standard.

The unit is the peso, or dollar, of 100 centavos; value January 1, 1897, 47.4 cents.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The London "Statesman's Year Book" gives the following statistics of revenue and expenditure and of commerce and tonnage of the British West India Islands:

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Bahamas.....	£63,332	£65,126	Bahamas.....	£172,110	£201,134
Barbados.....	146,315	177,063	Barbados.....	152,099	184,020
Jamaica.....	514,841	775,208	Jamaica.....	896,518	826,862
Turk's Island.....	7,812	9,707	Turk's Island.....	7,547	7,933
Windward Islands:			Windward Islands:		
St. Lucia.....	43,564	55,331	St. Lucia.....	57,578	56,090
St. Vincent.....	25,459	26,437	St. Vincent.....	23,911	27,591
Grenada.....	58,468	56,375	Grenada.....	63,675	60,533
Leeward Islands:			Leeward Islands:		
Virgin Islands.....	1,533	1,468	Virgin Islands.....	1,954	1,670
{ St. Christopher..... }			{ St. Christopher..... }		
{ Nevis..... }	43,215	49,500	{ Nevis..... }	56,017	56,500
{ Anguilla..... }			{ Anguilla..... }		
Antigua.....	44,343	54,930	Antigua.....	70,221	57,344
Montserrat.....	7,125	7,774	Montserrat.....	10,702	8,732
Dominica.....	22,869	24,964	Dominica.....	27,102	25,136
Trinidad.....	562,275	576,809	Trinidad.....	549,771	553,699
Tobago.....	8,591	9,321	Tobago.....	8,218	9,299
Total.....	£1,843,637	£1,890,012	Total.....	£1,933,358	£1,940,005

Imports and Exports.

Exports.			Imports.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Bahamas.....	£124,011	£133,972	Bahamas.....	£172,531	£194,774
Barbados.....	587,296	753,228	Barbados.....	966,921	1,048,867
Jamaica.....	1,873,105	1,470,241	Jamaica.....	2,283,945	1,866,371
Turk's Island.....	21,688	31,498	Turk's Island.....	26,735	30,245
Windward Islands:			Windward Islands:		
St. Lucia.....	137,869	93,720	St. Lucia.....	154,945	190,534
St. Vincent.....	68,690	67,302	St. Vincent.....	64,842	71,490
Grenada.....	174,497	183,883	Grenada.....	175,712	154,405
Leeward Islands:			Leeward Islands:		
Virgin Islands.....	3,818	3,710	Virgin Islands.....	4,576	4,478
{ St. Christopher..... }			{ St. Christopher..... }		
{ Nevis..... }	140,542	119,361	{ Nevis..... }	172,261	185,214
Antigua.....	87,125	131,113	Antigua.....	144,864	185,681
Montserrat.....	17,889	25,912	Montserrat.....	22,723	26,497
Dominica.....	39,471	51,438	Dominica.....	60,739	64,477
Trinidad.....	2,065,104	2,165,820	Trinidad.....	2,276,864	2,463,525
Tobago.....	10,517	10,765	Tobago.....	13,648	13,933
Total.....	£5,351,124	£5,252,053	Total.....	£6,545,426	£6,440,463

Trinidad, in 1896, exported sugar valued at £700,347; cocoa, £452,141; molasses, £36,488. Jamaica exported, sugar, £148,679; rum, £123,211; coffee, £210,946. Barbados, sugar, £430,551; molasses, £122,023. St. Vincent, sugar, 21,909 cwt.; arrowroot, 22,006 lbs. Grenada, cocoa, £159,519; spice, £12,424. St. Lucia, sugar, £31,965; cocoa, £15,403. Leeward Islands, sugar, £220,315. Jamaica, in 1896, imported cotton goods worth £248,160; fish, £163,506; flour, £155,326; rice, £28,997. Trinidad imported flour, £129,123. Bahamas, textiles, £44,923; flour, £28,283. Barbados, cottons, £115,838; flour, £26,510; rice, £63,618. St. Lucia, cottons, £17,672; flour, £14,269. St. Vincent, flour, £3,959. Leeward Islands, textiles, £49,642; flour, £50,933.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade of the United States with the British West Indies is shown as follows, years ending June 30:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to U. S. . . .	\$12,440,132	\$16,023,592	\$12,017,178	\$9,777,444	\$10,800,018	\$12,225,595	\$10,664,410
Imports from U. S. . .	8,130,257	8,044,846	8,512,016	7,764,173	8,784,153	7,943,477	8,882,740

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Animals, \$124,330; breadstuffs, \$3,059,306; carriages and street cars, \$122,561; cotton manufactures, \$335,852; fish, \$110,527; iron and steel manufactures, \$427,400; leather, and manufactures of, \$231,156; oil cake and oil-cake meal, \$122,497; oil, mineral, refined, \$262,373. Provisions—Beef products, \$272,051; hog products, \$920,370; oleomargarine, \$146,660; dairy products, \$214,513; tobacco, and manufactures of, \$233,613; wood, and manufactures of, \$860,540; gold, \$28,000; silver, \$10,764.

The principal articles of export to the United States were: Asphaltum, \$162,710; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$1,077,641; cocoa, crude, and shells of, \$763,290; coffee, \$643,261; fruits, including nuts, \$2,282,614; salt, \$110,092; spices, \$274,075; sponges, \$231,162; sugar and molasses, \$4,758,569; gold, \$232,612; silver, \$16,426.

Tonnage.

The total tonnage entered and cleared in 1896 was as follows:

Bahamas.....	436,578	Grenada.....	445,728	Trinidad.....	1,211,847
Barbados.....	1,364,016	Virgin Islands.....	11,924	Tobago.....	30,431
Jamaica.....	1,488,905	St. Kitts and Nevis..	473,407		
Turk's Island.....	261,678	Antigua.....	468,612		
St. Lucia.....	1,190,790	Montserrat.....	370,272		
St. Vincent.....	273,245	Dominica.....	410,051	Total.....	8,234,484

Of the total tonnage returned (1896), 6,517,418 was British.

Currency, weights, and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Area and Population.

The area comprises 1,778,195 square miles.

At the census of 1899 the population of the provinces was 1,739,922. According to the census of 1895, the area, population, and population per square mile of the provinces and territories are thus stated: Provinces, area, 515,815 square miles; population, 3,851,542; population per square mile, 7.4. Territories, area, 1,262,380 square miles; population, 103,399; population per square mile, 0.08. Total area, 1,778,195 square miles; population, 3,954,941; population per square mile, 2.2.

NOTE.—For the above data for each province and territory, see "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 124.

Immigration and emigration by sea have been:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Immigrants.....	30,973	52,067	54,720	61,226	102,673
Emigrants.....	29,893	26,055	20,586	20,898	20,415

In 1896, there were 75,204 Italian, 18,051 Spanish, 3,486 French, and 1,032 German immigrants. From 1873 to 1896, the total arrivals of immigrants numbered 1,990,254. The number of foreigners in the Republic in 1896 was 1,004,527.

Fiscal Affairs.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic are shown as follows:

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
1893.....	\$31,864,095	\$21,890,124	\$31,308,149	\$97,637,956
1894.....	27,790,500	24,861,412	18,418,000	66,083,330
1895.....	29,805,651	28,958,460	24,165,239	83,933,387
1896.....	32,062,951	29,468,174	46,861,221	92,122,343
1897 (estimated).....	.....	.....	19,957,402	83,335,168
1898 (estimated).....	32,049,454	40,546,000	19,957,402	92,159,745

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the beginning of 1897, the national debt stood as follows (in U. S. money): External debt, \$316,900,000; internal debt, gold, \$91,130,000; paper, \$25,140,000; total, \$433,170,000.

On December 31, 1896, the floating debt amounted to \$1,370,000 gold and \$9,000,000 paper.

The annual service of the debt in 1894-95 amounted to \$13,846,322 dollars paper and \$1,473,311 gold. The amount of notes redeemed in 1894 was \$8,000,394.

Agriculture, Etc.

The land under cultivation in 1895 was about 15,000,000 acres, out of a total of 240,000,000 acres available for cultivation. The area under vines was 71,135 acres; production of wine, 50,720,640 gallons; raisins, 10,582 tons; alcohol, 574,560 gallons. There are about 82,000 acres under sugar cane, and the sugar crop for 1896 was estimated at 120,000 tons; there are 48 sugar works in operation. In 1896, there were planted 5,500,000 acres of wheat, yielding 1,400,000 tons. The late national census gives 21,701,636 horned cattle, 74,379,561 sheep, 4,930,228 horses and mules. The census of 1895 gives the following statistics: Schools, 2,744; newspapers, etc., 405; libraries, 150; hospitals, 129; Catholic churches, 849; non-Catholic churches, 60; theaters, 121; flour mills, 532; sugar mills, 48; sugar plantations, 2,749; vineyards, 6,513; breweries, 44; distilleries, 108; wine factories, 852.

The sugar crop of 1897 was estimated at 110,000 tons; wheat, 1,500,000 tons; maize, flax, 400,000 tons. In 1895 there were 21,702,000 cattle, 74,380 sheep, 4,447,000 horses, and 8,885,000 goats and other animals.

Foreign Commerce.

The official figures, in thousands of pesos, gold, of imports and exports (exclusive of specie) are shown as follows:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.....	67,193	91,451	93,224	92,724	94,856	112,058	98,289
Exports.....	103,519	113,370	94,090	101,249	118,937	115,671	101,169

The foreign trade (precious metals excluded) of the Republic was distributed as follows (gold dollars, 000's omitted):

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Britain.....	\$33,118	\$39,524	\$44,730	\$20,411	\$14,695	\$14,889
France.....	10,156	9,117	12,028	18,844	20,357	23,655
Germany.....	10,690	11,163	13,895	11,544	13,323	13,833
Belgium.....	8,959	7,441	8,453	12,769	15,418	12,062
United States.....	10,149	6,687	11,210	5,295	8,947	6,401
Italy.....	8,873	10,393	11,395	3,067	3,518	3,897
Brazil.....	2,079	4,096	5,153	13,869	8,096	9,842

The following were the principal articles of import and export, in thousands of pesos:

Imports.			Exports.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Textiles and apparel.....	37,304	38,414	Animals and their produce....	74,630	70,534
Food substances.....	11,543	14,173	Agricultural produce.....	39,100	38,963
Beverages.....	8,798	8,543	Manufactured.....	2,348	6,169
Iron and manufactures.....	9,801	17,754	Forest.....	2,161	1,909
Railway and other material...	1,922	.....	Mineral.....	339	383
Wood and manufactures.....	3,812	6,948	Various.....	359	.....
Paper and manufactures.....	2,237	2,952			
Metals, various.....	1,430	2,353			
Pottery, glass, etc.....	2,255	.....		
Chemicals.....	4,530	2,686			
Coal, coke, oil, etc.....	6,807	.....		
Various.....	2,159	9,686			
Total.....	94,856	112,058	Total.....	118,937	115,671

The following were the more important exports:

	Wool. Tons.	*Sheepskins. Tons.	Wheat. Tons.	Maize. Tons.	Meat. Tons.
1893.....	123,230	25,569	1,008,137	84,507	68,371
1894.....	161,907	30,755	1,608,000	84,876	80,000
1895.....	201,353	33,064	1,010,269	772,318	99,757
1896.....	187,116	36,919	532,001	1,570,517	91,654

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports from United States.....	\$4,979,695	\$4,862,746	\$4,456,168	\$5,979,046	\$6,384,964	\$6,429,020
Exports to United States.....	5,239,095	3,497,080	7,675,270	9,312,385	10,772,627	5,915,375

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$854,067; cotton manufactures, \$316,896; flax, hemp, and jute manufactures, \$396,129; iron and steel manufactures, \$747,821; naval stores, \$220,523; oils, mineral, refined, \$914,773; wood, and manufactures of, \$1,251,371.

Exports to the United States: Hair, \$223,646; hides and skins, not furs, \$5,908,424; wool, \$2,618,257.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.....	\$7,068,401	\$4,510,898	\$4,524,885	\$3,186,952	\$4,723,333	\$6,063,245	\$663,378
Exports.....	775,539	1,974,477	1,910,700	264,087	118,275	2,178,591	4,968,088

Shipping, Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Money and Banking.

Argentine gold coins are full legal tender. Silver coins are legal tender only to the amount of 10 pesos, and bronze coins to the amount of 1 peso.

In 1895, a law was passed authorizing the withdrawal from circulation of all fractional paper currency under 50 cents and the issue of a new series of nickel coins in place thereof. There will be coined 5,000,000 5-cent pieces, 8,700,000 10-cent pieces, and 6,800,000 20-cent pieces.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

* With wool on.

The actual currency is depreciated paper, fluctuating greatly in value. Gold is quoted at so much premium; for instance, 180 premium—that is, \$280 paper to \$100 gold.

Gold is also quoted in paper pesos per ounce, and, indirectly, through the price of the sovereign, in paper pesos. Thus, if sovereigns are given at 16.48, the gold dollar is 1648 divided by 5.04 = 326.98 pesos, i. e., gold is 227 premium.

ARGENTINE BANK CIRCULATION.

The aggregate circulation of the different national banks on March 31, 1896, was as follows:

National Bank.....	\$128,697,813	Bank of the Province of—(continued).	
Bank of the Province of—		Corrientes.....	\$396,981
Buenos Ayres.....	59,592,576	San Luis.....	175,220
Santa Fé.....	10,487,552	Mendoza.....	2,323,210
Cordoba.....	12,797,289	City of Buenos Ayres.....	1,126,180
Entre Rios.....	3,506,178	German Transatlantic.....	725,600
Salta.....	2,738,987	Treasury notes.....	11,246,100
Tucuman.....	2,046,591	British Bank of South America.....	250,000
Santiago.....	3,956,139	La Nacion.....	37,060,555
San Juan.....	1,987,240	Old emission, National Bank.....	503,963
Rioja.....	3,594,453	Fractional currency.....	10,050,000
Catamarca.....	1,390,547		
Total.....			\$294,742,994

The paper currency in August, 1897, amounted to 285,115,964 pesos.

BRAZIL.

Area and Population.

The area of Brazil is 3,209,878 square miles. An incomplete census in 1872 gave the population at that time as 10,042,458; the census in 1890 states it as 14,332,530, or 4.5 per square mile.

At the census of 1872, there were 3,787,289 whites, 3,801,787 metis, 1,954,452 negroes, and 386,955 Indians. In the northern provinces, the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the majority of the population is European.

From 1871 to 1893, the number of immigrants is stated to have been 860,991. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria during six years has been: 1890, 107,100; 1891, 218,958; 1892, 86,513; 1893, 84,143; 1894, 63,264; 1895, 164,371; 1896, 157,948. In 1893, there were 17,525 emigrants. Of the emigrants in 1893, 96,324 were Italians, 24,154 Portuguese, 1,070 Germans, 11,366 Austrians and Hungarians. By a contract which commenced January 1, 1893, the "Companhia Metropolitana" has undertaken to introduce 1,000,000 immigrants from Europe and Spanish and Portuguese colonies within 10 years. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Fiscal Affairs.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditures—the years 1894–5–6 being provisional. Balances on both sides from former years are omitted; also under revenue the proceeds of loans, balance of deposits, and issues of nickel and paper money:

Year.	Revenue. Milreis.	Expenditure. Milreis.	Year.	Revenue. Milreis.	Expenditure. Milreis.
1890.....	196,253,406	220,645,874	1895.....	300,725,297	275,691,670
1891.....	228,945,000	220,592,000	1896.....	344,982,371	363,403,914
1892.....	227,607,092	279,180,219	1897 (estimated).....	339,307,000	313,169,790
1893.....	259,860,981	291,311,070	1898 ".....	344,179,000	324,570,264
1894.....	266,484,615	370,668,341			

The public debt on December 31, 1896, is stated as follows, in milreis: External, \$171,371,862 (at par =), 313,447,333; internal, in paper and gold, 635,698,500; paper money in circulation, 371,641,023; floating debt, 274,278,081; guaranteed debts, 6,893,500; bank-notes, 340,714,370. Total, 1,942,672,807.

Agriculture and Industry.

Coffee is the chief product, after which come sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Annual yield of coffee is estimated at 8,000,000 bags. In Pernambuco, the sugar crop of 1894 yielded 2,468,297 bags. In Rio Grande do Sul, there were 320,000 head of cattle killed in 1897. In Rio de Janeiro, 1894, there were running 15 mills manufacturing goods of the value of about \$7,500,000. In Bahia are 10 mills and in Pernambuco 8. Flour is manufactured, 100,000 tons of wheat being ground annually. There are 155 cotton factories, with an invested capital of about 100,000,000 milreis, and employing some 200,000 persons.

Foreign Commerce.

The imports and exports of merchandise (special trade) were as follows:

Year.	Special Trade		Year.	Special Trade	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1881.....	\$80,840,000	\$104,610,000	1886.....	\$80,238,000	\$79,208,000
1882.....	80,580,000	94,808,000	1887*.....	155,428,000	182,798,000
1883.....	85,228,000	88,258,000	1888.....	135,981,000	115,078,000
1884.....	88,490,000	92,578,000	1889.....	110,810,000	154,500,000
1885.....	66,912,000	84,852,000	1890.....	128,281,000	149,911,000

For years 1840 to 1881, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 14.

In 1894, the exports were \$330,570,000; in 1895, the exports were estimated at £36,000,000 and imports at £30,000,000.

The chief exports from Brazilian ports, in 1896, were: Coffee, from Rio Janeiro, 2,784,958 bags of 60 kilogrammes; from Santos, 4,157,971 bags; Victoria, 273,255 bags; Bahia, 260,981 bags. Cocoa, from Bahia, 7,770 tons. Sugar, from Pernambuco, 164,925 tons. Rubber, from Para, 15,230 tons; from Manaus, 6,569 tons. From Rio Grande do Sul, dried beef, 9,433,325 kilogrammes; tallow, 1,141,382 kilos; hides, 336,773 in number.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the United States is indicated in the following table:

Year ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports into United States..	\$118,633,604	\$76,222,138	\$79,360,159	\$78,831,476	\$71,080,046	\$69,089,389	\$61,750,369
Imports from United States.	14,291,373	12,888,124	13,866,006	15,165,079	14,258,187	12,450,061	13,817,056

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Bread-stuffs, \$3,499,526; cotton and manufactures, \$982,972; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$2,088,708; refined mineral oil, \$1,715,894; provisions, \$2,540,078, and wood and manufactures, \$948,175.

Exports to the United States: Coffee, \$54,019,900; hides and skins, not furs, \$2,167,016; india-rubber and gutta-percha, crude, \$10,205,841; sugar, \$3,776,486.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Gold		Silver	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1895.....	\$2,140	\$3,000	\$1,536	\$5,585
1896.....	16,392	.....	.....	2,275
1897.....	2,415	.....	.....	9,621
1898.....	20,100	50,130	.....	16,357
1899.....	.....	214,013	59	13,813
1900.....	4,003	19,424	1,726	369,368
1901.....	2,382	1,963	679	571,285
1902.....	34,425	5,000	927	674,082
1903.....	2,735	.....	1,283	82,106
1904.....	2,999	.....	.....	112,961

Railroads, Telegraphs, Post-Office. (See Index.)

Banking and Money.

The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money. At the end of 1896 it amounted to 712,355,394 milreis; the year before to 683,702,000 milreis. The Government has taken measures to reduce the circulation by withdrawing in 1897 10 per cent.; in 1898, 15 per cent.; in 1899, 20 per cent. In 1897, the Bank of the Republic was reorganized for the purpose of liquidating its debt of about 180,000,000 milreis to the treasury.

For other banking information, circulation, fluctuations in exchange, consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 129.

MONEY.—Nominally the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency, with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

NOTE.—For the monetary system, see "Year Book," Volume I, page 66.

* For eighteen months.

PERU.

The area of Peru embraces a territory of 463,747 square miles and a population, at the last census (1876), of 2,621,844. There are besides about 850,000 uncivilized Indians.

The public revenue was until recently mainly derived from the sale of guano and from customs. A direct tax is levied, at the rate of 8 per cent., on the rent derived from real property. In January, 1890, salt was declared by Congress to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which shall be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica.

The revenue and expenditure for the years ending May 31 were estimated as follows:

	1890. Soles.	1891. Soles.	1892. Soles.	1893. Soles.	1894. Soles.	1895. Soles.	1896. Soles.
Revenue.....	8,957,350	8,908,048	7,104,423	7,066,390	7,519,147	8,596,176	10,721,522
Expenditure	6,073,966	8,179,981	6,572,927	6,572,927	7,845,847	8,004,816	11,808,243

The public debt is divided into external and internal. The internal debt (1895) is stated at 8,400,000 soles. The foreign debt was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, as follows: Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870, £11,141,580; railway 5 per cent. loan of 1872, £20,487,500; total, £31,579,000.

The chief productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. Cotton exports in 1895 amounted to 5,500 tons. Annual export of coffee is about 1,000 tons. The area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 187,000 acres, of which 95,000 are planted with cane. Production in 1896-97 amounted to 65,000 tons. Cocoa, rice, tobacco, wine and spirits, and maize are also cultivated. About 380,000 kilogrammes of cocoa leaves are annually exported, and there are 10 factories for cocaine, the export of which in 1896 was 3,407 kilogrammes.

In 1897, there were 3,475 mining claims, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum. The amount of minerals exported is about 7,000,000 soles. The total silver production in 1896 was 3,300,000 ounces.

The petroleum beds are vast, but the quality and flow are said to be poor. The capital invested is about 18,781,000 soles.

The foreign commerce is chiefly with Great Britain and Germany. In 1896, the imports amounted to 17,505,148 soles, and exports 25,473,663 soles; 1894, exports, 14,758,635 soles; imports, 11,743,636 soles. The chief exports are sugar, silver and silver ore, cotton, wool, rubber, cocaine, and cocoa leaves.

The chief imports from Great Britain are: Cotton goods, £455,424 in 1896; woollens, £113,440 in 1896; iron, £84,570 in 1896; and machinery, £63,066.

In 1893, Peru's exports to Great Britain amounted to £1,399,287, and her imports from that country were valued at £790,693.

The trade with the United States is insignificant, the total imports from Peru in 1896 amounting to \$712,896, and exports \$991,223. The principal exports to the United States in 1896 were: Cotton, unmanufactured, \$128,959, and hides and skins, \$232,519. Imports from the United States: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$51,080; cotton, and manufactures of, \$30,517; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$96,597; wood, and manufactures of, \$100,215.

The money of Peru is silver. The unit coin is the sol = 100 centesimos; nominal value 4 shillings, actual value less than half. The medio sol = 50 centesimos; peseta = 20 do.; real = 10 do.; medio = 5 do. In 1888, the paper money was withdrawn, except for payment of 5 per cent. of customs duties at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver. The gold standard was adopted in 1897.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, and TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

COLOMBIA.

The area of the Republic is estimated to embrace 513,988 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951,323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows: Area, 504,773 square miles; population, 3,873,000, or 7.7 per square mile.

This includes 220,000 uncivilized Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State.

For data of each province, consult Volume III of "Commercial Year Book," page 131.

The following are the official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years indicated:

	1891-92. Pesos.	1892-94. Pesos.	1895-96. Pesos.	1897-98. Pesos.
Revenue.....	26,023,160	30,580,000	26,226,300	34,361,000
Expenditure.....	26,979,325	30,502,596	36,773,882	36,771,013

The internal debt on June 30, 1896, was: Consolidated, 5,633,046 pesos; floating, 1,892,110 pesos; total, 7,525,156 pesos, exclusive of paper currency amounting to 30,862,352 pesos. The external debt includes \$1,913,500 bonds of 1873, and coupon arrears and interest amounting in 1896 to \$1,600,942; total, \$3,514,442. Negotiations are pending for a settlement of this portion of the debt.

Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, rubber, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, etc. In Tolima are wide grazing districts, the number of cattle, horses, mules, and asses in the department being 890,000. In Colombia the number of these animals is estimated at 3,465,000, besides 3,437,000 goats, sheep, and swine.

The mineral production of Colombia was as follows, in 1897: Gold, placer, 131,817 ounces, value \$2,636,340; silver, 5,472,971 ounces, value \$3,272,896; copper, 6,325,180 pounds, value \$266,258; lead, 28,841,135, value \$1,360,517; coal, 882,854 long tons, value \$2,048,562.

The foreign trade has been as follows, representing gold values mostly:

	1890. Pesos.	1891. Pesos.	1892. Pesos.	1893. Pesos.	1894. Pesos.	1895. Pesos.
Imports.....	12,854,180	14,447,960	12,189,153	13,403,299	10,711,207	11,528,365
Exports.....	17,583,170	24,902,769	16,067,549	14,680,332	15,962,019	15,068,406

The principal imports are foodstuffs, beverages, textiles, and iron and steel goods. The principal exports are coffee, earth nuts, silver ore, cocoa, cotton, dyestuffs, tobacco, hides, caoutchouc, timber. Nearly half the foreign trade is transacted with Great Britain.

The trade with the United States has been as follows:

Year ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exports to United States.	\$4,116,886	\$3,572,918	\$2,234,887	\$3,713,682	\$4,970,082	\$4,730,537
Imports from "	3,134,152	3,155,777	2,784,634	2,596,302	3,382,588	3,807,012

The chief imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Books, maps, engravings, etc., \$106,796; breadstuffs, \$565,963; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$196,810; coal, \$76,142; cotton, manufactures of, \$454,462; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$602,998; oils, \$128,956 (mineral oil, \$107,639); provisions, \$219,909; sugar (refined), \$83,889; wood, and manufactures of, \$125,817; gold, \$19,000; silver, \$26,343.

Exports to the United States: Coffee, \$3,029,947; cocoanuts, \$118,538; bananas, \$600,516; hides and skins, not furs, \$735,165; india-rubber (crude), \$169,807. Gold, \$425,151; silver, \$586,196.

The total length of railways in 1896 was 346 miles. Thirty-three regular steamers visit Colombian ports every month; of these 15 are English, 9 American, 4 German, 3 French, 1 Spanish, and 1 Italian.

There were 6,835 miles of telegraph in 1894.

The currency of Colombia is almost entirely bank paper. A law was enacted in 1894 providing for the free coinage of gold and the redemption of the paper currency, but owing to the scarcity of gold in the country the purpose has failed. At that date, 1894, the amount of silver, nickel, and paper money held by the banks was as follows: Silver, 1,903,832 pesos; nickel, 17,095 pesos; paper, 968,635 pesos.

In December, 1895, the paper money in circulation amounted to 30,862,352 pesos.

The current legal tender is the peso, or dollar, of 10 reales, although the retail trade generally dopt the old dollar of eight reales, which is usually meant unless peso fuerte or peso de ley is stipulated. Its nominal value is 4s., or 5 francs, but owing to the coinage law which reduced the fineness from .835 to .500, the Colombian dollar is really worth 1s. 10½d. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the sol, or Peruvian dollar, is the legal tender. The nickel coin is 2½-cent and 5-cent, in every-day use, at a discount for paper. In silver, the peso, and 50 and 80 cent pieces.

In 1896, the foreign debt, in gold, was, principal, \$9,567,500; interest, \$7,780,552; total, \$17,348,052. The interior debt, in paper, was: Consolidated, \$5,905,114; floating, \$1,892,111; total, \$7,797,225.

CHILI.

Area and Population.

The area of Chili is 293,970 square miles. In 1885, the population, according to census, was 2,527,320, and in 1886 (census) was 2,712,145, or 9.2 persons per square mile.

In 1885, there were 1,263,645 males and 1,268,675 females. At the last census (1885) the foreign population amounted to 87,077 persons, comprising 34,901 Peruvians, 13,146 Bolivians, 9,835 Argentines, 8,808 Germans, 5,308 English, 4,198 French, 4,114 Italians, 2,508 Spanish, 1,275 Swiss, 1,164 Chinese, 924 Anglo-Americans, 674 Austrians, 434 Swedes and Norwegians, and the rest from other countries of Europe and of America.

The total urban population in 1885 was 1,032,544; rural, 1,464,776. The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso; the first had 256,403 and the second 122,447 inhabitants in 1895.

Fiscal Affairs.

According to official statement, the income and expenditure of Chili have been:

Year.	Revenue. Pesos.	Expenditure. Pesos.	Year.	Revenue. Pesos.	Expenditure. Pesos.
1890.....	59,255,783	75,063,376	1895 (estimated).....	77,364,000	.....
1892.....	62,400,000	60,900,000	1896 ".....	91,010,000	86,989,653
1893.....	73,443,000	62,682,500	1897 ".....	79,200,000	79,155,971
1894.....	83,436,000	78,482,000	1898 ".....	76,260,000	76,206,000

In June, 1897, the public debt of Chili was: External, \$88,145,000 (U. S. money), and interna (including municipal), 30,169,042 pesos. Total interest charge amounts to 12,675,733 pesos.

In 1896, a new 5 per cent. loan to the nominal amount of \$4,000,000 was issued in London for railways and public works.

The interest on the external debt is at $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and a small portion at 6 per cent.

Industries.

About 1,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chili produces annually about 28,500,000 bushels of wheat and 8,500,000 bushels of other cereals, besides fruits, vegetables, etc. In 1883, 66,030 gallons of wine were exported. Over 600,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, etc., are annually reared in the country. The annual yield of copper is about 400,000 metric quintals; silver, 160,000 kilogrammes; gold, 500 kilogrammes; coal, 10,000,000 metric tons. Manganese and other minerals are also obtained.

The nitrate fields are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884, 430,000 in 1885, 443,000 in 1886, 702,000 in 1887, 779,000 in 1888, 903,000 in 1889, 1,009,000 in 1890, and 877,000 in 1891, 804,842 in 1892, 938,871 in 1893, 1,032,285 in 1894, 1,220,000 in 1895, 1,062,000 in 1896.

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of Chili, including bullion and specie, in pesos of 72 cents:

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	67,889,079	78,003,104	68,235,874	54,483,716	69,206,552	74,062,905
Exports.....	67,714,004	64,206,038	72,245,114	72,040,420	72,919,882	74,869,414

The values of exports in United States money, distributed by classes, were as follows:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Mining.....	\$46,607,972	\$45,741,733	Miscellaneous.....	\$269,495	\$160,122
Agriculture.....	6,916,034	7,109,916	Specie.....	402,091	1,118,832
Manufactures.....	27,529	40,248	Re-exportation.....	537,594	1,242,768

The leading imports and exports are shown as follows, in thousands of pesos:

Imports		Exports	
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Food substances.....	14,127	Nitrate.....	39,212
Textiles.....	12,687	Iodine.....	5,953
Raw materials.....	10,068	Other mineral substances...	13,693
Clothing, trinkets.....	8,529	Wheat.....	6,062
Machinery, etc.....	10,822	Other agricultural produce.	5,544
Domestic articles.....	4,568	Manufactures.....	40
Railway plant, etc.....	2,799	Various.....	164
Wines, beverages.....	1,267	Specie.....	896
Articles of art, etc.....	1,262	Re-exports.....	690
Drugs, etc.....	1,009		
Various.....	5,731		
Specie and bank-notes.....	428		
Total.....	68,236	Total.....	72,245
			72,040

In 1893, the exports of bar silver amounted to 6,973,868 pesos; of silver ores, 6,706,628 pesos.

Of the nitrate exported, about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17.3 to France, 13.3 to the United States, 11.2 to Great Britain, and 10.9 to Belgium.

The foreign trade was distributed as follows, in thousands of pesos (including bullion and specie):

	Imports from				Exports to			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Britain.....	30,795	25,492	32,067	30,249	55,051	53,255	53,833	54,181
Germany.....	16,959	12,376	17,299	20,061	6,230	9,672	8,066	10,014
France.....	4,174	2,281	1,644	2,834	2,600	2,008	2,827	2,712
United States.....	4,489	3,784	4,530	6,807	2,861	1,668	2,207	2,150
Peru.....	3,402	3,538	4,456	4,397	1,470	1,480	1,488	1,455
Argentine Republic.....	5,367	4,170	5,141	4,105	167	60	92	201
Brazil.....	334	140	301	187	159	118	135	161
Italy.....	442	556	540	693	39	178	84	63

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade in merchandise with the United States is shown as follows:

Year ending June 30.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into United States...	\$3,487,159	\$3,995,441	\$3,536,197	\$4,465,561	\$4,709,017	\$3,792,434	\$3,736,622
Exports from United States..	3,544,707	2,980,831	2,272,530	2,794,099	3,431,804	2,590,539	2,351,727

The chief articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$94,652; chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$141,155; cotton, and manufactures of, \$667,231; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$1,035,562; oils, mineral, \$477,168; wood, and manufactures of, \$341,827.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., \$4,273,584, of which \$3,704,205 was niter; wool, manufactured, \$250,385; gold, \$60,828; silver, \$3,532.

Shipping, Railroads, Post-Office, Telegraphs. (See Index.)

At the beginning of 1895 there were 188 vessels, of 105,642 tons, of which 42 were steamers, of 22,931 tons net. In 1894 there entered the ports of Chili 1,761 vessels, of 2,669,860 tons, and cleared 1,681, of 2,555,540 tons.

Banking and Money.

The number of joint-stock banks of issue was 20 in 1897. There is no State bank. Their joint capital amounted to 50,818,829 pesos, and their registered issue to 13,448,261 pesos, the total issue authorized (1895) being 24,000,000 pesos. The banks are (1895) required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. The hypothecary and commercial notes in circulation in 1895 amounted to 145,249,700 pesos.

The conversion law of 1892 provided for the redemption of the paper currency at the rate of 24d. per peso. That of February 11, 1895, provided that the redemption should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18d. per peso, and authorized the issue of the coinage described under "gold and silver coins" (see Index), the proceeds of the sales of nitrate lands being devoted to this purpose. The new coinage, however, must, from December 31, 1895, or later, as the prescribed conditions might require, be withdrawn and replaced by silver pesos of 25 grammes weight .900 fine, or their equivalent in gold. In 1895 the mint coined: Gold, 23,085,195 pesos; silver, 6,115,137 pesos; bronze, 12,613 pesos. The metallic and paper money in circulation on February 29, 1896, was: Gold, 26,423,237 pesos; new silver, 6,118,118; Treasury bills, 154,000 pesos; Government notes, 9,064,190 pesos; bank-notes, 19,869,558 pesos; total, 61,699,703 pesos.

MONEY.—The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a colon or the (uncoined) gold peso. From the beginning of 1896, fiscal notes were not legal tender, and silver legal tender only up to 50 pesos.

For gold and silver coins, see Index.

BOLIVIA.

Returns issued by the Bolivian Government show the area and population of the State to have been, for the period extending over 1890-1893: Area, 567,380 square miles, and population, 2,019,549.

For further details, consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 134.

As a result of the war with Chili, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the Litoral department, area 29,910 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. The aboriginal, or Indian, population of Bolivia is estimated at 1,000,000; the mestizos, or mixed races, at 500,000, and the whites about 500,000.

The revenue and expenditure, as estimated by the Government, have been as follows for the years indicated; the figures represent bolivianos, which are the equivalent of the 5-franc piece:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Revenue.....	5,737,200	5,234,820	5,670,790	6,305,793	6,963,124
Expenditure.....	5,937,200	5,721,300	6,077,264	6,727,824	6,785,596

The outstanding debt in November, 1894, was stated as follows: External, 2,000,000 bolivianos internal, 4,428,705 bolivianos; various claims, 3,065,000; total, 9,493,705 bolivianos.

The general financial condition in 1896 is shown as follows (in bolivianos): Liabilities of the banks to the public (note circulation, bonds, deposits, shares, etc.), 19,500,000; liabilities of the public to banks, 18,800,000; public debt, external and internal, 10,000,000; public indebtedness, gross, 23,800,000; net, 9,500,000.

The agricultural products about suffice for domestic consumption alone. The mineral wealth of the country is great, including silver, copper, tin, antimony, bismuth, gold, etc. The silver mines of Potosi are estimated to have yielded, from their discovery in 1545 down to 1894, about \$3,000,000,000. The total output of all the silver mines in 1894 is estimated at 22,000,000 ounces. The chief mines (mostly in the hands of foreigners) are at Huanchaca, Potosi, Colquechaca, and Oruro. The chief tin mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. The annual production of concentrated tin ore is about 4,000 tons. Copper, of fine quality, is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons.

There are no official records of foreign trade. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The exports in 1894 are estimated at £1,982,500, the chief items being silver, 15,000,000 ounces, value £1,562,500; copper, 3,000 tons, value, £100,000; tin and tin ore, 4,000 tons, value £100,000; rubber, 800 tons, value £160,000; also, wool, hides and skins, gold, coffee, cocoa, and cinchona. The silver and tin are exported by Antofagasta, the copper by Mollendo; the rubber goes by the Amazon to Para, whence it is shipped to Europe as Brazilian rubber.

The trade with the United States in 1895 amounted to but \$10,888, the whole of which represented imports from the United States. In 1896, the imports from United States were \$21,907.

A railway connects the Chilian port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca, and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca; from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Potosi. A line is also proposed from Uyuni to the Argentine frontier.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 2,000 miles; offices, 29.

The banks in Bolivia are the National Bank and the Bank of Francisco Argandona. There are also three mortgage banks, whose mortgage bonds are held almost exclusively by Bolivians.

The silver boliviano, or dollar, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, 1s. 9d. No gold pieces have been coined for many years.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

VENEZUELA.

The territory claimed by Venezuela covers an area estimated at 594,000 square miles; but of this Great Britain claims about 50,000 square miles as belonging to the Colony of British Guiana. In this disputed territory, the population appears to be about 30,000. For the whole country, as claimed by the State, a census taken in 1891 shows the number of inhabitants to have then been 2,323,527.

The revenue and expenditure, for the years ending June 30, have been, in bolivars:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	36,724,973	51,421,875	48,656,797	51,459,947
Expenditure.....	.....	51,919,795	43,891,525	65,959,787

The chief source of revenue is customs, 27,000,000 bolivars in 1896-7.

The outstanding amount of the debt of Venezuela in June, 1897, was £2,641,200, together with the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 for settlement of arrears of railroad guarantees amounting to £1,960,000; total foreign debt, £4,621,200. Internal debt December 31, 1896, 82,897,291 bolivars. For the unification of the internal debt, 65,000,000 bolivars in bonds of a new debt, to be called the National Internal Consolidated debt, was authorized.

The chief products in the year 1893-94 were: Coffee, 57,571,538 kilogrammes; cocoa, 7,352,240 kilogrammes; hides, 2,311,190 kilogrammes; timber and dye-woods, 8,982,970 kilogrammes; dividivi, 1,946,047 kilogrammes; cattle exported to the number of 11,023.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. In 1888, there were stated to be in Venezuela, 8,476,300 cattle, 5,727,500 sheep and goats, 1,922,700 swine, 387,650 horses, 300,560 mules, and 858,970 asses.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz.; in 1885, 172,067 oz.; in 1886, 217,135 oz.; in 1887, 95,352 oz.; in 1888, 71,564 oz.; in 1889, 88,834 oz.; in 1890, 85,531 oz.; in 1891, 49,050 oz.; in 1892, 46,560 oz.; in 1893, 47,950 oz.; in 1894, 52,925 oz.; in 1895, 47,588 oz.; in 1896, 60,674 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. In 1890, copper to the value of £27,990 was exported; in 1894, none. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation.

The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce, in bolivars:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1895-96.
Imports.....	78,963,288	81,372,256	83,614,411	.....	.....	.....
Exports.....	90,210,000	97,271,306	100,917,338	86,420,615	107,655,694	111,455,143

The trade of Venezuela is mostly with Great Britain and the West Indies, the United States, France, Germany, and Colombia. In the year 1895-96, the chief exports were: Coffee, 85,796,157 bolivars; cocoa, 10,091,037 bolivars; hides and skins, 5,313,516 bolivars; while other exports were cattle, caoutchouc, timber, cocoanuts. Gold in bars was exported to the value of 3,613,423 bolivars, and gold and silver coin amounting to 2,607,199 bolivars.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to United States.....	\$10,325,338	\$3,625,118	\$3,464,481	\$10,073,951	\$9,649,911	\$9,543,572	\$7,711,449
Imports from United States.....	4,049,155	4,207,661	4,137,163	3,740,464	3,833,746	3,417,522	2,746,261

The chief articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$927,191; chemicals, drugs, dyes, \$153,356; cotton cloths, colored, \$488,101; cotton cloths, uncolored, \$158,207; flax, hemp, etc., \$73,248; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$471,437; oil, mineral, \$147,878; provisions, \$624,873; tobacco, and manufactures of, \$56,408; wool, and manufactures of, \$77,555; gold, \$1,227,665.

Exports to the United States were: Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, \$69,174; cocoa and leaves and shells, \$125,478; coffee, \$8,128,254; feathers, \$92,174; hides and skins, not furs, \$1,107,411; india-rubber, \$72,644. Gold, \$532,879; silver, \$919.

For Railroads, Telegraphs, Gold and Silver Coins, see Index.

PARAGUAY.

The area of Paraguay is 96,000 square miles. In 1893, the population was estimated at 480,000. Of foreigners in Paraguay in 1887, there were 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 600 Brazilians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, and 100 English.

The revenue and expenditure were as follows for the years indicated (Paraguayan dollars):

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.....	\$1,647,717	\$2,731,507	\$5,775,899	\$5,900,723	\$5,120,243	\$5,100,495
Expenditure.....	2,485,203	3,829,589	5,852,722	5,507,936	4,992,007	.....

The revenue for 1896-97 was estimated at \$5,771,896, and the expenditure at \$5,453,551.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at £1,505,400, the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885, it was agreed that £850,000 of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount; an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. In 1896, the outstanding principal amounted to £834,500, and the arrear bonds, with cost of concession, to £160,000; total, £994,500. The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway amounted to £409,467. The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,876,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,600 pesos. The authorized amount of the issue of legal currency notes is 5,000,000 pesos.

Besides yerba maté, the chief products are: Maize, of which 8,229,823 acres were cultivated in 1890; manioc, 7,015,863 acres; beans, 2,574,982 acres; tobacco, 1,990,611 acres; sugar-cane, 887,796 acres; mani, 719,816 acres; potatoes and vegetables, 540,894 acres; rice, 371,492 acres; lucerne, 192,736 acres; cotton, 126,318 acres; and coffee, 69,970 acres.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, and kaolin are found.

The following is the value of the imports (gold dollars) and exports (paper dollars):

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports.....	1,802,000	2,130,116	2,533,000	2,222,202	2,482,520	2,723,000
Exports.....	6,359,830	9,270,138	9,135,000	11,101,597	12,728,627	12,222,000

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain: wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Great Britain. The chief exports are yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, skins, and timber.

The banks in Paraguay (1894) were the National Bank, a State institution, and now in liquidation; the Agricultural Bank, a State institution, with certain State funds assigned to it as capital for the encouragement of agriculture; the Hypothecary Bank, now in liquidation; the Bank of Paraguay and the Plate River, also in liquidation. The only regular banks actually in operation are the Territorial Bank and the Mercantile Bank.

Paper money is the chief circulating medium, the value of the paper peso being about 15 cents, the amount in circulation being about 6,301,800 pesos.

For Railroads, Telegraphs, Gold and Silver Coins, see Index.

URUGUAY.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,111 square miles. No census of population has ever been taken, but estimates made in 1879 place the number of inhabitants then at 438,245, and an estimate in 1896 as 818,843, or 11.3 per square mile.

The revenues and expenditures of the State were as follows for the years indicated:

	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.
Revenue	\$17,415,154	\$14,925,363	\$14,036,821	\$17,348,130	\$14,570,555	\$15,347,062
Expenditure						15,982,150

The chief items of expenditure are the cost of the public debt, administration, and public force.

The estimated expenditure for 1895-96 amounted to \$14,378,815; revenue, \$14,570,560. For 1896-97, estimated revenue, \$15,924,820; expenditure, \$15,885,605.

The public debt on July 1, 1896, was stated to be as follows (Uruguayan dollars): Consolidated 3½ per cent. 1891 and 1896, \$63,641,202; bank loan 5 per cent. 1896, \$7,884,900; internal, unified, \$6,877,950; guarantee and railway debts, \$3,934,678; national bank and liquidation debt, \$1,507,570; international debts, \$4,693,425; total, \$118,479,725.

The service of the debt in 1896 required \$4,119,387 for interest; amortization, \$1,237,000.

The total value of real property in 1895 was 275,806,015 pesos. The department of Montevideo is credited with 128,503,716 of this, the provinces of Paysandu and Salto coming next with 14,635,326 and 12,745,807 pesos, respectively.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—The raising of cattle and sheep is the chief industry. In 1895, there were declared to be 5,247,371 head of cattle, 388,343 horses, 14,067 mules, and 14,333,626 sheep. Total value of flocks and herds is estimated at 73,088,000 pesos. In 1894, 86,322,000 pounds of wool were exported; in 1895, over 100,000,000 pounds. Agriculture is said to be increasing. The yield of wheat for 1894 was 205,112 hectolitres; maize, 59,837. Public companies facilitate the acquisition of land. Tobacco, olives, and the vine are also cultivated. Gold, silver, copper lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are also mined.

The "special" trade (merchandise only) was as follows, in gold dollars:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports	\$32,364,627	\$18,978,417	\$18,404,296	\$19,672,000	\$23,800,370	\$25,386,106	\$25,530,184
Exports	29,085,519	26,996,288	25,951,819	27,682,000	33,479,511	32,543,643	30,403,098

The following statement shows the imports from and the exports to the countries named:

	1894		1895		1896	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain....	\$8,020,919	\$3,966,634	\$7,890,220	\$4,949,737	\$7,277,000	\$1,988,000
France.....	2,886,939	5,425,980	2,381,832	5,830,220	2,490,000	5,040,000
Germany.....	2,699,909	1,453,607	2,968,293	1,670,376	2,750,000	2,480,000
Spain.....	1,920,596	871,297	3,081,049	298,454	1,959,000	678,000
Italy.....	2,100,656	560,351	2,178,931	695,193	2,288,000	477,000
Brazil.....	1,943,853	8,036,124	2,218,487	8,882,077	1,445,000	7,243,000
United States....	1,687,948	1,900,241	1,759,700	3,067,928	1,776,000	1,714,000
Belgium.....	1,284,124	4,407,861	1,366,363	4,363,407	1,711,000	5,378,000
Argentina.....	1,369,953	5,990,008	2,240,483	4,076,431	3,524,000	4,895,000

The following are the various classes of imports:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Food and drinks.....	\$6,805,900	\$6,855,751	\$7,599,084	\$6,964,000
Tobacco.....	270,146	254,648	218,629	251,000
Textiles.....	3,893,314	5,014,993	4,856,114	4,705,000
Apparel and haberdashery.....	1,198,096	1,527,065	1,890,871	1,471,000
Raw materials and machinery.....	4,580,822	6,193,128	6,423,994	6,565,000
Various.....	2,942,858	3,954,777	5,102,414	5,575,000
Total.....	\$19,671,636	\$23,800,370	\$25,386,406	\$25,530,000

The following are the various classes of exports:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Living animals.....	\$710,383	\$871,398	\$1,004,479	\$1,490,000
Animal products.....	26,776,953	28,189,911	27,474,987	26,453,000
Agricultural products.....	767,971	8,946,625	8,735,776	2,019,000
Other products.....	426,064	471,677	328,402	441,000
Total.....	\$27,681,369	\$33,479,511	\$32,543,644	\$30,403,000

The following table gives the principal exports:

Year.	Jerked Beef.	Extract of Beef.	Hides and Skins.	Tallow.	Wool.
1893.....	\$4,071,176	\$1,839,979	\$7,899,962	\$1,861,185	\$7,420,295
1894.....	4,921,524	2,039,272	7,290,477	1,843,598	10,252,482
1895.....	4,561,799	2,104,041	6,727,130	1,647,469	10,284,055

The imports of coin were, in 1895, \$8,499,934 and the exports \$3,241,207; in 1896, imports, \$8,918,521; exports, \$7,791,020.

The trade with the United States, years ending June 30, is shown as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Exports to U. S.	\$2,480,586	\$1,623,380	\$1,419,573	\$2,699,648	\$3,242,428	\$3,515,054	\$.....
Imports from U. S.	939,090	960,806	1,015,171	1,262,001	1,481,200	1,212,426	.....

The principal imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Agricultural implements, \$158,295; cotton, manufactures of, \$119,815; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$89,967; oils, mineral, \$413,548; wood, and manufactures of, \$265,538. Exports to the United States: Hair, \$80,275; hides and skins, not furs, \$2,139,896; wool, unmanufactured, \$937,589.

For RAILROADS, POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, see Index.

In July, 1892, the paper money in circulation was \$2,388,000; the metallic reserves declared by the banks were \$7,579,782; the monetary circulation was estimated to be under \$5,000,000, while the whole stock of metallic and paper money in the Republic was estimated at about \$20,000,000. In 1892, the coinage of \$3,000,000 in silver was authorized by law.

The standard coin is the silver peso, or dollar, of 100 centenas. Approximate value, 4s. 3d.; £1 = \$4.72. There is about 2,000,000 pesos in silver in circulation, coined in Buenos Ayres. The circulation of foreign silver money is now prohibited, but the only gold coins that have legal currency are foreign.

For gold and silver coinage, see Index.

ECUADOR.

The area of Ecuador is about 120,000 square miles, with about 1,270,000 inhabitants—whites, 100,000; mixed, 300,000; Indians, 870,000. Included are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 200.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (80,000), Guayaquil (45,000), Cuenca (25,000), Riobamba (12,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000).

For each of the years 1897 and 1898 the revenue was estimated at 2,093,551 sucres; expenditure, 11,005,141 sucres.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, but coffee, sugar, and rice are successfully cultivated. Ecuador is rich in auriferous ores. Gold-washing is carried on by several native companies, and American companies have been formed to work the mines at Cachavi, Uimbi, and Playa de Oro. Petroleum is so abundant on the coast near Guayaquil that it lies in pools, but is hardly worked. The country is known to be also rich in silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. Mining operations are regulated by the law of August 24, 1892.

The value of the foreign trade, for the years named, has been:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.*	1895.*
	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.
Imports.....	9,691,450	10,061,352	7,241,085	8,377,897	10,652,163	12,000,000	8,550,000
Exports.....	7,910,205	9,761,634	7,351,800	12,086,485	14,052,514	13,933,750	11,562,740

The chief imports are cotton and other tissues and provisions. About 25 1/4 per cent. of the imports are from, and 12 7/10 per cent. of the exports to, Great Britain. The chief exports (1896) were: Cocoa, £1,297,814; coffee, £162,951; ivory nuts, £106,088; india-rubber, £29,177; hides, £20,810; straw hats, £28,673. The exports from Guayaquil in 1894 amounted to £1,393,375 (cocoa, £1,023,815; coffee, £193,066; rubber, £27,420).

The imports into the United States and exports from the United States for 1892 to 1898, ending June 30, have been as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Imports into U. S.	\$809,831	\$990,228	\$816,484	\$821,666	\$763,643	\$566,526	\$765,560
Exports from U. S.	810,070	817,425	861,178	735,341	689,416	734,868	855,193

The principal articles of import from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1896, were: Breadstuffs, \$72,470; iron and steel, and manufactures of, \$138,710; lard, \$170,171. Silver, \$98,000.

Exports to the United States were: Cocoa, and shells and leaves, \$183,448; coffee, \$209,671; hides and skins, not furs, \$103,484; india-rubber, crude, \$240,919. Gold, \$3,058; silver, \$728.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted at Birmingham, Eng., in Chili, and in Peru. The total silver coinage minted in the four years ending with 1899 was about 1,835,000 sucres. The value minted in 1890 was \$77,000; in 1892, \$43,000. The amount of silver coin in circulation is estimated at about 1,800,000 sucres, or \$280,000. The two Guayaquil banks had in their vaults on December 31, 1895, the sum of 2,371,348 sucres, or \$257,135.

NOTE.—For monetary system see Volume I of "Year Book," page 70.

* Guayaquil only.

There are two banks authorized to issue notes for circulation, namely, the Banco del Ecuador, capital 2,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola (into which the Banco Internacional has been merged), capital 4,000,000 sucres. The authorized issue of notes depends on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver, or gold. The banks are in no way related to the State, except that they have to present a monthly statement of balances of silver in deposit and notes in circulation. The cash deposited in the two banks on December 31, 1894, was: Banco del Ecuador, 1,008,899 sucres; Banco Internacional, 502,080 sucres.

The amount of notes in circulation in 1894 was as follows: Bank of Ecuador, 2,832,710 sucres = £308,928; Banco Internacional, 1,233,141 sucres = £132,305.

TRADE OF AFRICA.

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According to the official returns of the five countries, the following statements show the imports into and exports from Great Britain, France, the United States, Belgium, and Germany from and to the several colonies and countries of Africa in the years named:

UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Imports from Africa		Exports to Africa	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
French possessions:				
Algeria.....	\$2,673,195	\$2,279,700	\$1,305,643	\$1,017,300
Western Africa.....	1,080,500	988,780	1,500,100	1,728,880
Eastern Africa.....	.....	1,410	21,000	2,220
Reunion.....	35	.....	22,400	38,900
Total French possessions.....	\$3,753,735	\$3,169,890	\$2,849,143	\$2,785,300
Portuguese possessions:				
Madeira.....	277,300	281,900	507,900	491,800
West Africa.....	432,600	164,900	2,040,300	2,015,700
East Africa.....	295,100	520,450	3,132,700	5,223,830
Total Portuguese possessions.....	\$945,000	\$967,250	\$5,680,900	\$7,730,830
Spanish possessions:				
Canary Islands.....	1,995,561	2,477,430	2,054,318	2,190,632
North Africa.....	.....	.....	214,900	218,400
Fernando Po.....	4,866	1,980	74,200	78,180
Total Spanish possessions.....	\$2,000,427	\$2,479,320	\$2,343,418	\$2,487,172
Egypt.....	46,846,217	35,319,000	16,616,937	18,508,700
Tripoli.....	1,119,200	846,855	384,900	561,380
Tunis.....	862,200	900,000	1,501,300	790,000
Morocco.....	1,501,900	1,418,880	3,727,000	3,787,080
Kongo Free State.....	102,470	68,080	516,180	479,000
West Coast, not specified.....	260,900	199,510	335,500	290,470
Madagascar.....	678,400	449,700	340,000	726,680
Total foreign States.....	\$57,061,839	\$45,218,443	\$34,275,278	\$38,111,762
British possessions:				
West Coast—				
Gambia.....	180,600	244,560	183,000	231,280
Sierra Leone.....	1,070,800	1,172,160	1,309,800	1,968,837
Gold Coast.....	1,918,800	1,758,840	2,295,100	2,439,100
Lagos.....	5,034,000	6,107,600	2,038,000	2,731,900
Niger Protectorate.....	2,067,320	1,527,080	2,689,198	3,794,572
Ascension.....	640	420	13,800	16,640
St. Helena.....	600	1,230	95,700	90,900
South Africa—				
Cape Colony.....	46,048,418	*21,677,140	47,405,912	55,967,000
Natal.....	3,487,462	3,856,680	8,425,965	16,377,610
East Coast—				
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	1,095,500	783,840	315,500	410,860
Other possessions.....	13,200	14,870	168,500	822,030
Mauritius.....	430,000	328,060	1,272,000	1,599,240
Total British possessions.....	\$61,417,840	\$37,471,490	\$66,211,970	\$98,431,849
Total trade with Africa.....	\$118,479,179	\$82,684,933	\$100,487,248	\$134,543,611

* Exclusive of diamonds, which were imported to the value of \$22,366,900.

FRANCE.

Countries.	Imports into France—		Exports from France—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
French possessions:				
Algeria.....	\$48,885,580	\$37,990,130	\$42,980,700	\$42,035,600
Senegal, etc.....	3,636,700	4,552,129	5,927,909	12,681,430
Réunion.....	3,626,000	4,031,648	1,722,500	8,211,485
Madagascar, Mayotte, etc.....	818,400	815,000	2,405,600	1,548,749
Tunis.....	6,682,700	5,038,979	7,049,300	7,917,215
Total French possessions.....	\$63,549,380	\$52,427,886	\$60,065,900	\$67,394,479
Foreign possessions:				
Egypt.....	6,222,900	4,553,266	6,512,700	9,219,388
Morocco and Tripoli.....	3,094,900	2,384,195	2,456,500	2,197,879
East Coast.....	732,800	708,959	63,300	77,829
British Africa.....	1,698,700	1,598,628	2,383,300	2,001,412
All other.....	1,702,200	1,514,700	387,700	536,280
Total foreign possessions.....	\$18,451,500	\$10,737,746	\$11,803,500	\$14,022,783
Total French and foreign.....	\$77,000,880	\$63,165,632	\$71,869,400	\$81,417,262

UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Imports from Africa—		Exports to Africa—	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
British Africa.....	\$1,732,137	\$1,468,431	\$11,289,059	\$13,082,243
Canary Islands.....	44,979	49,909	254,206	283,775
French Africa.....	406,918	254,755	266,203	301,247
Liberia.....	11,547	7,023	22,653	11,407
Madagascar.....	19,637	17,088	489,139	473,353
Portuguese Africa.....	16,008	23,253	789,556	1,899,963
Egypt.....	8,043,797	7,027,005	215,540	323,484
Tripoli.....	71,014	119,238	.....	37
All other.....	826,936	562,448	518,354	578,069
Total.....	\$11,173,969	\$9,529,150	\$13,864,710	\$16,923,548

BELGIUM.

Countries.	Imports from Africa—		Exports to Africa—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Algeria, Morocco, Tunis, and Zanzibar.....	\$724,908	\$808,678	\$1,146,084	\$1,073,273
Cape Colony, Mauritius, British and French West Africa.....	523,053	1,075,396	677,237	943,963
Kongo Free State.....	2,695,930	2,719,560	2,128,983	3,367,006
Total.....	\$3,942,881	\$4,603,634	\$3,952,254	\$5,384,242

GERMANY.

Countries.	Imports from Africa—		Exports to Africa—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Egypt.....	\$4,212,600	\$4,838,302	\$1,422,764	\$2,440,928
Algeria.....	.....	317,701	.....	329,670
Morocco.....	497,182	640,458	275,842	365,082
German West Africa.....	712,334	868,938	817,392	1,190,953
German East Africa.....	88,774	178,500	454,599	346,523
Cape Colony.....	4,227,632	6,999,580	3,291,302	4,025,056
Transvaal.....	124,236	252,994	2,253,146	3,315,816
Other West Coast.....	5,126,986	8,134,840	2,700,824	3,076,625
Other East Coast.....	1,399,916	1,560,566	727,566	861,088
Total.....	\$19,389,960	\$23,791,879	\$11,945,416	\$15,951,756

FOREIGN STATISTICS OF SHIPPING, RAILROADS, POST-OFFICES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC., ETC.

Foreign Shipping.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF MERCHANT VESSELS, SAILING AND STEAM, BELONGING TO THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES ON JANUARY 1.

Countries.	Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom. Vessels of all tonnages.	1890.....	14,640	8,041,278	7,139	4,717,780	21,779	7,759,006
	1893.....	13,578	8,080,272	7,960	5,564,422	21,538	8,644,754
	1894.....	13,239	8,088,260	8,068	5,740,243	21,327	8,778,508
	1895.....	12,498	2,967,161	8,263	5,989,020	21,206	8,956,181
	1896.....	12,617	2,966,896	8,896	6,121,555	21,006	8,988,450
	1897.....	12,274	2,736,976	8,522	6,284,306	20,796	9,020,282
Norway. Vessels of 4 tons and up.	1890.....	6,668	1,443,317	562	161,061	7,285	1,611,398
	1893.....	6,739	1,498,503	767	251,490	7,506	1,744,993
	1894.....	6,702	1,452,276	810	238,635	7,512	1,690,911
	1895.....	6,453	1,335,275	859	263,842	7,312	1,599,117
	1896.....	6,355	1,288,913	915	321,052	7,270	1,604,965
	1897.....	6,230	1,214,759	962	351,799	7,192	1,566,558
Germany (includes Prussia). Vessels of 17½ tons and up.	1890.....	2,779	702,810	815	617,911	3,594	1,320,721
	1893.....	2,742	725,182	966	786,397	3,723	1,511,579
	1894.....	2,713	698,356	1,016	823,703	3,729	1,522,058
	1895.....	2,622	680,856	1,043	893,046	3,665	1,553,902
	1896.....	2,524	622,105	1,068	879,939	3,592	1,502,044
	1897.....	2,552	597,617	1,126	889,900	3,678	1,487,577
Prussia. Vessels of 17½ tons and up.	1890.....	1,848	204,449	368	146,610	2,216	351,059
	1893.....	1,721	162,582	411	166,189	2,132	328,771
	1894.....	1,672	146,382	414	166,667	2,086	312,439
	1895.....	1,617	128,402	419	164,479	2,036	292,881
	1896.....	1,558	106,795	428	156,265	1,986	265,060
	1897.....	1,604	95,612	451	159,831	2,055	255,443
France. Vessels of 3 tons and up.	1890.....	14,128	440,051	1,066	492,684	15,194	932,733
	1893.....	14,117	407,044	1,161	498,562	15,278	905,606
	1894.....	14,180	396,582	1,186	498,841	15,376	895,423
	1895.....	14,332	396,567	1,196	491,972	15,528	890,539
	1896.....	14,386	396,510	1,212	500,568	15,598	887,078
	1897.....	14,301	380,394	1,235	508,677	15,536	894,071
Italy. Vessels of 2 tons and up.	1890.....	6,442	642,225	279	182,249	6,721	824,474
	1893.....	6,306	609,321	316	201,443	6,624	811,264
	1894.....	6,241	588,268	327	208,193	6,568	796,461
	1895.....	6,231	571,605	338	207,580	6,559	779,135
	1896.....	6,166	555,569	345	220,508	6,511	776,077
	1897.....	6,002	527,554	351	237,727	6,353	765,281
Spain. Vessels of 50 tons and up.	1890.....	1,238	195,387	415	411,096	1,653	606,483
	1893.....	1,233	196,650	474	455,490	1,707	652,140
	1894.....	1,238	197,080	492	479,746	1,730	676,776
	1895.....	1,237	198,744	502	489,483	1,739	687,227
	1896.....	1,260	198,232	523	526,340	1,783	719,572
	1897.....	1,256	191,846	543	564,459	1,799	756,305
Sweden. Vessels of 10 tons and up.	1890.....	2,859	369,709	963	184,970	3,822	504,679
	1893.....	2,927	376,903	1,209	171,808	4,136	548,711
	1894.....	2,844	369,359	1,229	177,156	4,073	546,515
	1895.....	2,914	371,097	1,248	179,253	4,162	550,350
	1896.....	2,080	301,727	733	181,276	2,763	483,003
	1896*.....						

* The apparent decrease is stated to be due to the more correct registration in this year.

Countries.	Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Denmark. *	1890.....	3,066	185,368	311	108,824	3,407	299,217
	1893.....	3,287	199,799	361	119,038	3,648	318,837
	1894.....	3,301	201,702	374	129,309	3,675	330,911
	1895.....	3,302	192,904	389	141,995	3,691	334,899
	1896.....	3,168	185,102	422	144,961	3,590	330,063
Vessels of 4 tons and up.	1897.....	3,212	181,508	439	164,075	3,651	345,583
Greece.	1890.....	5,809	223,158	82	40,589	5,891	263,747
	1893.....	5,732	234,484	162	77,066	5,894	311,550
	1894.....	6,002	230,696	161	83,766	6,163	314,462
	1895.....	500	137,104	110	109,954	610	247,058
Holland.	1893.....	447	123,394	150	169,389	597	292,769
	1894.....	442	118,424	154	176,359	596	294,787
	1895.....	424	110,673	157	182,553	581	293,226
	1896.....	405	102,381	162	188,276	567	290,656
	1897.....	440	96,547	172	196,402	612	294,943
Finland.	1890.....			No returns.			
	1893.....	1,776	231,806	417	26,048	2,193	257,854
	1894.....	1,858	232,889	417	27,616	2,275	260,505
	1895.....	1,964	237,531	404	23,115	2,368	265,646
	1896.....	1,955	236,928	418	23,770	2,373	265,698
Vessels of all tonnages.	1897.....	1,921	236,721	447	35,788	2,368	272,509
Japan.	1890.....	843	54,252	564	88,816	1,407	143,068
	1893.....	779	46,031	642	102,301	1,421	148,332
	1894.....	749	44,967	680	110,205	1,429	155,172
	1895.....	722	43,511	745	169,414	1,467	212,925
	1896.....	702	41,471	827	213,221	1,529	254,692
Excludes junks.	1897 +	165	25,485	570	227,841	735	253,326
Austria-Hungary.	1890.....	253	117,754	99	98,229	352	210,983
	1893.....	214	94,332	107	102,315	321	196,647
	1894.....	196	83,953	123	125,173	321	209,126
	1895.....	170	71,792	124	128,288	294	200,080
	1896.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.	1897.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Belgium.	1890.....	9	4,271	42	65,951	51	70,222
	1893.....	6	1,039	47	69,366	53	70,395
	1894.....	6	1,039	50	74,499	56	75,538
	1895.....	5	917	50	73,271	55	79,188
	1896.....	5	917	54	86,286	59	87,213
Vessels of 50 tons and up.	1897.....	5	917	53	84,822	58	85,739
China.	1890.....	63	10,885	64	27,293	127	37,068
	1893.....	58	11,888	123	30,353	181	42,241
	1894.....	54	11,274	133	31,174	187	42,448
	1895.....	67	15,235	140	29,410	207	44,675
	1896.....	74	16,599	145	32,708	219	49,307
Vessels of foreign type only.	1897.....	88	20,179	166	37,975	254	58,154
Russia.	1890.....	2,135	323,339	522	205,648	2,657	528,987
	1897.....	2,307	336,250	567	240,957	2,774	577,207
Austria.	1890.....	162	72,320	89	84,232	251	156,702
	1893.....	142	59,675	91	87,187	233	146,862
	1894.....	123	50,502	93	95,522	224	146,024
	1895.....	114	44,493	93	94,160	207	138,653
	1896.....	103	40,305	99	105,793	202	146,098
Excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.	1897.....	90	35,163	110	119,967	200	155,130
Hungary.	1890.....	91	45,834	10	8,847	101	54,231
	1893.....	72	34,657	16	15,123	88	49,785
	1894.....	70	33,541	27	29,511	97	62,832
	1895.....	56	27,299	31	34,128	87	61,427
	1896.....	52	25,996	32	36,080	84	61,076
United States.	1897.....	45	22,407	32	36,173	77	57,580
	See Index, "Shipping."						

* Includes also ships of Iceland, Faroe Islands, and Danish West Indies.

† Registered vessels only.

TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED, WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, AND WITH CARGOES ONLY.

The following tables show the total tonnage (English measurement) of sailing and steam vessels national and foreign, engaged in the foreign trade, entered and cleared, *with cargoes and in ballast* and *with cargoes only*, at the ports of the respective countries, in thousands of tons:

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Country.	Year.	Entered			Cleared			Total		
		National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.
United Kingdom.	1890.....	29,778	10,063	39,841	27,193	10,263	37,456	53,973	20,331	74,304
	1893.....	29,919	10,223	40,142	27,229	10,232	37,461	54,148	20,436	74,584
	1894.....	29,088	10,785	39,873	29,649	11,070	40,719	53,882	21,855	75,737
	1895.....	29,175	10,826	40,001	29,516	11,021	40,537	53,991	21,847	75,838
	1896.....	30,290	12,188	42,477	31,182	11,806	42,988	61,472	23,961	85,433
	1897.....	32,191	12,732	44,923	32,235	13,040	45,275	64,427	25,772	90,199
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890.....	21,196	7,840	29,036	25,267	8,590	33,857	46,400	16,430	62,830
	1893.....	20,932	7,894	28,796	24,496	8,457	32,953	45,458	16,291	61,749
	1894.....	22,727	8,414	31,141	26,686	9,085	35,771	49,410	17,509	66,919
	1895.....	22,982	8,506	31,488	26,968	9,359	36,327	49,925	17,705	67,630
	1896.....	24,650	8,850	33,500	27,726	9,977	37,703	52,356	18,527	70,883
	1897.....	26,340	9,296	35,636	28,101	11,207	39,308	53,441	20,503	73,944

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

United States Exclusive of Lake Trade between United States and Canada.	1890.....	3,405	11,961	15,366	3,390	12,099	15,489	6,795	24,000	30,795
	1893.....	3,498	12,186	15,679	3,537	13,288	16,825	7,030	26,474	33,504
	1894.....	3,649	12,376	17,025	3,747	13,560	17,307	7,396	26,986	34,382
	1895.....	3,677	12,049	15,726	3,616	13,408	17,024	7,293	26,457	33,750
	1896.....	3,678	12,779	17,457	3,741	14,078	17,819	7,414	27,857	35,271
	1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890.....	2,863	9,606	12,529	2,747	11,534	14,281	5,610	21,200	26,810
	1893.....	2,987	10,835	13,822	2,849	12,459	15,308	5,836	23,294	29,130
	1894.....	3,099	10,552	13,651	3,001	12,899	15,900	6,100	23,391	29,491
	1895.....	3,102	10,207	13,309	2,884	12,574	15,458	5,936	22,781	28,717
	1896.....	3,097	10,777	13,874	3,004	13,141	16,145	6,091	23,918	30,009
	1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

France.	1890.....	4,482	9,802	14,284	4,773	9,911	14,684	9,255	19,713	23,968
	1893.....	4,082	9,702	13,784	4,280	9,878	14,158	8,582	19,040	23,622
	1894.....	4,024	10,042	14,066	4,296	10,236	14,532	8,590	20,278	23,868
	1895.....	4,114	9,695	13,809	4,417	9,713	14,130	8,581	19,578	23,909
	1896.....	4,323	10,574	14,897	4,311	10,519	15,830	9,134	20,593	23,027
	1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890.....	4,345	9,276	13,621	4,267	5,353	9,620	8,612	14,649	23,261
	1893.....	3,958	9,247	13,205	3,846	5,034	8,880	7,904	14,281	22,085
	1894.....	3,892	9,602	13,494	3,734	5,352	9,086	7,626	14,954	22,680
	1895.....	4,001	9,221	13,222	3,884	5,399	9,273	7,935	14,500	22,495
	1896.....	4,211	9,866	14,077	4,223	6,042	10,265	8,434	15,908	24,342
	1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Spain.	1890.....	5,296	6,807	12,103	5,178	6,631	11,809	10,474	13,438	23,912
	1893.....	5,673	6,424	12,097	5,764	6,162	11,926	11,487	12,586	24,073
	1894.....	6,095	6,633	12,728	6,438	6,725	13,163	12,583	13,358	25,941
	1895.....	6,195	6,807	13,002	6,042	6,878	12,920	12,237	13,685	25,922
	1896.....	6,423	7,723	14,146	6,277	7,590	13,867	12,710	15,313	28,023
	1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	With Cargoes Only.									
	1890.....	4,473	3,504	7,977	4,700	5,939	10,639	9,173	9,443	18,616
	1893.....	4,344	2,998	7,342	5,106	5,394	10,500	9,450	8,390	17,840
	1894.....	4,452	3,151	7,603	5,535	5,848	11,383	9,987	8,999	18,986
	1895.....	4,693	2,901	7,594	5,626	6,195	11,821	10,289	9,096	19,385
	1896.....	4,788	3,077	7,865	5,753	6,913	12,666	10,541	9,990	20,531

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Countries.	Year.	Entered			Cleared			Total		
		National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.
Germany. (Total).	1890.....	4,618	5,902	10,520	4,657	5,929	10,586	9,275	11,881	21,156
	1893.....	4,780	6,059	11,439	4,884	6,057	11,541	9,664	13,816	22,980
	1894.....	5,063	7,176	12,239	5,104	7,156	12,260	10,167	14,332	24,499
	1895.....	5,007	6,915	11,922	5,138	6,893	12,031	10,145	13,808	23,953
	1896.....	5,164	6,979	12,143	5,120	6,823	11,943	10,284	13,802	24,086
With Cargoes Only.										
Germany. (Total).	1890.....	4,407	5,550	9,957	3,531	3,535	7,066	7,968	9,085	17,023
	1893.....	4,690	6,318	10,948	3,800	3,562	6,362	8,430	9,890	18,310
	1894.....	4,870	6,906	11,776	3,968	3,785	7,753	8,888	10,661	19,529
	1895.....	4,810	6,668	11,478	3,961	3,495	7,476	8,791	10,163	18,954
	1896.....	4,956	6,619	11,575	3,944	3,563	7,507	8,900	10,182	19,082
With Cargoes and in Ballast.										
Prussia.	1890.....	1,136	2,467	3,603	1,169	2,434	4,603	2,305	4,901	7,206
	1893.....	1,070	2,665	3,735	1,069	2,700	3,769	2,169	5,365	7,534
	1894.....	1,209	2,899	4,078	1,200	2,830	4,030	2,409	5,699	8,108
	1895.....	1,039	2,798	3,825	1,094	2,718	3,812	2,183	5,504	7,637
	1896.....	1,103	2,935	3,938	1,073	2,677	3,750	2,176	5,512	7,688
With Cargoes Only.										
Prussia.	1890.....	1,048	2,300	3,348	735	1,316	2,051	1,773	3,616	5,399
	1893.....	1,011	2,512	3,523	784	1,357	2,141	1,795	3,869	5,644
	1894.....	1,138	2,707	3,869	800	1,410	2,210	1,932	4,117	6,059
	1895.....	968	2,634	3,617	707	1,279	1,988	1,690	3,919	5,603
	1896.....	1,048	2,631	3,679	697	1,363	2,060	1,745	3,994	5,739
With Cargoes and in Ballast.										
Austria.* Including Coasting Trade and Exclusive of Hungary.	1890.....	7,397	857	8,254	7,338	855	8,293	14,735	1,712	16,447
	1893.....	8,235	909	9,044	8,229	814	9,043	16,464	1,623	18,087
	1894.....	8,306	967	9,173	8,296	865	9,151	16,592	1,732	18,324
	1895.....	9,343	905	10,248	9,343	901	10,244	18,666	1,806	20,492
	1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With Cargoes Only.										
Austria.* Including Coasting Trade and Exclusive of Hungary.	1890.....	6,803	705	7,508	6,411	711	7,122	13,214	1,415	14,629
	1893.....	7,330	663	8,493	7,217	661	7,878	15,047	1,324	16,371
	1894.....	7,989	725	8,664	7,447	690	8,137	15,386	1,415	16,801
	1895.....	8,996	787	9,783	9,006	719	9,725	18,002	1,506	19,508
	1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With Cargoes and in Ballast.										
Italy.	1890.....	1,861	5,592	7,453	1,612	5,181	6,793	3,473	10,773	14,246
	1893.....	2,059	5,228	7,287	2,066	5,384	7,450	4,125	10,612	14,737
	1894.....	2,010	5,963	7,968	1,977	6,218	8,195	3,967	12,171	16,158
	1895.....	1,996	6,273	8,259	2,045	6,525	8,570	4,031	12,796	16,829
	1896.....	2,076	6,315	8,391	2,085	6,589	8,614	4,101	12,904	17,005
With Cargoes Only.										
Italy.	1890.....	1,627	5,182	6,809	1,235	2,956	4,191	2,862	8,188	11,000
	1893.....	1,686	4,461	6,147	1,556	2,696	4,252	3,242	7,157	10,399
	1894.....	1,649	4,785	6,384	1,413	2,956	4,369	3,062	7,691	10,753
	1895.....	1,788	5,934	7,722	1,628	3,770	5,398	3,414	9,704	13,118
	1896.....	1,864	5,906	7,770	1,652	4,138	5,790	3,516	10,044	13,560
With Cargoes and in Ballast.										
Russia in Europe. †	1890.....	503	5,561	6,064	455	5,554	6,009	958	11,115	12,073
	1893.....	541	5,967	6,408	543	5,802	6,345	1,084	11,669	12,753
	1894.....	691	9,152	9,843	674	9,115	9,789	1,365	18,267	19,632
	1895.....	700	8,877	9,577	690	8,925	9,615	1,390	17,802	19,192
	1896.....	808	8,638	9,446	783	8,638	9,416	1,591	17,271	18,962
With Cargoes Only.										
Russia in Europe. †	1890.....	408	2,140	2,548	426	4,964	5,410	834	7,124	7,968
	1893.....	456	2,234	2,690	500	4,965	5,465	956	7,219	8,175
	1894.....	536	2,926	3,462	617	8,177	8,794	1,153	1,153	12,256
	1895.....	530	2,962	3,512	655	7,985	7,640	1,185	10,967	11,152
	1896.....	649	3,217	3,866	718	7,541	8,259	1,367	10,758	12,125

* "National" includes Hungary.

† Including the Caucasian ports of the Black Sea from and after 1894.

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Countries.	Year.	Entered			Cleared			Total		
		National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.
Belgium.	1890.....	1,108	4,883	5,798	1,100	4,703	5,803	2,203	9,386	11,589
	1891.....	1,174	4,828	6,002	1,170	4,789	5,959	2,344	9,597	11,941
	1892.....	1,247	5,267	6,514	1,254	5,289	6,533	2,501	10,556	13,057
	1893.....	1,302	5,556	6,858	1,309	5,508	6,812	2,611	11,059	13,670
	1894.....	1,338	6,160	7,483	1,322	6,166	7,488	2,645	12,326	14,971
	<i>With Cargoes Only.</i>									
	1890.....	494	4,468	4,963	445	3,177	3,622	939	7,645	8,584
	1891.....	481	4,800	5,081	407	3,482	3,889	888	8,082	8,950
	1892.....	444	5,081	5,475	396	3,804	4,202	842	8,335	9,177
	1893.....	491	5,115	5,906	426	3,857	4,282	916	8,973	9,888
	1894.....	464	5,639	6,108	416	4,238	4,704	880	9,927	10,807

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Holland.	1890.....	1,564	3,888	5,457	1,559	3,832	5,391	3,123	7,715	10,838
	1891.....	1,832	4,424	6,256	1,881	4,313	6,144	3,663	8,787	12,400
	1892.....	1,891	5,022	6,913	1,908	4,935	6,838	3,794	9,957	13,751
	1893.....	1,814	4,969	6,773	1,853	4,906	6,759	3,667	9,865	13,533
	1894.....	2,027	5,863	7,890	2,033	5,688	7,021	4,060	11,551	14,911
	<i>With Cargoes Only.</i>									
	1890.....	1,537	3,730	5,257	1,363	1,626	3,008	2,919	5,346	8,265
	1891.....	1,811	4,192	6,008	1,632	2,038	3,670	3,443	6,390	9,678
	1892.....	1,857	4,820	6,677	1,672	2,134	3,806	3,529	6,954	10,433
	1893.....	1,791	4,739	6,530	1,635	2,135	3,770	3,426	6,874	10,300
	1894.....	2,002	5,595	7,597	1,751	2,437	4,188	3,753	8,068	11,785

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Uruguay.	1890.....	1	1,811	1,812	1	1,778	1,779	2	3,589	3,591
	1891.....	2	1,502	1,504	2	1,279	1,281	4	2,781	2,785
	1892.....	7	1,718	1,725	5	1,487	1,492	12	3,305	3,317
	1893.....	3	1,856	1,859	3	1,505	1,508	6	3,361	3,367
	1894.....	3	1,999	1,992	3	1,940	1,943	6	3,929	3,935
	<i>With Cargoes Only.</i>									
	1890.....	1	1,800	1,801	1	915	916	2	2,715	2,717
	1891.....	2	1,480	1,482	2	1,185	1,187	4	2,645	2,649
	1892.....	7	1,642	1,649	5	1,413	1,418	12	3,055	3,067
	1893.....	3	1,764	1,767	3	1,456	1,459	6	3,220	3,226
	1894.....	3	1,941	1,944	3	1,889	1,942	6	3,780	3,786

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Sweden.	1890.....	1,812	3,561	5,373	1,813	3,581	5,394	3,625	7,142	10,767
	1891.....	1,957	3,879	5,836	1,989	3,880	5,869	3,946	7,719	11,665
	1892.....	2,156	4,132	6,288	2,138	4,212	6,350	4,294	8,894	12,688
	1893.....	2,019	4,098	6,117	2,101	4,166	6,267	4,120	8,264	12,384
	1894.....	2,290	4,761	7,051	2,330	4,739	7,069	4,630	9,500	14,120
	<i>With Cargoes Only.</i>									
	1890.....	1,197	1,238	2,435	1,548	2,483	4,030	2,745	3,720	6,465
	1891.....	1,204	1,376	2,580	1,765	2,820	4,585	2,969	4,196	7,165
	1892.....	1,379	1,511	2,890	1,885	3,019	4,854	3,214	4,580	7,744
	1893.....	1,315	1,308	2,623	1,828	2,868	4,691	3,148	4,171	7,314
	1894.....	1,416	1,290	2,706	2,042	3,149	5,191	3,458	4,499	7,897

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Portugal.	1890.....	367	4,921	5,288	379	4,897	5,276	746	9,818	10,564
	1891.....	649	5,144	5,793	680	5,150	5,840	1,389	10,294	11,683
	1892.....	436	5,432	5,848	479	5,425	5,904	965	10,387	11,353
	1893.....	431	5,327	5,258	393	5,774	6,167	824	11,901	12,425
	1894.....	457	6,796	7,253	481	6,841	7,322	888	13,637	14,525
	<i>With Cargoes Only.</i>									
	1890.....	289	3,778	4,067	306	3,740	4,048	597	7,518	8,115
	1891.....	504	3,877	4,381	510	4,073	4,583	1,014	7,950	8,964
	1892.....	429	4,071	4,500	412	4,377	4,789	841	8,458	9,299
	1893.....	382	4,463	4,845	332	4,741	5,073	714	9,204	9,918
	1894.....	420	4,735	5,155	367	5,469	5,836	787	10,204	10,991

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Countries.	Year.	Entered			Cleared			Total		
		National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.	National.	Foreign.	Total.

Denmark.	1890.....	2,359	1,995	4,354	2,355	1,874	4,229	4,094	3,229	7,323
	1891.....	2,370	1,749	4,119	2,222	1,759	3,981	4,415	3,539	7,954
	1892.....	2,352	2,054	4,406	2,313	2,067	4,380	4,665	4,121	8,786
	1893.....	2,306	1,905	4,211	2,267	1,947	4,214	4,573	3,852	8,425
	1894.....	2,740	1,906	4,646	2,724	1,948	4,672	5,464	3,854	9,318

With Cargoes Only.*

Denmark.	1890.....	981	1,079	2,010	400	127	527	1,331	1,206	2,537
	1891.....	869	1,143	2,012	372	141	513	1,241	1,224	2,525
	1892.....	999	1,814	2,813	345	176	521	1,344	1,690	2,964
	1893.....	987	1,271	2,258	377	171	548	1,364	1,442	2,806
	1894.....	1,076	1,193	2,269	458	209	662	1,529	1,402	2,931

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

China.	1890.....	208	2,738	2,944	224	2,747	2,971	480	5,485	5,915
	1891.....	123	3,460	3,583	123	3,436	3,559	246	6,896	7,142
	1892.....	146	3,659	3,805	131	3,700	3,831	277	7,359	7,636
	1893.....	157	4,185	4,342	160	4,055	4,215	317	8,180	8,507
	1894.....	219	4,574	4,793	226	4,485	4,711	445	9,059	9,504

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Japan.	Only Vessels of Foreign Type.	1890.....	353	1,288	1,641	349	1,177	1,526	702	2,465	3,167
		1891.....	329	1,998	2,322	339	1,640	1,979	668	3,633	4,301
		1892.....	287	2,268	2,555	273	1,954	2,227	580	4,247	4,907
		1893.....	98	2,753	2,851	114	2,305	2,419	212	5,058	5,270
		1894.....	477	3,155	3,632	479	2,613	3,092	966	5,768	6,724

With Cargoes Only.

Japan.	1890.....	261	929	1,190	345	1,052	1,397	606	1,961	2,567
	1891.....	244	1,097	1,341	331	1,459	1,800	575	2,556	3,131
	1892.....	211	1,520	1,731	267	1,884	2,151	478	3,404	3,882
	1893.....	71	1,496	1,567	113	2,116	2,229	184	3,615	3,799
	1894.....	351	1,678	2,029	467	2,397	2,864	818	4,075	4,893

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Argentine Rep.	1890.....	1,331	4,510	5,841	1,383	4,123	5,506	3,214	8,683	11,847
	1891.....	2,344	4,082	6,426	2,408	4,080	6,488	4,747	8,082	12,639
	1892.....	2,694	3,994	6,688	2,885	4,093	6,978	5,579	8,067	13,646
	1893.....	2,506	3,741	6,247	2,493	4,522	7,015	4,999	8,263	13,262
	1894.....	2,938	4,178	7,116	3,051	5,042	8,093	5,989	9,220	15,209

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Norway.	1890.....	1,716	938	2,654	1,752	947	2,699	3,468	1,885	5,353
	1891.....	1,876	971	2,847	1,962	937	2,959	3,868	1,938	5,806
	1892.....	1,825	937	2,762	1,787	930	2,717	3,612	1,867	5,479
	1893.....	1,748	876	2,624	1,840	875	2,715	3,588	1,751	5,339
	1894.....	1,668	971	2,639	1,975	966	2,971	3,913	1,867	5,880

With Cargoes Only.

Norway.	1890.....	963	646	1,609	1,534	748	2,282	2,497	1,394	3,891
	1891.....	1,069	694	1,763	1,629	732	2,361	2,728	1,426	4,154
	1892.....	1,069	651	1,720	1,434	712	2,146	2,508	1,363	3,869
	1893.....	1,136	636	1,772	1,483	666	2,149	2,619	1,302	3,921
	1894.....	1,191	700	1,891	1,667	708	2,375	2,868	1,406	4,266

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Mexico.	1890.....	14	1,427	1,441	14	1,293	1,307	28	2,720	2,748
	1891.....	7	1,603	1,610	4	1,579	1,583	11	3,182	3,193
	1892.....	2	1,313	1,315	2	1,295	1,297	4	2,608	2,612

With Cargoes and in Ballast.

Chili.	1890.....	410	2,461	2,871	440	2,428	2,868	850	4,889	5,739
	1891.....	474	2,258	2,732	296	2,773	3,069	740	5,031	5,771
	1892.....	172	3,144	3,316	443	3,519	3,962	615	6,663	7,278

* Tonnage of cargoes only.

Railroads.

ALGERIA.—In 1897, there were 2,156 miles open for traffic.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.—In 1896, there were open 1,078 miles, of which 961 miles belonged to the State.

ANGOLA.—In 1896, 200 miles were open.

ANHALT.—There are 200 miles.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The official returns for the railways of the Republic for the year ending December 31, 1895, are shown as follows:

	Length in Kilo- metres.	Capital.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Cargo Carried.	Gross Receipts.	Net Profits.
State railways.....	1,033	\$42,426,297	161,448	359,361	\$589,941	\$64,153
Private railways guaranteed by the State.....	3,920	124,016,493	81,116,994	1,512,237	4,630,826	1,635,040
Private railways not guaranteed....	6,272	248,390,229	12,572,785	5,592,544	17,842,099	9,908,279
Provincial railways.....	2,906	81,152,012	1,008,080	2,149,599	3,454,602	1,148,579
Grand total.....	14,222	\$498,076,081	\$14,554,257	9,614,041	\$26,457,468	\$12,651,061

In 1896, there were 14,489 kilometres, or 8,983 miles.

AUSTRIA.—The following are railway statistics of Austria: In 1896, State lines, 4,533 miles; companies' lines worked by the State, 983 miles; companies' lines worked by companies, 4,774 miles. Total, 10,290 miles.

The capital expenditure or total cost of construction in 1896 was 2,661,712,000 florins.

The traffic statistics in 1896 were as follows: Passengers, 105,200,000; goods carried, 100,000,305 tons; receipts, 263,954,900 florins; working expenses, 153,896,000 florins.

N. B.—For other and earlier statistics, see "Commercial Year Book," Vol. III; also previous issues.

BADEN.—In 1895, there were 1,024 miles, of which 871 belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles in neighboring territories. Income, 54,013,076 marks; expenditure, 54,470,257 marks. Capital invested by the State is 475,000,000 marks.

BARBADOS.—24 miles.

BAVARIA.—In 1897, 3,906 miles, of which 3,335 miles belonged to the State.

BELGIUM.—In 1896, total number passengers carried by State railroads was 82,676,592; by the companies, 24,155,216. Gross receipts for the State, 160,434,763 francs, of which 53,060,194 francs were for passengers; and for the companies, 43,182,863 francs, of which 13,184,718 francs were for passengers. Expenses for the State, 90,757,305 francs; for the companies, 20,429,910 francs. The first cost of the State railroads from their origin, in 1864, to the end of 1895 amounted to 1,413,057,543 francs; net receipts from 1835, 1,506,187,060 francs, and financial charges, 1,437,038,840 francs.

BOLIVIA.—500 miles now built.

BRAZIL.—In 1896, 8,086 miles open for traffic, 5,408 under construction, 4,670 under survey, and 8,440 miles to be surveyed. Of the lines open, 1,832 were Union lines, 2,256 miles were subventioned lines, 965 miles were non-subventioned lines, and 3,000 miles conceded to or administered by States. Most of the railroads have been constructed with the guarantee of interest (mostly 6 and 7 per cent.) on the capital by the Government. The total cost of the Union lines to the end of 1894 has been 237,674,967 milreis, and the deficit paid from the national Treasury 11,118,481 milreis.

BRUNSWICK.—In 1897, 302 miles.

BULGARIA (including Eastern Rumelia).—In 1897, 600 miles; in Bulgaria proper, 343 miles.

CANADA.—For 1895, 1896, and 1897, years ending June 30, the following statistics are shown:

Year.	Miles.	Passengers. Number.	Freight. Tons.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Capital Paid Up.
1895.....	16,091	13,967,590	21,524,421	\$46,785,487	\$32,749,689	\$14,035,818	\$94,640,559
1896.....	16,270	14,810,400	24,266,800	50,545,569	35,042,655	15,502,914	899,820,000
1897.....	16,550	16,171,338	25,300,331	52,353,277	35,168,666	.....	921,858,232

In 1897, of the capital paid up, \$149,937,336 represented Federal Government aid, and 46,782,000 aid from Provincial Governments and municipalities.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In December, 1896, 2,233 miles of Government railroad, with 96½ miles under construction; private railroads, 254½ miles; capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1896, £2,119,341; gross earnings in 1896, £4,078,561; expenses, £1,921,809; number of passengers carried in 1896, 7,978,652; tonnage of goods, 1,378,345 (of 2,000 lbs.).

Ceylon.—297 miles open for traffic in 1895, and 215 miles surveyed and projected.

CHILI.—In 1896, 2,504 miles open, of which 1,075 miles belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1893 was 64,459,179 pesos, or, including lines (600 miles) ultimately falling to the State, 77,540,011 pesos.

CHINA.—In 1896, 370 miles.

COCHIN CHINA.—51 miles.

COLOMBIA.—In 1897, 400 miles open, 270 miles unfinished, and 85 miles contracted for.

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.—164 miles open, 86 miles in course of construction.

COSTA RICA.—131 miles.

CUBA.—1,000 miles.

DENMARK.—In 1896, 1,434 miles open, of which 1,067 miles belong to the State. Total cost to State to March 31, 1897, 206,942,062 kroner.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).—In 1896, 120 miles open.

ECUADOR.—58 miles.

EGYPT.—In 1897, 1,143 miles belonging to the State, and 72 miles companies; total, 1,215 miles. 300 miles under construction, and Government grants for 230 miles.

ENGLAND.—See United Kingdom.

FINLAND.—In 1897, 1,505 miles, all of which, excepting 20 miles, belonged to the State. Traffic in 1896, 3,022,209 passengers, and 1,218,841 tons of goods. Total cost to State to end of 1896, 192,548,106 marks; total revenue of same, 15,457,000 marks, and total expenditure, 10,120,000 marks.

FRANCE.—Some general statistics are shown as follows:

Year.	Length Miles.	Construction Cost. £1,000.	Receipts. £1,000.	Expenses. £1,000.	Passengers. 1,000's.	Goods Carried. 1,000 Tons.
1890.....	20,066	568,080	46,731	24,235	241,119	92,506
1894.....	22,339	615,480	49,389	27,491	336,514	99,106
1895.....	22,505	620,480	50,542	27,368	348,852	100,834
1896.....	22,649	628,480	51,906	27,464	363,009	104,046

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—10 miles.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Some general statistics are shown as follows:

Years.	Total Length in English Miles.	Total Capital in 1,000 Marks.	Expenditure (1,000 Marks).	Receipts (1,000 Marks).	Percentage on Capital of Surplus.
1890-90.....	25,958	10,304,442	703,916	1,271,088	5.50
1894-96.....	27,392	11,280,120	864,775	1,416,951	4.90
1896-96.....	28,071	11,481,738	856,722	1,504,375	5.64

Of 28,862 miles owned by the State, 2,817 miles were owned by private companies. In 1896-96, 248,055,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried, paying 964,108,000 marks. Number of passengers, 562,333,000, yielding 405,973,000 marks. Narrow-gauge lines not included in these figures, but are in the tabular matter.

GREECE.—In 1897, 591 miles open, and 300 under construction.

GUATEMALA.—150 miles open and 210 under construction.

GUIANA (BRITISH).—88¾ miles.

HAMBURG.—In 1896, 23 miles.

HESSE.—612 miles—all except 24 miles the property of the States of Hesse, Prussia, and Baden.

HONDURAS.—60 miles.

HUNGARY.—The following are railroad statistics of Hungary:

In 1895, State lines, 4,766 miles; companies' lines, worked by the State, 2,118 miles; companies' lines worked by companies, 1,491 miles; total, 8,375 miles.

For 1896, the statistics for all railroads, State's and companies', were as follows:

The capital expenditure or total cost of construction was 1,141,900,000 florins; passengers carried, 67,452,000; goods carried, 34,991,000 tons; total receipts, 128,404,000 florins; total expenses, 73,240,000 florins.

INDIA.—In 1897-98, 21,156 miles open, against 20,390 previous year, ownership distributed as follows: State lines worked by companies, 10,422 miles, against 10,238 in 1897; State lines worked by the State, 5,161 miles, against 5,095 in 1897; guaranteed companies, 2,588 miles, against the same in 1897; assisted companies, 894 miles, against 428 in 1897; native State lines, 2,018 miles, against 1,967 in 1897; foreign lines, 73 miles, against 59 in 1897.

Total expenditures to end of 1896, including lines under construction and survey, Rx. 273,072,818, distributed as follows: State railways, Rx. 165,177,347; State lines leased to companies, Rx. 34,721,121; guaranteed railways, Rx. 50,333,837; assisted companies, Rx. 8,749,590; native States, Rx. 11,584,262; foreign lines, Rx. 1,700,800; surveys, Rx. 497,351; collieries, Rx. 308,410.

Up to the end of 1896 the total amount of capital raised by the various guaranteed railway companies was £45,827,345, and for State lines leased to companies, £27,844,363.

Gross earnings on all railroads in 1896, Rx. 25,366,043, against Rx. 26,236,906 in 1895. In 1896, number of passengers carried, 160,817,267; coaching earnings, Rx. 9,202,289; and passenger mileage, 6,427,608,140.

Tonnage of goods, material and live-stock in 1896, 32,471,335, earning Rx. 15,415,151, against 33,623,030 tons, earning Rx. 16,369,360 in 1895.

Working expenses in 1896, Rx. 12,197,688 (48 per cent. of gross earnings), against Rx. 12,119,896 (46 per cent. of gross earnings) in 1895.

Net earnings realized were Rx. 13,168,355, against Rx. 14,117,020 in 1895, giving return on investment of 5.20 per cent., against 5.78 in 1895.

IRELAND.—See United Kingdom.

ITALY.—In 1892, 8,317 miles, of which 5,321 miles were State railroad, 96 miles jointly State and companies', and 2,900 miles of companies'.

In 1891, total receipts, 257,072,507 lire, of which 100,065,443 lire were passenger; expenses, 178,459,705 lire; passengers carried, 49,440,628.

JAMAICA.—185 miles; receipts (1896), £96,124; expenses, £67,482; passengers carried, 306,936.

JAPAN.—Statistics for 1896-97 are as follows:

	State Railroads.	Private Companies.
Length in miles.....	633	1,873
Gross income, yen.....	8,273,652	13,552,177
Expenditure, yen.....	3,815,663	5,565,453
Goods carried, tons.....	1,276,658	4,919,909
Passengers, number.....	22,681,161	41,948,596

LIPPE.—51 miles.

LÜBECK.—In 1896, 29 miles.

LUXEMBURG.—270 miles.

MALTA.—7½ miles.

MAURITIUS.—In 1896, 105 miles; revenue, 1,788,399 rupees; expenditure, 1,205,645 rupees.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—In 1897, 674 miles.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.—59 miles.

MEXICO.—In 1897, 7,380 miles. In 1892, 21,700,000 passengers carried, 3,100,000 tons goods, gross proceeds being \$33,600,000.

NATAL.—402 miles open, all Government lines. Total cost of construction to end of 1896, £6,117,211; revenue for 1896, £1,136,213; expenditure, £421,989.

NETHERLANDS.—In 1896, State owned 886 miles, private companies 801 miles.

	Revenue (Guilders).	Expenditure (Guilders).	Goods Carried (Kilogrammes).	Passengers Carried.
State Railway Company.....	20,665,000	17,752,000	6,445,000,000	11,102,000
Private railway companies	15,679,000	11,771,000	3,293,000,000	12,680,000

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.—In 1895, 1,298 miles; revenue, 13,477,795 guilders.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.—In 1896, 566 miles, of which 482 miles are Government line, 300 miles under construction.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In 1897, Government railway statistics were as follows: Lines open, 2,639 miles. Total expended on construction and equipment, £37,869,205; gross earnings for 1896-97, £3,014,742; working expenses, £1,601,218. There were, at end of 1896, 84 miles of private railways, with capital expenditure £558,187.

NEW ZEALAND.—In 1897, Government lines open 2,185 miles; total expenditure amounting to £16,594,980; revenue, £1,266,153; expenditure, £739,054; tonnage of goods carried, 2,461,127, and passengers numbered 4,459,387. Private lines, 168 miles; capital cost, about £3,000,344; revenue, £112,680; expenditure, £20,179.

NICARAGUA.—91 miles, costing 2,700,000 dollars.

NORWAY.—In 1896, State railways, 1,020 miles; private, 69. Total receipts, 1895-96, State, 8,752,125 kroner; companies, 1,890,730 kroner. Total expenses, State, 6,841,076 kroner; companies, 1,058,177 kroner. Goods carried, State, 1,299,144 tons; companies, 588,546 tons. Passengers, State, 6,821,478; companies, 671,830.

OLDENBURG.—In 1897, 930 miles, all State.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—330 miles.

PARAGUAY.—156 miles. In 1894, gross receipts, 754,680 paper pesos.

PERAK.—81 miles open and 14 under construction.

PERSLA.—6 miles.

PERU.—In 1895, 924 miles, 800 of which belonged to the State.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—70 miles.

PORTO RICO.—137 miles, and 170 under construction.

PORTUGAL.—In 1896, 1,839 miles, of which 890 belonged to the State. All roads receive subventions from the State. Passengers carried, 7,571,968; goods carried, 1,810,788 tons; total receipts, 6,214,891 milreis; to expense, 3,631,537 milreis.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.—Delagoa Bay Railroad, 57 miles in the colony, and is continued 290 miles to Pretoria.

PRUSSIA.—In 1897, 18,500 miles, of which 17,470 miles are owned or administered by the State and 1,080 miles by private companies. There are besides 105 miles narrow-gauge State railroad and 156 miles private.

QUEENSLAND.—In 1896, 2,420 miles, all under the Government. Total cost of construction, £17,943,678. Revenue in 1896, £1,094,558, and expenditure £609,693.

ROUMANIA.—In 1897, 1,331 miles, all State.

RUSSIA.—On September 1, 1897, open for traffic, 26,311 miles. Under the Ministry of Ways and Communication, 23,783 miles (15,711 worked by State, and 8,072 by private companies); under the Ministry of War (Transcaspian), 940 miles; in Finland, 1,318 miles. In building, 7,757 miles; by the State, 1,318 miles; by Siberian Railway administration, 3,951; by private companies, 3,507; in Finland, 86 miles.

The following are the principal items of operating the railroads of Russia, exclusive of the Transcaspian railroads and those of Finland:

Year.	English Miles.	Gross Receipts. Paper Roubles.	Working Expenses. Paper Roubles.	Net Receipts. Paper Roubles.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried. Tons.
1890.....	18,059	284,590,628	171,774,238	112,756,366	48,506,000	67,381,000
1894.....	22,936	370,129,950	215,012,634	155,117,330	48,090,000	42,060,000
1895.....	23,230	398,628,551	263,786,644	165,899,987	49,342,000	50,115,000
1896.....	25,756	405,949,300	.....	.....	.....	.....

The relation of the railroads to the State is shown by the following statement of the revenue and expenditure of the State Treasury in connection with both State and private railroads, in paper roubles:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Balance Improve- ment Expenses Deducted.
1894.....	155,455,498	183,115,228	-27,659,736	-16,111,096
1895.....	217,701,690	243,811,956	-26,110,266	-11,837,014
1896.....	312,374,372	278,283,393	+34,091,079	+25,258,461

The building capital of the whole net belonging to the State was reckoned at 1,346,677,738 roubles in gold and 734,908,805 in paper (=2,744,923,577 paper roubles).

Gross receipts of State railways for 1896, 273,969,519 roubles; expenditure, 157,366,008 roubles.

Building capital of private companies reckoned at 485,012,071 roubles in gold and 477,627,778 paper roubles (=1,053,142,835 paper roubles).

Gross receipts in 1896, 140,224,306 roubles; expenditures, 81,851,331 roubles.

Total debt of private companies to the State in 1897, 619,170,304 roubles.

* Exclusive of transfers from one line to another.

The Trans-Siberian Railway.—The chief road in process of construction is the Trans-Siberian, 4,960 miles in length, which is expected to be completed in 1905, at an estimated cost of 150,000,000 roubles. On December 11, 1896, the first section, from Tchelyabinsk to Omsk, 493 miles, was ready, with the exception of the iron bridge across the Irtysh; the second section, Omsk to the Ob river, 388 miles, was ready in October, 1896, and building was begun on the next three sections; Ob to Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei, 477 miles (rails already laid on December 17, 1896, and traffic opened from the Ob to Bolotnaya, 70 miles); Krasnoyarsk to Irkutsk, 672 miles, and Station Mysovaya, on Lake Baikal, to Syretensk, at the head of navigation on the Amur, 701 miles. At the Pacific end of the railway, the section from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk, 475 miles, was completed in 1897. The branch, Tchelyabinsk to Ekaterinburg, 150 miles, which will connect the main trunk with the Middle Urals line, Perm-Ekaterinburg-Iyumen, was opened in 1896. A new great railway, from Perm to Vyatka and thence to Kotlas, on the Northern Dvina, at its junction with the Vychezda, in order to make Arkhangelsk the chief port of West Siberia, has been projected. It will have a length of 619 miles, and its cost is estimated at 35,000,000 roubles. A sum of 129,112,196 roubles has been subscribed for new railways in the budget estimate of 1897, out of which 64,414,762 for the Siberian Railway and works connected with it, and 10,656,047 for local feeding branches.

The progress of the Siberian Railway, as reported in December, 1897, is shown as follows: The construction of the first section of the Central Siberian line (including the branch to the town of Tomsk) is completed, and it is now possible to begin regular traffic. The work on the second section of the Central Siberian line, on the Irkutsk-Baikal, on the North Oourousskiy, and Perm-Kotlas sections is shown as follows: 2,105.78 acres of forest have been cut down and trunks uprooted, 29,688,926 cubic yards of earthwork have been laid, 1,224,732 square yards of railway embankment have been made, and 156,891 cubic yards of masonry have been completed. The laying of stone and cast-iron piping has been effected on the whole length of the Central Siberian Railway, and about 24,500 feet of piping have been laid on the remaining sections. The construction of large and small bridges, with wooden and metal arches, is complete to the four hundred and seventeenth mile of the second section of the Central Siberian line, as also on the North Oourousskiy Railway; and besides this, 241 bridges have been constructed on the section beyond the Baikal mountain range; 678.24 miles of the main and station lines have been laid, of which 565.53 miles have been ballasted; 1,002 line and station buildings have been erected on these railways. The water supply is opened and 47 stations are being partially supplied. Of sleepers, 1,163,600 are prepared, and 81,163 tons of rails and fastenings. There have been completed 32 locomotives and 756 freight cars and platforms. The sections of the North Oourousskiy, still in the course of construction, will soon be finished.

On the 1st of September of the past year, the first through train from Vladivostok arrived at Khabarovsk. For the construction of a railway ferry across the Baikal Lake, parts of the frame and machinery of a ferry ice-cutter and the machinery for a floating dock have been conveyed to the town of Krasnoyarsk and to the village of Listvinnichnola, where storehouses and workshops are erected. The general result of the work from 1895 to 1897 is shown as follows: Earthwork, 95,741,468 cubic yards; rails laid, 1,696.61 miles; ballasted, 3,022.81 miles.

The cost of the Siberian Railway up to 1896 has been about \$194,000,000.

SALVADOR.—72 miles.

SANTO DOMINGO.—116 miles open.

SAXE-ALTENBURG.—107 miles.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—110 miles.

SAXE-MEININGEN.—163 miles.

SAXE-WEIMAR.—In 1895, 196 miles.

SAXONY.—In 1896, 1,760 miles State lines, 170 miles being in neighboring territories. In addition there are 26 miles of private companies, but worked by the State.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.—15 miles State lines.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.—In 1896, 43 miles.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.—49 miles.

SCOTLAND.—See United Kingdom.

SELANGOR.—71 miles.

SENEGAL.—In 1892, 246 miles.

SERBIA.—In 1896, 230 miles. Cost of construction to 1894, 98,955,980 dinars.

SIAM.—In 1896, 58 miles open, 165 miles under construction, 136 miles under survey, etc.

SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC.—In 1897, 716 miles open, 270 under construction, 252 projected.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In 1896, 1,868 miles Government lines, paying 5 per cent. profit thereto.

SPAIN.—In 1896, 7,627 miles private lines, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. In 1894, there were carried 34,046,201 passengers. The traffic receipts amounted to 199,764,876 pesetas, and working expenses, 92,190,390 pesetas.

SUDAN (French).—94 miles.

SUNGEE UJONG.—23 miles open, and 14 miles under construction.

SWEDEN.—In 1896, 6,145 miles, of which 2,283 belonged to the State. Receipts (1895), 60,443,108 kroner; expenses, 35,992,189 kroner. Total cost of construction for State lines to end of 1895, 296,710,078 kroner; private lines, 323,404,130 kroner. State lines passengers in 1896 numbered 5,589,625; private lines, 12,720,281; weight of goods on State lines, 3,991,040 tons; private lines, 10,527,080 tons.

SWITZERLAND.—In 1897, 2,351 miles. Cost of construction, rolling stock, etc., to end of 1895, was 1,184,493,147 francs. Receipts in 1895, 111,544,765 francs; expenses, 66,193,333 francs. In 1896, tons of goods carried, 11,896,893, and 43,015,121 passengers. The State is to acquire all the railroads.

TASMANIA.—In 1896, 475 miles open.

TONGKING.—64 miles.

TRINIDAD.—54½ miles open, 30 miles soon to be opened.

TUNIS.—883 miles, of which 866 belong to the State.

TURKEY.—In 1897, 2,542 miles open. Amount of guarantee paid by the State to companies was \$7650,000.

UNITED KINGDOM.—In 1897, 21,277 miles, of which 14,706 belonged to England and Wales, 3,391 to Scotland, and 3,178 to Ireland.

Of the total capital at end of 1896, the English railroads had £242,823,674, Scottish £146,932,969, and

Irish £39,715,872. Receipts, England and Wales, £76,584,956; Scotland, £10,055,662; Ireland, £3,478,504. Working expenditure, or all railroads, £50,192,424.

	1878.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Length of lines open, miles.....	17,333	21,174	21,277	21,433
Total capital paid up (shares and loans).....	£696,545,154	£1,001,110,221	£1,029,475,335	£1,089,765,000
Passenger receipts.....	26,889,614	37,361,162	39,120,865	40,518,100
Goods traffic receipts.....	33,564,761	44,034,885	46,175,335	47,857,200
Total receipts, including miscellaneous.....	62,362,674	85,622,702	90,119,122	93,737,100
Number of passengers (exclusive of season ticket-holders).....	565,024,455	929,770,909	980,339,433	.....

UNITED STATES.—See Index.

URUGUAY.—In 1896, 1,026 miles open, and 190 miles under construction.

VENEZUELA.—In 1896, 406 miles open, 1,000 miles under consideration.

VICTORIA.—In 1896, 3,122 miles, all belonging to the State. Total cost of lines to 1895, £38,102,855. Gross receipts in 1896, £2,401,392; expenditure, £1,546,475; number of passengers carried in 1896, 40,993,798, and weight of goods and live stock, 1,163,722 tons; train mileage, 8,989,391 miles.

WALDECK.—6 miles.

WALES.—See United Kingdom.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—There were 1,361 miles open in 1897, including 391 miles of private lines, 276 miles under construction, and 230 under survey.

WÜRTTEMBERG.—In 1896, 993 miles, of which 966 belonged to the State, 22 miles to private persons, and 15 miles to neighboring States.

Import Duties in Foreign Countries.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF IMPORT DUTIES COLLECTED IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

(In Thousands of Dollars.)

	1885.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Russian Empire.....	\$49,859	\$63,855	\$63,889	\$75,027	\$88,400	\$87,786	\$97,117
Finland.....	2,459	3,857	3,141	2,980	3,608	3,988	4,666
Norway.....	4,840	5,834	5,245	5,201	5,444	5,561	7,248
Sweden.....	8,732	11,347	9,900	9,842	10,246	10,486	11,224
Denmark.....	6,224	6,365	6,190	6,516	6,477	6,959	7,285
German Empire*.....	56,321	92,432	98,968	92,023	88,736	94,393	101,150
Holland.....	2,026	2,313	2,337	2,367	2,425	2,746	3,423
Belgium.....	5,532	6,189	6,355	6,667	6,784	7,446	8,062
France.....	71,803	70,415	83,915	88,147	90,840	77,865	82,580
Switzerland.....	4,052	6,004	6,935	7,388	7,938	8,347	8,926
Portugal.....	13,397	16,183	11,459	15,214	14,829	17,595	16,791
Italy.....	42,734	45,758	43,250	44,220	40,119	45,398	45,963
Spain.....	16,767	19,007	20,064	24,968	25,431	.....	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	16,183	16,694	19,188	19,889	21,233	21,696	21,014
Greece.....	3,048	4,753	5,211	4,344	5,445	4,890	.....
Bulgaria.....	833	1,602	1,388	1,769	1,894	1,758	.....
Servia.....	.....	.....	467	721	799	575	638
Roumania.....	2,566	4,388	5,732	6,701	6,589	5,493	.....
Egypt.....	3,794	6,082	6,578	7,208	8,118	7,987	8,742
United States†.....	180,750	229,844	176,664	201,046	131,446	151,632	159,302
Venezuela.....	3,471	6,535	6,500	5,177	7,276	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	5,055	5,255	3,584	3,029	4,066	5,810
Chili.....	9,321	12,584	16,568	.....	17,405	22,597	24,778
Brazil.....	35,965	55,065	49,810	112,806	115,287	133,151	.....
Uruguay.....	6,477	9,832	7,558	7,870	8,965	9,141	8,894
Argentina.....	16,719	18,330	23,644	27,136	22,514	24,043	26,147
China.....	6,535	8,245	7,129	5,946	5,094	4,811	6,224
Japan.....	1,164	2,411	1,924	1,928	1,792	2,177	2,591
United Kingdom.....	97,509	97,682	98,160	97,127	99,319	102,197	105,124

* (Zollgebiet) years ended March 31.

† Years ending June 30.

Foreign Post-Office Statistics.

	Year.	No. of Post- Offices.	Thousands of Letters.	Post- Cards.	News- papers, etc.	Par- cels.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
Algeria.....	1896	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	*\$880,564	*\$1,004,506
Argentine Republic....	1896	*1,480	.....	177,183	.....	.....	20,017,357	26,218,085
Austria.....	1896	+5,628	740,904	.....	192,400	.....	*16,749,480	16,697,120
Bahamas.....	1896	.....	174	8	118	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	1896	864	131,164	45,376	192,788	.....	4,181,098	2,245,581
Bolivia.....	1897	156	.....	23,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	1893	2,826	33,441	.....	37,674	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	1895	181	.....	18,385	.....	.....	*\$44,078	*\$55,558
Canada.....	1897	9,191	123,890	26,140	97,235	370	4,311,243	4,897,783
Cape of Good Hope....	1896	1,099	17,579	566	9,982	413	1,235,500	1,348,465
Ceylon.....	1895	*364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	1895	617	.....	61,443	.....	.....	623,640	665,124
Cochin China.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	1893	.....	714	.....	822	.....	.....	.....
Congo, French.....	1894	31	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo Ind. State.....	1896	154	.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	1897	81	.....	*3,010	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyprus.....	1896	.....	.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1896	817	74,607	.....	63,038	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	1895	300	8,562	.....	5,525	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	1893	.....	2,629	.....	6,347	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	1896	750	15,310	.....	8,900	.....	.....	.....
Falkland Islands.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12,000 lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Fiji.....	1896	.....	392	.....	355	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	1895	694	10,288	.....	9,830	1,776	434,218	395,822
France (and Algeria)...	1896	8,863	950,272	55,531	1,087,950	.....	44,976,414	*34,812,774
French India.....	1895	5	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	1896	33,219	1,395,406	509,534	1,795,113	41,263	*\$4,948,018	*\$7,033,007
Greece.....	1895	315	9,070	.....	8,004	.....	326,478	321,116
Guatemala.....	1896	212	.....	9,413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea, British.....	1896	*70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	1895	73	.....	3,979	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras.....	1896	237	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	1895	4,482	152,880	.....	120,364	.....	*6,708,400	4,861,200
India.....	1896	\$25,515	374,223	.....	28,929	20,773	5,138,881	4,929,946
Italy.....	1895	7,182	256,070	.....	223,650	.....	10,140,136	.....
Jamaica.....	1897	.....	4,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	1897	15,299	403,819	.....	99,541	2,737	*4,170,521	*2,716,912
Luxemburg.....	1896	84	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Malta.....	1896	.....	2,246	103	2,302	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius.....	1896	.....	.....	2,317	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1897	1,625	20,886	.....	.....	.....	548,627	609,136
Montenegro.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1896	.....	87,025	42,893	123,096	4,638	3,886,482	2,642,814
New Guinea.....	1896	.....	13	.....	3	0.5	.....	.....
New South Wales.....	1896	1,508	69,691	1,013	61,162	506	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	1896	.....	29,788	1,886	26,050	.....	*1,990,585	*1,768,496
Norway.....	1896	.....	39,345	3,483	44,175	773	.....	.....
Paraguay.....	1896	95	.....	778	.....	.....	123,515	123,515
Peru.....	1896	306	.....	7,176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1894	4,008	27,011	5,764	22,639	.....	.....	.....
Queensland.....	1896	1,092	17,591	.....	16,652	173	808,690	.....
Roumania.....	1896	3,270	12,210	8,287	25,011	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	1895	7,887	318,220	.....	223,068	.....	*11,651,219	*8,737,172
St. Helena.....	1896	.....	20	0.5	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Salvador.....	1893	73	.....	2,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samos.....	1896	.....	79	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo.....	1895	.....	.....	978	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servia.....	1896	117	10,174	.....	.....	.....	200,000	205,925
Siam.....	1896	165	.....	845	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia.....	1896	578	18,765	.....	9,552	1,895	.....	.....
Spain.....	1895	2,934	104,059	.....	68,945	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements.....	1896	.....	.....	5,929	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1895	2,551	.....	199,077	.....	.....	2,137,067	1,927,270
Switzerland.....	1896	1,498	10,368	23,535	128,314	4,952	5,544,308	5,034,794
Tasmania.....	1896	653	7,320	231	4,832	2,344	277,510	.....
Tongking.....	1895	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunis.....	1895	236	10,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,165,560
Turkey.....	1893	1,649	10,831	.....	3,377	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	1897	20,745	1,893,000	336,500	848,500	63,700	59,383,380	8,253,112
United States.....	1897	71,022	.....	11,586,182	.....	.....	82,665,463	94,077,242
Uruguay.....	1896	636	9,181	43	26,173	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	1895	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Telegraph statistics included.
‡ 1896.

+ 1895.
‡ Letter-boxes included.

Foreign Telegraph Statistics.

Countries.	Year.	No. of Offices.	—Miles of— Line.	Wire.	Thousands of Messages.	—Thousands— Reve- nue. *4,408	Expen- diture. *5,323	Money Denomi- nation.
Algeria.....	1895	423	5,025	10,671	1,575	.....	.....	Francs
Angola.....	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina Republic.....	1896	1,237	25,845	59,080	4,954	+80,070	+27,189	Pesos
Austria.....	1896	4,785	30,495	89,100	13,214	*44,374	*41,743	Florins
Bavaria.....	1896	.....	8,961	28,961	2,659	*27,187	*24,498	Marks
Belgium.....	1896	1,002	3,955	39,000	8,668	6,581	5,872	Francs
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	1896	68	2,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	1896	118	2,002	3,311	547	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	1896	289	10,143	21,936	1,284	+3,000	+9,845	Milreis
Bulgaria.....	1895	168	3,164	6,500	1,233	*2,720	*2,990	Levs
Canada.....	1896	2,556	31,735	68,823	8,946	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	1896	385	6,405	.....	2,230	\$ 128	104	Pounds
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	1,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	1895	205	6,965	8,330	1,160	.....	.....	.....
Cochin China.....	1896	88	1,905	3,077	322	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	1894	319	6,835	.....	387	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	1897	43	878	.....	332	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	1894	153	2,310	.....	358	.....	.....	.....
Cyprus.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	1896	172	3,549	9,375	1,942	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	1895	106	5,185	.....	614	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	1896	60	1,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	1896	.....	2,369	8,450	2,392	.....	.....	.....
France.....	1894	11,553	59,267	197,307	+44,794	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	1896	.....	84,370	320,825	39,392	*399,792	*308,134	Marks
Greece.....	1895	230	5,065	6,000	1,449	2,107	.....	Drachma
Guatemala.....	1896	155	2,980	.....	756	.....	.....	.....
Guiana (British).....	.....	42	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras.....	1896	150	2,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	1895	2,525	13,604	39,828	6,970	*16,771	*12,153	Florins
India.....	1896	1,461	46,375	142,928	4,737	1,086	898	Rx.
Italy.....	1895	5,286	24,716	95,675	9,064	17,275	*54,876	Lire
Japan.....	1897	1,114	11,720	37,661	10,978	*8,341	*5,434	Yen
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxemburg.....	.....	134	442	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1897	800	40,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro.....	1895	15	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1896	533	3,539	12,571	4,584	1,484	2,175	Guilders
New South Wales.....	1896	856	12,418	30,830	2,797	482	.....	Pounds
New Zealand.....	1897	.....	6,285	16,471	2,520	*392	*354	Pounds
Nicaragua.....	1901	59	1,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	1896	454	6,313	14,966	1,902	1,504	1,540	Kroners
Orange Free State.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay.....	1894	.....	390	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Persia.....	1895	95	4,150	6,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	1896	41	1,491	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1899	368	3,965	8,839	1,365	.....	.....	.....
Queensland.....	1896	377	10,026	18,036	1,142	72	*302	Pounds
Roumania.....	1896	503	4,250	10,150	2,373	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	1895	4,623	78,396	157,397	69,547	*38,837	*29,124	Roubles
St. Helena.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Salvador.....	1896	121	1,724	.....	661	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal.....	1892	21	574	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbia.....	1896	134	1,990	4,170	803	*1,000	*1,330	Dinars
South African Republic.....	1895	99	1,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Australia**.....	1896	.....	5,865	14,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	1895	1,421	23,636	59,247	+5,962	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1895	1,385	8,282	25,150	2,177	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	1896	1,866	4,435	12,608	3,710	*7,147	*7,147	Francs
Tasmania.....	1896	218	1,813	3,455	209	*19	.....	Pounds
Tunisia.....	1895	51	2,060	3,670	495	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	.....	1,649	21,800	33,760	.....	21,359	7,237	Piasters
United Kingdom.....	1897	10,183	41,393	279,665	79,424	2,922	3,108	Pounds
United States.....	1896	21,725	189,918	826,829	58,760	22,613	16,715	Dollars
Uruguay.....	1897	97	4,380	+332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	1895	113	3,882	.....	.....	.....	968	Bolivars
Victoria.....	1896	791	6,947	14,441	1,873	102	.....	Pounds
Western Australia.....	1896	111	5,429	6,948	996	84	*269	.....
Württemberg.....	1896	.....	3,189	8,915	1,381	*12,686	*10,628	Marks

* Includes post-office statistics.

† For 1895.

‡ For 1897.

§ Exclusive of £125,176 the value of Government messages.

¶ Railway and private lines (2,613 miles) not included.

‡ State lines only.

** Includes telephone statistics.

†† For 1894.

Foreign Gold and Silver Coins.

The following table shows the gold and silver coins, as established by law, of the various countries of the world:

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thou- sandths.	Pure Gold Con- tained.	Pure Silver Con- tained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Silver in U. S. Silver Dollar.
Argentina.....	Argentine.....	124.451	900	112.006	.....	\$4.823	.....
	Half Argentine.....	62.225	900	56.003	.....	2.411	.....
	Peso.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	\$0.935
	50 centavos.....	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	20 centavos.....	77.160	900	.....	69.444	.....	0.187
	10 centavos.....	38.580	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.094
	5 centavos.....	19.290	900	.....	17.361	.....	0.047

Austria-Hungary *..	20 crowns.....	104.553	900	94.097	.....	4.052	.....
	10 crowns.....	52.276	900	47.049	.....	2.026	.....
	(New system)....	4 ducats.....	215.497	986 1-9	212.451	.....	9.149
	1 ducat.....	53.866	986 1-9	53.112	.....	2.287	.....
	(Old system)....	8 florins.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.850
	(New system)....	4 florins.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929
	1 crown.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	50 heller.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	Maria Theresa thaler.....	433.089	833 1/2	.....	360.763	.....	0.972
	2 florins.....	381.035	900	.....	342.932	.....	0.924
	(Old system)....	1 florin.....	190.517	900	.....	171.465	0.462
	Quarter florin.....	82.434	520	.....	42.866	.....	0.115
	20 kreutzer.....	41.141	500	.....	20.570	.....	0.055
	10 kreutzer.....	25.709	400	.....	10.285	.....	0.027

Belgium. (See Latin Union.)							
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	50 centavos.....	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	20 centavos.....	69.444	900	.....	62.500	.....	0.168
	10 centavos.....	32.715	900	.....	29.444	.....	0.079
	5 centavos.....	16.357	900	.....	14.722	.....	0.039
Brazil.....	20 milreis.....	276.695	916 2/3	253.637	.....	10.923	.....
	10 milreis.....	138.347	916 2/3	126.818	.....	5.462	.....
	2 milreis.....	383.516	916 2/3	.....	360.723	.....	0.972
	Milreis.....	196.758	916 2/3	.....	180.361	.....	0.468
	500 reis.....	98.379	916 2/3	.....	90.180	.....	0.243
British India.....	Double mohur, 30 rupees.....	360.000	916 2/3	330.000	.....	14.212	.....
	Mohur, 15 rupees.....	180.000	916 2/3	165.000	.....	7.108	.....
	3/4 mohur, 10 rupees.....	120.000	916 2/3	110.000	.....	4.734	.....
	1/2 mohur, 5 rupees.....	60.000	916 2/3	55.000	.....	2.367	.....
	Rupee.....	180.000	916 2/3	.....	165.000	.....	0.444
	Half rupee.....	90.000	916 2/3	.....	82.500	.....	0.222
	Quarter rupee.....	45.000	916 2/3	.....	41.250	.....	0.111
	Eighth rupee.....	22.500	916 2/3	.....	20.625	.....	0.055
Bulgaria.....	Alexander (20 leva).....	99.561	900	89.905	.....	3.859	.....
	5 leva.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 leva.....	154.320	835	.....	126.857	.....	0.347
	1 lev.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Half lev.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
Canada.....	50 cents.....	179.320	925	.....	165.871	.....	0.446
	25 cents.....	89.660	925	.....	82.935	.....	0.223
	10 cents.....	35.864	925	.....	33.174	.....	0.089
	5 cents.....	17.932	925	.....	16.587	.....	0.044
Central America.....	Onza, or doubloon.....	417.590	875	365.390	.....	15.788	.....
	Half onza.....	208.795	875	182.695	.....	7.898	.....
	20 pesos.....	497.806	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	10 pesos.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	5 pesos.....	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	2 pesos.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	1 peso.....	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	Peso.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	Half peso.....	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	Quarter peso.....	96.450	900	.....	86.805	.....	0.234
	Dime.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	Half dime.....	19.290	835	.....	16.107	.....	0.043

* Austria-Hungary.—The introduction of the coins of the new system will be made by degrees, during which time the coins of the old silver standard, as well as the State notes, will remain current. The coins of the new system, multiplied by two, are of the same value as the pieces of the old silver and paper currency.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thou- sandths.	Pure Gold Con- tained.	Pure Silver Con- tained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Com- pared with Silver in U. S. Silver Dollar.
Chile.....	Condor.....	184.907	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	169.498	.....	\$7.299	.....
	Doubloon.....	92.453	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	84.749	.....	3.649	.....
	Escudo.....	46.227	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	42.374	.....	1.824	.....
	Peso.....	9.245	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	8.475	.....	0.365	.....
	Peso.....	308.640	835	.....	257.714	.....	\$0.684
	20 centavos.....	61.728	835	.....	51.543	.....	0.139
	10 centavos.....	30.864	835	.....	25.771	.....	0.069
	5 centavos.....	15.432	835	.....	12.885	.....	0.034
Colombia.....	Double condor.....	497.806	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	Condor.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	Peso.....	386.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 decimos.....	77.180	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Decimo.....	38.590	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	Half decimo.....	19.290	835	.....	16.107	.....	0.43
Costa Rica.....	20 colons.....	240.1219	900	216.1097	.....	9.307	.....
	10 colons.....	120.0610	900	108.0549	.....	4.653	.....
	5 colons.....	60.0305	900	54.0274	.....	2.327	.....
	2 colons.....	24.0122	900	21.6110	.....	0.931	.....
Cuba.....	Spanish quadruple (onza).....	417.580	875	365.390	.....	15.786	.....
	Doubloon (Isabella).....	129.538	900	116.584	.....	5.017	.....
	Alphonse (25 pesetas).....	124.451	900	112.008	.....	4.823	.....
Denmark. (See Scandinavian Union.)							
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	386.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	Half sucre.....	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	2 dimes.....	77.180	900	.....	69.444	.....	0.187
	Dime.....	38.590	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.094
	Half dime.....	19.290	900	.....	17.361	.....	0.047
Egypt.....	Egyptian pound.....	131.172	875	114.775	.....	4.943	.....
	50 piasters.....	65.586	875	57.387	.....	2.471	.....
	20 piasters.....	26.234	875	22.955	.....	0.988	.....
	10 piasters.....	13.117	875	11.477	.....	0.494	.....
	5 piasters.....	6.558	875	5.738	.....	0.247	.....
	20 piasters.....	432.066	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	390.080	.....	0.970
	10 piasters.....	216.048	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	195.040	.....	0.485
	5 piasters.....	108.024	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	97.520	.....	0.242
	2 piasters.....	43.210	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	39.008	.....	0.097
	Plaster.....	21.604	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	19.504	.....	0.049
	Half plaster.....	10.802	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	9.752	.....	0.024
	Quarter plaster.....	5.401	833 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....	4.876	.....	0.012
Finland.....	20 markkaa.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.850	.....
	10 markkaa.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.925	.....
	2 markkaa.....	159.962	898	.....	138.898	.....	0.874
	1 markkaa.....	79.976	898	.....	69.448	.....	0.187
	50 penni.....	39.336	750	.....	29.500	.....	0.079
	25 penni.....	19.668	750	.....	14.750	.....	0.039
France. (See Latin Union.)							
German Empire.....	Double crown (20 marks).....	122.915	900	110.633	.....	4.764	.....
	Crown.....	61.457	900	55.311	.....	2.382	.....
	Half crown.....	30.728	900	27.656	.....	1.191	.....
	5 marks.....	428.666	900	.....	388.800	.....	1.060
	2 marks.....	171.466	900	.....	154.319	.....	0.416
	Mark.....	85.733	900	.....	77.160	.....	0.208
	50 pfennigs.....	42.867	900	.....	38.580	.....	0.104
	20 pfennigs.....	17.146	900	.....	15.432	.....	0.042
Great Britain.....	Five pounds.....	616.372	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	565.008	.....	24.333	.....
	Two pounds.....	246.549	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	226.083	.....	9.733	.....
	Sovereign.....	122.274	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	113.002	.....	4.866	.....
	Half sovereign.....	61.637	916 $\frac{2}{3}$	56.501	.....	2.433	.....
	Crown.....	436.384	925	.....	408.686	.....	1.087
	Half crown.....	218.192	925	.....	204.343	.....	0.544
	Florin.....	174.545	925	.....	161.454	.....	0.435
	Shilling.....	87.273	925	.....	80.727	.....	0.217
	Sixpence.....	43.636	925	.....	40.363	.....	0.109
	Fourpence.....	29.091	925	.....	26.906	.....	0.072
	Threepence.....	21.818	925	.....	20.182	.....	0.054
	Twopence.....	14.545	925	.....	13.454	.....	0.036
	Penny.....	7.273	925	.....	6.727	.....	0.018
Greece. (See Latin Union.)							
Haiti.....	10 gourdes.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	5 gourdes.....	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	2 gourdes.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.925	.....
	Gourde.....	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thou- sandths.	Pure Gold Con- tained.	Pure Silver Con- tained.	Value in U. S. Gold Coin.	Value Com- pared with Silver in U. S. Silver Dollar.
Haiti (continued).....	Gourde.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	\$0.935
	Half gourde.....	192.900	835	.....	161.072	.....	0.434
	Fifth gourde.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Tenth gourde.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
Hawaii.....	Dollar.....	412.50	900	.....	371.250	.....	1.00
	50 cents.....	192.90	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.407
	25 cents.....	96.45	900	.....	86.805	.....	0.233
	10 cents.....	38.58	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.093
Japan.....	20 yen.....	257.197	900	231.477	.....	\$0.989	.....
	10 yen.....	128.599	900	115.739	.....	4.984	.....
	5 yen.....	64.299	900	57.869	.....	2.492	.....
	1 yen.....	12.860	900	11.574	.....	0.498	.....
	50 sen.....	207.997	800	.....	166.397	.....	0.448
	20 sen.....	83.200	800	.....	66.540	.....	0.179
	10 sen.....	41.597	800	.....	33.277	.....	0.089
Latin Union.....	100 francs.....	497.906	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	50 francs.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	20 francs.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	10 francs.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 francs.....	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	5 francs.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 francs.....	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 franc.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	50 centimes.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	20 centimes.....	15.432	835	.....	12.806	.....	0.035
Mexico.....	20 pesos.....	522.234	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 pesos.....	261.117	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 pesos.....	130.558	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2½ pesos.....	65.279	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 peso.....	26.111	875	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peso.....	417.790	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50 centavos.....	208.895	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	25 centavos.....	104.447	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 centavos.....	41.779	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 centavos.....	20.889	902.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	10 florins.....	103.703	900	98.332	.....	4.019	.....
	Rixdaler (2½ fl.).....	385.800	945	.....	304.581	.....	0.982
	Florin.....	154.323	945	.....	145.832	.....	0.393
	Half florin.....	77.161	945	.....	72.916	.....	0.196
	Quarter florin.....	55.170	940	.....	35.308	.....	0.095
	Tenth florin.....	21.604	940	.....	13.824	.....	0.037
	Twentieth florin.....	10.571	940	.....	6.765	.....	0.018
Norway. (See Scandinavian Union.)							
Persia.....	2 tomans.....	87.982	900	79.108	.....	3.400	.....
	1 toman.....	43.981	900	39.583	.....	1.704	.....
Peru.....	20 sols.....	497.906	900	448.025	.....	19.295	.....
	10 sols.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	9.647	.....
	5 sols.....	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	2 sols.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	1 sol.....	24.890	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	Sol.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	Half sol.....	192.900	900	.....	173.610	.....	0.468
	Fifth sol.....	77.160	900	.....	69.444	.....	0.187
	Dinero.....	38.580	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.094
	Half dinero.....	19.290	900	.....	17.361	.....	0.047
Portugal.....	Crown.....	273.686	916½	250.878	.....	10.804	.....
	Half crown.....	136.843	916½	125.439	.....	5.402	.....
	Fifth crown.....	54.738	916½	50.175	.....	2.161	.....
	Tenth crown.....	27.368	916½	25.088	.....	1.080	.....
	500 reis.....	192.900	916½	.....	176.825	.....	0.476
	200 reis.....	77.160	916½	.....	70.730	.....	0.190
	100 reis.....	38.580	916½	.....	35.365	.....	0.095
	50 reis.....	19.290	916½	.....	17.682	.....	0.048
Roumania.....	20 lei.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	10 lei.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 lei.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 lei.....	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 leu.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	½ leu.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thou- sandths.	Pure Gold Con- tained.	Pure Silver Con- tained.	Value in U.S. Gold Coin.	Value Silver in U.S. Silver Dollar.
Russia.	Imperial (10 roubles).....	190.133	900	179.219	.....	\$7.718	.....
	Imperial (15 paper rouble's) Half imperial (5 roubles), prior to 1886.....	190.133	900	179.219	.....	7.718	.....
	Half imperial (5 roubles), since 1886.....	100.987	916½	92.571	.....	3.986	.....
	Half imperial (7½ paper roubles).....	99.566	900	89.609	.....	3.859	.....
	Ducat (3 roubles), prior to 1886.....	99.566	900	89.609	.....	3.859	.....
	Rouble, prior to 1886.....	60.593	916½	55.543	.....	2.302	.....
	Rouble, since 1886.....	319.927	868 1-18	.....	277.714	.....	\$0.748
	50 copecks, prior to 1886.....	308.571	900	.....	277.714	.....	0.748
	50 copecks, since 1886.....	159.993	868 1-16	.....	138.857	.....	0.374
	25 copecks, prior to 1886.....	154.285	900	.....	138.857	.....	0.374
	25 copecks, since 1886.....	79.982	868 1-16	.....	69.428	.....	0.187
	20 copecks.....	77.143	900	.....	69.428	.....	0.187
	15 copecks.....	55.540	500	.....	27.770	.....	0.075
	10 copecks.....	41.655	500	.....	20.827	.....	0.056
	5 copecks.....	27.770	500	.....	13.885	.....	0.037
	5 copecks.....	13.885	500	.....	6.942	.....	0.019
Scandinavian Union..	20 crowns.....	138.280	900	124.452	.....	5.359	.....
	10 crowns.....	69.140	900	62.226	.....	2.679	.....
	2 crowns.....	231.480	800	.....	185.184	.....	0.499
	1 crown.....	115.740	800	.....	92.592	.....	0.249
	50 öre.....	77.160	600	.....	46.236	.....	0.125
	40 öre.....	61.780	600	.....	37.038	.....	0.100
	25 öre.....	37.345	600	.....	22.407	.....	0.060
	10 öre.....	22.376	400	.....	8.950	.....	0.024
Serbia.....	Milan (20 dinars).....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	3.859	.....
	Half milan.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 dinars.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 dinars.....	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 dinar.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	Half dinar.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
Spain.....	25 pesetas.....	124.451	900	112.006	.....	4.823	.....
	10 pesetas.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	1.929	.....
	5 pesetas.....	24.800	900	22.401	.....	0.964	.....
	5 pesetas.....	385.800	900	.....	347.220	.....	0.935
	2 pesetas.....	154.323	835	.....	128.857	.....	0.347
	1 peseta.....	77.160	835	.....	64.428	.....	0.174
	50 centimes.....	38.580	835	.....	32.214	.....	0.087
	20 centimes.....	15.432	835	.....	12.886	.....	0.035
Sweden. (See Scandinavian Union.)							
Switzerland. (See Latin Union.)							
Turkey.....	500 piasters.....	556.817	916½	510.416	.....	21.982	.....
	250 piasters.....	278.408	916½	255.208	.....	10.991	.....
	100 piasters.....	111.363	916½	102.082	.....	4.390	.....
	50 piasters.....	55.681	916½	51.041	.....	2.195	.....
	25 piasters.....	27.840	916½	25.520	.....	1.099	.....
	20 piasters.....	371.216	830	.....	308.104	.....	0.830
	10 piasters.....	185.008	830	.....	154.052	.....	0.415
	5 piasters.....	92.804	830	.....	77.026	.....	0.207
	2 piasters.....	37.121	830	.....	30.810	.....	0.083
	1 piaster.....	18.560	830	.....	15.405	.....	0.041
	Half piaster.....	9.280	830	.....	7.703	.....	0.021
United States.....	Double eagle.....	516	900	464.40	.....	20.00	.....
	Eagle.....	258	900	232.20	.....	10.00	.....
	Half eagle.....	129	900	116.10	.....	5.00	.....
	Quarter eagle.....	64.5	900	58.05	.....	.....	.....
	Dollar.....	412.50	900	.....	371.25	.....	1.00
	Half dollar.....	182.9	900	.....	173.61	.....	0.50
	Quarter dollar.....	96.45	900	.....	86.805	.....	0.25
Venezuela.....	Dime.....	38.58	900	.....	34.722	.....	0.10
	100 bolivars.....	497.806	900	448.025	.....	.....	.....
	50 bolivars.....	248.903	900	224.012	.....	.....	.....
	20 bolivars.....	99.561	900	89.605	.....	.....	.....
	10 bolivars.....	49.780	900	44.802	.....	.....	.....
	5 bolivars.....	24.890	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 bolivars.....	385.800	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 bolivars.....	154.323	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	1 bolivar.....	77.160	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Half bolivar.....	38.580	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fifth bolivar.....	15.432	835	.....	.....	.....	.....

Public Debts in Foreign Countries.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Year.	Amount.	Public Debt— Amount Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
Europe—				
* United Kingdom	1897	\$3,118,421,904	\$78.30	6.16
Malta	1896	385,284	2.18	0.25
Asia—				
* India	1896	1,130,716,603	5.11	2.36
Ceylon	1896	18,067,434	6.01	2.82
Hongkong	1896	1,663,427	6.37	0.70
Africa—				
Mauritius	1896	6,031,265	16.09	1.40
Natal	1896	39,197,802	65.48	5.53
Cape of Good Hope	1896	133,331,118	73.19	4.10
Sierra Leone	1896	121,667	1.62	0.24
America—				
Canada	1897	261,538,596	50.43	6.91
Newfoundland	1896	13,066,944	62.96	8.14
Bermuda	1896	226,787	14.21	1.36
British Honduras	1896	169,049	5.00	0.56
British Guiana	1896	4,362,569	15.78	1.62
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1896	582,180	11.20	1.84
Jamaica	1896	10,894,433	15.36	2.86
Windward Islands	1896	3,717,209	10.27	2.35
Leeward Islands	1896	1,465,942	11.48	2.17
Trinidad	1896	2,709,113	11.25	0.97
Australasia—				
New South Wales	1896	281,688,453	217.06	6.25
Victoria	1896	228,179,590	194.21	7.26
South Australia	1896	111,287,040	308.94	8.53
Western Australia	1896	22,968,981	166.66	1.93
Queensland	1896	155,119,812	328.52	8.75
Tasmania	1896	37,876,147	228.01	9.75
New Zealand	1896	215,917,540	302.33	9.24
South Seas—				
Fiji	1896	1,060,432	8.80	2.94
Total .....	....	\$5,800,887,201	\$20.82	4.69

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Austria-Hungary	1895	\$3,068,536,073	\$74.68	6.53
Belgium	1895	437,292,708	68.21	6.30
Denmark	1896	53,820,432	24.63	2.52
France	1894	6,041,529,000	157.57	9.15
German Empire	1895	506,430,151	9.69	1.76
Greece	1895	160,523,915	73.89	8.82
Italy	1895	2,386,029,333	78.71	6.78
Netherlands	1896	450,011,174	92.61	8.39
Norway	1894	38,807,978	19.39	2.73
Sweden	1895	77,482,723	15.90	2.12
Portugal	1894	722,651,839	142.19	15.24
* Roumania	1896	229,095,373	39.09	5.33
Russia	1894	3,421,149,866	35.73	5.65
* Spain	1896	1,156,621,596	65.85	7.93
Switzerland	1895	16,330,479	5.57	1.04
Turkey	1896	640,035,403	16.32	7.11
Asia—				
Japan	1895	332,279,775	7.95	4.18
Africa—				
Egypt	1895	509,232,913	74.70	9.84
Tunisia	1894	27,749,738	18.49	5.47
America—				
Argentine Republic	1895	381,953,108	96.36	6.50
Brazil	1895	550,329,237	33.70	8.82
Chili	1895	101,541,423	34.28	3.93
Mexico	1895	189,906,976	15.11	3.76
United States	1897	1,817,672,666	24.97	4.32
Uruguay	1896	118,479,725	143.70	7.22
Venezuela	1895	24,865,315	10.71	2.63

* Year ending 31st March.

+ April 1, 1897.

‡ June 30, 1896.

THE UNITED STATES.

PART II.

THE UNITED STATES.

Area and Political Divisions.

The total area of the United States is 3,580,805 square miles, or 2,291,715,347 acres. The following statement shows the area of each State and Territory in the United States, date of organization of Territories, and of admission of new States into the Union (from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1898):

Civil Divisions. THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.	Act Organizing Territory.	—U. S.—		Act Admitting State.	—U. S.—		—Area of States— and Territories.	
		Statutes.	Vol. Page.		Statutes.	Vol. Page.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.
New Hampshire.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	9,280	5,939,200
Massachusetts.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	7,800	4,992,000
Rhode Island.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	1,396	885,840
Connecticut.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	4,750	3,040,000
New York.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	47,000	30,080,000
New Jersey.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	8,320	5,324,800
Pennsylvania.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	46,000	29,440,000
Delaware.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	2,120	1,356,800
Maryland.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	11,124	7,119,360
Virginia.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	38,348	24,542,720
North Carolina.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	50,704	32,450,560
South Carolina.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	34,000	21,760,000
Georgia.....	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	58,000	37,120,000
STATES ADMITTED.								
Kentucky.....	.....	..	...	Feb. 4, 1791.	1	189	37,680	24,115,200
Vermont.....	.....	..	...	Feb. 18, 1791.	1	191	10,212	6,536,680
Tennessee.....	.....	..	...	June 1, 1796.	1	491	45,600	29,184,000
Maine.....	.....	..	...	Mar. 3, 1820.	3	544	35,000	22,400,000
Texas.....	.....	..	...	*Dec. 29, 1845.	9	106	274,356	175,587,840
West Virginia.....	.....	..	...	Dec. 31, 1862.	12	633	23,000	14,720,000
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.								
<i>States.</i>								
Ohio.....	.....	..	...	Apr. 30, 1802.	2	173	39,972	25,581,976
Louisiana.....	Mar. 3, 1805.	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812.	2	701	44,893	28,731,080
Indiana.....	May 7, 1800.	2	58	*Dec. 11, 1816.	3	399	33,809	21,637,760
Mississippi.....	Apr. 7, 1798.	1	549	*Dec. 10, 1817.	3	472	47,156	30,179,840
Illinois.....	Feb. 3, 1809.	2	514	*Dec. 3, 1818.	3	536	55,414	35,465,063
Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1817.	3	371	*Dec. 14, 1819.	3	608	50,722	32,462,115
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812.	2	743	*Mar. 2, 1821.	3	645	65,370	41,836,931
Arkansas.....	Mar. 2, 1819.	3	493	June 15, 1836.	5	50	52,203	33,410,063
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805.	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837.	5	144	56,451	36,128,640
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822.	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845.	5	742	59,268	37,981,520
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838.	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845.	5	742	56,045	35,223,800
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836.	5	10	May 29, 1848.	9	233	53,924	34,511,360
California.....	.....	..	...	Sept. 9, 1850.	9	452	157,801	100,932,640
Minnesota.....	Mar. 3, 1849.	9	403	May 11, 1858.	11	285	83,531	53,459,840

* Joint resolution by Congress.

* See President's proclamation (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2).

Civil Divisions.		Act		U. S.		Act		U. S.		Area of States and Territories.	
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Organizing Territory.	Statutes.	Vol.	Page.	Admitting State.	Statutes.	Vol.	Page.	In Square Miles.	In Acres.
States—Continued.											
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848.	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859.	11	383	95,274	60,975,360			
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854.	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861.	12	126	80,991	51,770,240			
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861.	12	209	*Mar. 21, 1864.	13	80	112,090	71,787,600			
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854.	10	277	+Feb. 9, 1867.	14	391	74,170	47,468,800			
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861.	12	172	+Mar. 3, 1875.	18	474	104,500	66,880,000			
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868.	15	178	July 10, 1890.	26	222	97,883	62,645,120			
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853.	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889.	25	376	69,994	44,796,160			
Montana.....	May 26, 1864.	13	85	Feb. 22, 1889.	25	376	143,776	92,016,640			
North Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861.	12	239	f.	25	376	71,190	45,561,600			
South Dakota.....					25	376	79,130	50,643,200			
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863.	12	808	July 3, 1890.	26	215	86,294	55,228,160			
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850.	9	453	July 16, 1894.	28	3107	84,476	54,064,640			
Territories.											
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850.	9	446	.....	..	..	121,201	77,568,640			
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863.	12	664	.....	..	..	113,916	72,906,240			
Alaska.....	July 27, 1868.	15	240	.....	..	..	577,390	369,529,600			
Indian.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	80,586	19,575,040			
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790.	1	130	.....	..	..	60	38,400			
Oklahoma.....	Mar. 3, 1791.	1	214	.....	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma.....	May 2, 1890.	26	81	I	..	..	38,437	24,599,680			
Total.....							3,580,805	2,291,715,347			

Climatology of United States.

The following table shows the average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of twenty-three or less years, at selected stations in the several States and Territories:

Stations.	Number of Years.	Temperature				Average Precipitation.
		Maxi-mum.	Year.	Mini-mum.	Year.	
Alabama—Mobile.....	25	101	1883	11	1886	62.7
Montgomery.....	21	107	1881	5	1886	52.9
Alaska—Sitka.....	7	80	1886	-2	1887	111.7
Arizona—Fort Grant.....	13	103	1879	7	1887	16.3
Yuma.....	18	118	1878	22	1883	3.2
Arkansas—Little Rock.....	15	106	1894	-5	1886	54.2
California—San Francisco.....	23	100	1891	29	1888	23.6
San Diego.....	22	101	1883	32	1891	9.8
Colorado—Denver.....	22	105	1878	-29	1875	14.5
Pueblo.....	5	108	1888	-17	1894	10.6
Connecticut—New London.....	22	95	1893	-10	1882	49.1
District of Columbia—Washington.....	23	104	1871	-14	1881	44.6
Florida—Jacksonville.....	22	104	1889	14	1894	55.3
Key West.....	23	100	1886	41	1886	40.1
Georgia—Atlanta.....	16	100	1887	-2	1886	54.5
Savannah.....	23	105	1879	12	1886	51.7
Illinois—Cairo.....	22	103	1881	-16	1884	43.7
Chicago.....	23	100	1887	-23	1872	35.0
Springfield.....	15	102	1879	-22	1884	39.1

* See President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 749).

† See President's proclamation, Aug. 1, 1878 (19 Stat. L., 665).

‡ See President's proclamations (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive).

§ See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1896 (28 Stat. L., p. 12 of Proclamations by President).

¶ See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

Stations.	Number of Years.	Temperature				Average Pre- cipitation.
		Maxi- mum.	Year.	Min- imum.	Year.	
Indiana—Indianapolis.....	23	101	1887	-25	1884	43.2
Oklahoma—Oklahoma.....	3	104	1894	-11	1892	37.4
Iowa—Des Moines.....	16	104	1886	-30	1884	35.0
Kansas—Leavenworth.....	23	107	1886	-29	1873	38.4
Dodge City.....	19	108	1876	-20	1883	21.0
Kentucky—Louisville.....	21	105	1881	-19	1884	46.9
Louisiana—New Orleans.....	23	99	1894	15	1886	61.8
Shreveport.....	21	107	1875	1	1886	50.8
Maine—Eastport.....	21	91	1894	-21	1884	48.4
Portland.....	23	97	1876	-17	1872	42.7
Maryland—Baltimore.....	23	102	1887	-6	1881	44.8
Massachusetts—Boston.....	23	101	1881	-13	1868	45.1
Michigan—Alpena.....	22	98	1886	-27	1882	26.4
Detroit.....	23	101	1887	-24	1872	32.6
Marquette.....	20	100	1878	-37	1875	33.5
Minnesota—St. Paul.....	22	100	1883	-41	1888	27.6
St. Vincent.....	12	103	1886	-64	1888	19.1
Mississippi—Vicksburg.....	21	101	1881	3	1886	57.2
Missouri—St. Louis.....	23	106	1881	-22	1884	38.0
Montana—Helena.....	14	103	1886	-42	1882	18.3
Havre (Assiniboine).....	13	108	1886	-65	1887	14.7
Nebraska—North Platte.....	19	107	1877	-35	1888	19.1
Omaha.....	21	106	1884	-32	1884	32.6
Nevada—Winnemucca.....	16	104	1877	-28	1888	8.9
New Hampshire—Mt. Washington.....	20	74	1872	-50	1891	38.5
New Jersey—Atlantic City.....	20	99	1880	-7	1880	42.8
New York—Albany.....	20	96	1890	-18	1875	38.8
Rochester.....	22	99	1894	-12	1875	35.2
New Mexico—Ft. Stanton.....	10	95	1886	-18	1887	19.0
Santa Fe.....	22	97	1878	-13	1883	14.6
North Carolina—Charlotte.....	15	102	1887	-5	1880	53.6
Wilmington.....	23	103	1879	9	1884	56.0
North Dakota—Bismarck.....	20	105	1876	-44	1887	19.0
Ft. Buford.....	14	107	1883	-49	1888	13.5
Ohio—Cincinnati.....	23	104	1881	-12	1886	41.2
Cleveland.....	22	99	1881	-17	1873	37.7
Oregon—Portland.....	23	102	1891	-2	1888	48.3
Roseburg.....	17	103	1887	-6	1888	34.9
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.....	23	102	1881	-5	1880	40.9
Pittsburg.....	21	103	1881	-12	1879	37.8
Rhode Island—Block Island.....	14	88	1885	-4	1883	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston.....	21	104	1879	10	1886	56.3
South Dakota—Rapid City.....	9	106	1841	-40	1883	18.3
Yankton.....	21	103	1886	-34	1879	26.8
Tennessee—Knoxville.....	23	100	1887	-16	1884	52.9
Memphis.....	21	102	1881	-8	1886	53.8
Texas—Abilene.....	8	110	1886	-5	1888	25.3
Galveston.....	23	96	1874	11	1886	51.0
Utah—Salt Lake City.....	20	102	1889	-20	1888	18.9
Virginia—Norfolk.....	23	102	1887	4	1886	52.7
Vermont—Northfield.....	7	92	1892	-32	1889	37.9
Washington—Olympia.....	17	97	1885	-2	1888	51.4
Spokane Falls.....	13	102	1890	-39	1888	18.1
West Virginia—Parkersburg.....	6	97	1892	-11	1893	42.1
Wisconsin—Milwaukee.....	23	100	1887	-25	1875	32.2
Wyoming—Cheyenne.....	21	100	1881	-38	1875	12.1

Population.

According to the census of 1890, the population of the United States for that year was 62,622,250; at the end of 1896 it is estimated to have been about 70,500,000. The statement following shows the population of each State and Territory, as per each census from 1790 to 1890. The narrow column under each census year shows the numerical order or status of each State or Territory at the respective periods.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
1— the United States....	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876
2— North Atlantic Divis'n.	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	10,504,268	8,626,851
3— Maine.....	30 661,086	27 648,936	23 626,915	22 628,279	16 583,169
4—New Hampshire.....	33 376,530	31 346,991	31 318,300	27 326,073	22 317,976
5—Vermont.....	39 332,422	32 322,286	30 330,551	28 315,068	23 314,120
6—Massachusetts.....	6 2,238,943	7 1,783,085	7 1,457,351	7 1,231,066	6 994,514
7—Rhode Island.....	35 345,506	33 276,531	32 217,353	29 174,620	28 147,545
8—Connecticut.....	29 746,258	28 622,700	25 537,454	24 480,147	21 370,792
9—New York.....	1 5,997,853	1 5,082,871	1 4,382,759	1 3,880,735	1 3,097,394
10—New Jersey.....	18 1,444,983	19 1,131,116	17 906,096	21 672,085	19 489,555
11—Pennsylvania.....	2 5,258,014	2 4,282,891	2 3,521,951	2 2,906,215	2 2,311,786
12— South Atlantic Divis'n.	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	5,364,708	4,679,090
13—Delaware.....	42 168,493	38 146,608	35 125,015	32 112,216	30 91,582
14—Maryland.....	27 1,042,390	23 934,943	20 780,894	19 687,049	17 583,634
15—District of Columbia.....	39 230,362	36 177,624	34 131,700	35 75,080	33 51,687
16—Virginia.....	15 1,635,980	14 1,512,565	10 1,225,163	5 1,596,318	4 1,421,061
17—West Virginia.....	28 762,794	29 618,457	27 442,014	12 992,622	10 889,139
18—North Carolina.....	16 1,617,947	15 1,399,750	14 1,071,361	18 703,708	14 668,507
19—South Carolina.....	23 1,151,149	21 985,577	22 705,606	11 1,057,286	9 906,185
20—Georgia.....	12 1,837,353	13 1,542,180	12 1,184,469	31 140,424	31 87,443
21—Florida.....	32 391,422	34 299,493	33 187,748		
22— North Central Divis'n.	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	9,098,716	5,403,595
23—Ohio.....	4 3,672,316	3 3,198,062	3 2,665,260	3 2,339,511	3 1,980,329
24—Indiana.....	8 2,192,404	6 1,978,301	6 1,690,637	6 1,350,428	7 988,418
25—Illinois.....	3 3,826,351	4 3,077,871	4 2,539,891	4 1,711,951	11 851,470
26—Michigan.....	9 2,063,889	9 1,636,937	13 1,184,059	16 749,113	20 397,654
27—Wisconsin.....	14 1,686,890	16 1,315,497	15 1,054,670	15 775,881	24 305,391
28—Minnesota.....	20 1,301,826	26 780,773	28 439,706	30 172,023	36 6,077
29—Iowa.....	10 1,911,896	10 1,624,015	11 1,194,020	20 674,913	27 192,214
30—Missouri.....	5 2,679,184	5 2,168,380	5 1,721,295	8 1,182,012	13 682,044
31—North Dakota.....	41 182,719				
32—South Dakota.....	37 328,908	40 313,177	45 314,181	42 34,837	.....
33—Nebraska.....	26 1,058,910	30 452,402	36 122,963	39 28,841	.....
34—Kansas.....	19 1,427,096	20 996,096	29 364,399	33 107,206	.....
35— South Central Divis'n.	10,972,993	8,919,371	6,434,410	5,768,658	4,303,522
36—Kentucky.....	11 1,858,635	8 1,648,690	8 1,321,011	9 1,155,664	8 982,405
37—Tennessee.....	13 1,767,518	12 1,542,350	9 1,258,520	10 1,109,801	5 1,002,717
38—Alabama.....	17 1,513,017	17 1,262,505	16 996,962	13 964,201	12 771,623
39—Mississippi.....	21 1,289,600	18 1,131,597	18 827,622	14 791,305	15 606,526
40—Louisiana.....	25 1,118,587	22 939,946	21 726,515	17 708,002	18 517,762
41—Texas.....	7 2,235,523	11 1,591,749	19 818,579	23 604,215	25 212,592
42—Oklahoma.....	46 761,834				
43—Arkansas.....	24 1,128,179	25 802,525	26 484,471	25 435,450	26 209,597
44— Western Division.....	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	618,976	178,818
45—Montana.....	44 132,159	45 39,159	43 20,595	.....	.....
46—Wyoming.....	47 60,706	47 20,789	47 9,118	.....	.....
47—Colorado.....	31 412,198	35 194,327	41 39,864	38 34,277	.....
48—New Mexico.....	43 153,583	41 119,565	37 91,874	34 93,516	32 61,547
49—Arizona.....	48 59,620	44 40,440	46 9,658	.....	.....
50—Utah.....	40 207,905	39 143,963	39 86,786	37 40,273	35 11,390
51—Nevada.....	49 45,781	43 62,296	40 42,491	41 6,857	.....
52—Idaho.....	45 84,885	46 32,610	44 14,999	.....	.....
53—Washington.....	34 349,390	42 75,116	42 23,965	40 11,594	.....
54—Oregon.....	38 813,767	37 174,768	38 90,823	36 52,465	34 13,294
55—California.....	22 1,206,130	24 864,694	24 560,247	26 379,994	29 92,597

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1840—	1850—	1860—	1870—	1880—	1890—
1— The U. States.	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,633,822	7,230,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
2— Nor. At. Div.	6,761,082	5,542,381	4,356,623	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
3— Maine.....	13 501,793	12 399,455	12 298,209	14 228,705	14 151,719	11 98,540
4— N. Hampshire.....	22 284,574	18 269,328	15 244,022	16 214,460	11 183,858	10 141,885
5— Vermont.....	21 291,948	17 280,652	16 235,966	15 217,895	13 154,463	12 85,425
6— Massachusetts.....	8 737,699	8 610,406	7 523,159	5 472,040	5 422,845	4 378,787
7— R. Island.....	24 106,830	23 97,199	20 83,015	17 76,991	16 69,122	15 68,225
8— Connecticut.....	20 309,979	16 297,675	14 275,148	9 251,942	8 251,002	8 237,946
9— New York.....	1 2,428,821	1 1,918,006	1 1,372,111	2 939,049	3 599,051	5 340,120
10— New Jersey.....	18 373,309	14 320,823	13 277,421	12 245,562	10 211,140	9 184,139
11— Pennsylvania.....	2 1,724,033	2 1,348,233	3 1,047,507	3 810,061	2 602,365	2 484,373
12— S'th Atl. Div.	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,060,809	2,671,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
13— Delaware.....	26 78,085	24 76,748	22 72,749	19 72,674	17 64,273	16 59,026
14— Maryland.....	15 470,019	11 447,040	10 407,350	9 380,546	7 341,548	6 319,728
15— Dis. of C'mba.	28 43,712	25 39,394	25 33,039	22 24,023	19 14,063	.....
16— Virginia.....	4 1,239,797	3 1,211,405	2 1,065,116	1 974,600	1 880,200	1 747,610
17— W. Virginia.....	.....	5 737,987	4 638,829	4 555,500	4 478,103	3 393,751
18— N. Carolina.....	7 753,419	9 581,185	8 502,741	6 415,115	6 345,591	7 249,073
19— S. Carolina.....	9 681,382	10 516,823	11 340,985	11 252,433	12 162,686	13 82,545
21— Florida.....	27 54,477	26 34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
22— N. Cent. Div.	3,351,542	1,610,473	858,957	293,169	51,006	.....
23— Ohio.....	3 1,519,467	4 937,903	5 581,295	13 230,760	18 45,385	.....
24— Indiana.....	10 685,866	13 343,031	18 147,178	21 24,520	21 5,641	.....
25— Illinois.....	14 476,183	20 157,445	24 55,162	24 12,282	.....	.....
26— Michigan.....	23 212,267	27 31,039	27 8,765	25 4,762	.....	.....
27— Wisconsin.....	30 30,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28— Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29— Iowa.....	29 43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30— Missouri.....	16 383,702	21 140,455	23 66,557	23 20,845	.....	.....
31— N. Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32— S. Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33— Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34— Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35— S. Cent. Div..	3,025,430	2,062,096	1,357,433	785,146	335,407	109,368
36— Kentucky.....	6 779,828	7 687,917	6 564,135	7 406,511	9 220,855	14 73,677
37— Tennessee.....	5 829,210	7 681,904	9 422,771	10 261,727	15 105,602	17 35,091
38— Alabama.....	12 590,759	15 309,527	19 127,801	.....	.....	.....
39— Mississippi.....	17 375,661	22 130,621	21 75,448	20 40,352	20 8,860	.....
40— Louisiana.....	19 352,411	19 215,739	17 152,923	18 76,556	.....	.....
41— Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42— Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Arkansas.....	25 97,374	28 30,388	26 14,255	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
1— The United States.	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,633,822	7,230,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
2— North Atlantic Divis'n..	6,761,082	5,542,381	4,356,623	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
3— South Atlantic Divis'n..	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,060,809	2,671,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
4— North Central Division..	1,610,473	858,957	293,169	51,006	.....	.....
5— South Central Division..	2,062,096	1,357,433	785,146	335,407	109,368	.....
6— Western Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1— The United States.....	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,633,822	7,230,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
2— North Atlantic Division....	6,761,082	5,542,381	4,356,623	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
3— South Atlantic Division....	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,060,809	2,671,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
4— North Central Division.....	1,610,473	858,957	293,169	51,006	.....	.....
5— South Central Division.....	2,062,096	1,357,433	785,146	335,407	109,368	.....
6— Western Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Including 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any State or Territory. b Including 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any State or Territory. c Dakota Territory. d Population of Greer County (5,338), in Indian Territory (also claimed by Texas), included in that of Oklahoma Territory for census purposes.

N. B.—The following data will be found in Volume I of this work:

1. Percentage of increase of population, at each successive census year from 1790 to 1890.
2. Native and foreign-born population by States and Territories, for each census year from 1850 to 1890.
3. Males of voting age, by nativity and color, in 1890.
4. Total dwellings and persons to a dwelling, for each census year from 1850 to 1890.

POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT.

In order that proper comparison may be made between the different censuses, a rearrangement of occupations under each of the general classes, in accordance with the classification used in 1890, has been extended by the Census Office to the printed results of preceding censuses, bringing into classified form the results for 1850 and 1880, which in the printed reports are presented in an alphabetical list, and giving for 1870 and 1890 the readjusted totals for each of the general classes.

Number and Per Cent. of Persons 10 Years of Age or Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex, 1870, 1890, and 1890.

Sex and Census Years.	Total Population.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent of Persons—Engaged in Gainful Occupations of—	
				Total Population.	Persons 10 Years of Age or Over.
Males.					
1870.....	19,493,565	14,258,866	10,669,635	54.73	74.83
1890.....	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.78	78.70
1890.....	32,067,880	24,362,659	18,821,090	58.69	77.29
Females.					
1870.....	19,084,806	13,970,079	1,886,288	9.63	13.14
1890.....	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.74	14.09
1890.....	30,554,370	23,080,900	3,914,571	12.81	16.97
Both Sexes.					
1870.....	38,558,371	28,228,945	12,505,923	32.43	44.30
1890.....	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.68	47.81
1890.....	62,622,250	47,413,559	22,735,661	36.31	47.95

Number and Per Cent. of Persons 10 Years of Age or Over in Each Class of Occupations, by Sex, 1870, 1890, and 1890.

Census Years and Classes of Occupations.	Number		Total.	Per Cent		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1870.						
Agricultural, fisheries, and mining.....	5,744,314	367,049	6,141,363	53.84	21.62	49.11
Professional service.....	278,841	92,257	371,098	2.61	5.02	2.97
Domestic and personal service.....	1,338,663	973,157	2,311,820	12.55	53.00	18.48
Trade and transportation.....	1,209,571	19,828	1,229,399	11.34	1.08	9.33
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2,098,246	353,997	2,452,243	19.66	19.28	19.61
Total.....	10,669,635	1,886,288	12,505,923	100.00	100.00	100.00
1890.						
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	7,409,970	594,654	8,004,624	50.25	22.46	46.08
Professional service.....	425,947	177,255	603,202	2.89	6.70	3.47
Domestic and personal service.....	2,321,937	1,181,506	3,503,443	15.75	44.63	20.14
Trade and transportation.....	1,803,629	62,852	1,866,481	12.28	2.38	10.73
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	2,783,459	680,890	3,414,349	18.88	23.83	19.63
Total.....	14,744,942	2,647,157	17,392,099	100.00	100.00	100.00
1890.						
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	8,333,813	579,523	9,013,336	44.28	17.36	39.65
Professional service.....	632,646	311,687	944,333	3.36	7.96	4.15
Domestic and personal service.....	2,692,879	1,667,698	4,360,577	14.31	42.60	19.18
Trade and transportation.....	3,097,701	228,421	3,326,122	16.46	5.84	14.63
Manufacturing & mechanical industries	4,064,061	1,027,242	5,091,303	21.59	26.24	22.99
Total.....	18,821,090	3,914,571	22,735,661	100.00	100.00	100.00

POPULATION BY AGES.

The following table shows the number and percentage of native white of native and foreign parentage in 1890 of each quinquennial age:

Age Periods.	Native White—Native		Per Cent.			Age Periods.	Native White—Native		Per Cent.		
	Parents.	Number.					Parents.	Number.			
All ages.....	34,358,348	100.00	11,508,875	100.00		59 to 59 years...	835,012	2.72	71,516	0.62	
Under 5 years.....	4,550,682	13.25	1,942,337	16.88		60 to 64 "	795,300	2.31	50,163	0.44	
5 to 9 years...	4,431,900	12.90	1,792,917	15.59		65 to 69 "	578,738	1.68	35,157	0.31	
10 to 14 "	3,964,906	11.54	1,630,687	14.17		70 to 74 "	418,393	1.22	24,552	0.21	
15 to 19 "	3,552,524	10.84	1,601,528	13.92		75 to 79 "	244,580	0.71	15,080	0.13	
20 to 24 "	3,185,167	9.27	1,345,926	11.70		80 to 84 "	127,998	0.37	8,446	0.07	
25 to 29 "	2,545,181	7.41	1,029,267	8.95		85 to 89 "	46,848	0.14	3,242	0.03	
30 to 34 "	2,376,899	6.92	825,643	7.18		90 to 94 "	12,662	0.04	978	0.01	
35 to 39 "	2,064,293	5.98	515,045	4.48		95 to 99 "	2,277	0.01	200	0.00	
40 to 44 "	1,719,410	5.00	286,284	2.49		100 years & over	591	0.00	63	0.00	
45 to 49 "	1,471,358	4.28	190,047	1.65		Age unknown..	87,812	0.26	8,712	0.06	
50 to 54 "	1,255,794	3.65	125,735	1.09							

School Attendance.

The whole number of persons attending school during any portion of the census year (1890) is shown in the following table:

General Nativity and Color.	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Aggregate.....	11,674,878	100.00	5,954,142	100.00	5,720,736	100.00
Total white.....	10,667,171	91.37	5,464,413	91.77	5,202,758	90.95
Native white.....	10,153,289	86.97	5,196,313	87.27	4,956,976	86.65
Native parents.....	7,204,755	61.71	3,665,420	62.06	3,539,335	61.34
Foreign parents.....	2,948,534	25.26	1,500,893	25.21	1,447,641	25.31
Foreign white.....	513,882	4.40	268,100	4.50	245,782	4.30
Total colored*.....	1,007,707	8.63	489,729	8.23	517,978	9.05
Persons of negro descent.....	999,324	8.56	484,969	8.15	514,355	8.99

The school attendance, by ages, is shown as follows:

Age Periods.	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
All ages.....	11,674,878	100.00	5,954,142	100.00	5,720,736	100.00
Under 5 years.....	8,330	0.07	4,245	0.07	4,085	0.07
5 to 9 years.....	3,726,044	31.92	1,888,039	31.71	1,838,005	32.13
10 to 14 ".....	5,607,358	48.03	2,831,005	47.55	2,776,353	48.58
15 to 19 ".....	2,155,141	18.46	1,111,969	18.67	1,043,172	18.24
20 years and over.....	178,006	1.52	118,864	2.00	59,141	1.03

Illiteracy.

The following table shows for each element of the population the number of illiterates and the percentage in each class for 1880 and 1890:

General Nativity and Color.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over in 1890.			Population 10 Years of Age and Over in 1880.		
	Illiterates			Illiterates		
	Total.	Number.	Per Ct.	Total.	Number.	Per Ct.
Aggregate.....	47,413,559	6,324,702	13.34	36,761,607	6,239,958	16.97
Total white.....	41,931,074	3,212,574	7.66	32,160,400	3,019,080	9.39
Native white.....	33,144,187	2,065,008	6.23	25,785,789	2,255,460	8.75
Native parents.....	25,375,766	1,890,723	7.45	.....	.....	.....
Foreign parents.....	7,768,421	174,280	2.24	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white.....	8,786,887	1,147,571	13.06	6,374,611	768,620	11.96
Total colored*.....	5,482,485	3,112,128	56.78	4,601,207	3,220,879	70.00
Persons of negro descent.....	5,328,972	3,042,668	57.10	.....	.....	.....

Soldiers and Widows.

The distribution by age periods of surviving veterans and widows of the Civil War, both United States and Confederate, is shown in the following table:

Age Periods.	United States		Confederate		Widows of United		Widows of Con-	
	Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.		Soldiers & Sailors.		States Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.		federate Soldiers and Sailors.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
All ages.....	1,084,073	100.00	482,020	100.00	145,359	100.00	60,564	100.00
Under 35 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,662	2.52	1,530	2.53
Under 45 years..	129,438	12.52	50,666	11.73	29,720	20.45	9,966	16.41
45 to 54 years....	575,746	55.68	216,220	50.06	51,946	35.74	22,866	37.75
55 to 64 ".....	238,489	23.06	114,732	28.56	38,332	26.37	17,890	29.54
65 to 74 ".....	75,214	7.27	43,714	10.12	16,965	11.68	6,891	11.38
75 years & over..	11,149	1.08	5,867	1.36	4,068	2.81	1,274	2.10
Age unknown..	4,067	0.39	741	0.17	626	0.43	177	0.29

* Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians.

Immigration.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897			1898		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria-Hungary—						
Bohemia and Moravia.....	947	1,007	1,954	1,181	1,287	2,468
Galicia and Bukowina.....	3,252	2,615	5,767	6,965	5,552	12,417
Other Austria.....	5,976	4,300	10,286	5,468	2,765	8,233
Hungary.....	8,698	6,327	15,025	9,561	7,101	16,662
Belgium.....	490	270	760	424	270	694
Denmark.....	1,212	873	2,085	1,204	742	1,946
France (including Corsica).....	1,209	898	2,107	1,232	757	1,989
Germany.....	11,899	10,634	22,533	9,073	7,949	17,022
Greece.....	546	25	571	2,265	63	2,328
Italy.....	41,446	17,985	59,431	40,241	18,365	58,606
Netherlands.....	558	332	890	507	297	774
Norway.....	3,535	2,307	5,842	3,005	1,931	4,936
Portugal.....	962	912	1,874	856	900	1,716
Roumania.....	413	378	791	522	381	903
Russia (proper).....	12,436	10,314	22,750	15,716	11,478	27,194
Finland.....	1,458	1,606	3,064	1,374	1,253	2,627
Poland.....	2,654	1,511	4,165	2,998	1,728	4,726
Spain.....	425	41	466	511	66	577
Sweden.....	6,213	6,931	13,144	5,442	6,956	12,398
Switzerland.....	975	591	1,566	824	422	1,246
Turkey in Europe.....	110	42	152	37	37	74
England.....	5,998	2,976	8,974	5,043	3,694	8,737
Ireland.....	11,549	16,872	28,421	9,952	15,176	25,128
Scotland.....	1,054	829	1,883	1,100	697	1,797
Wales.....	539	331	870	758	461	1,219
Not specified.....	18	7	25	1	.....	1
Total Europe.....	124,472	91,925	216,397	127,162	90,556	217,718

	1897			1898		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mexico.....	42	49	91	39	68	107
Central America—						
Costa Rica.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nicaragua.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Salvador.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Central America, not specified.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total Central America.....	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
British North America -						
Quebec and Ontario.....	151	97	248	158	38	196
Nova Scotia.....	5	3	8	12	2	14
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	1	10	1	11
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
British Columbia.....	12	3	15	91	14	105
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	11	7	18	11	1	12
Total British North America.....	180	110	290	294	56	350
Cuba.....	1,968	1,585	3,553	997	880	1,877
Other West Indies.....	293	255	548	145	102	247
South America.....	28	21	49	30	9	39
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....	3,293	1,529	4,732	2,651	1,624	4,275
China.....	3,334	29	3,363	2,061	10	2,071
Japan.....	1,420	106	1,526	2,115	115	2,230
Asia, not specified.....	40	1	41	51	4	55
Australia.....	65	74	139	115	44	159
Hawaiian Islands.....	29	26	55	26	14	40
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	3	2	5	6	2	8
Africa.....	24	13	37	38	10	48
Grand total.....	135,107	95,725	230,832	135,735	93,496	229,231

ARRIVALS OF ALIENS AND IMMIGRANTS.

Period.	Immigrants.	Aliens-Non-immigrants.	Total.	Period.	Immigrants.	Aliens-Non-immigrants.	Total.
Year End'd Dec. 31.				Year End'd June 30 (Continued).			
1856.....	195,857	4,597	200,456	1875.....	227,498	17,134	244,632
1857.....	246,945	4,261	251,206	1876.....	169,966	20,005	189,991
1858.....	119,501	3,625	123,126	1877.....	141,857	23,162	165,019
1859.....	118,616	2,666	121,282	1878.....	138,469	19,307	157,776
1860.....	150,237	3,403	153,640	1879.....	177,820	20,128	197,954
1861.....	89,724	2,194	91,918	1880.....	457,257	24,969	484,196
1862.....	89,007	2,978	91,985	1881.....	609,431	25,732	695,163
1863.....	174,584	1,758	176,342	1882.....	788,992	27,280	816,272
1864.....	193,195	223	193,418	1883.....	603,322	41,910	645,232
1865.....	247,453	667	248,120	1884.....	518,592	41,971	560,563
1866.....	314,917	3,651	318,568	1885.....	395,346	42,412	437,758
1867.....	310,965	4,757	315,722	1886.....	334,203	22,720	357,923
Jan. 1 to June 30.	138,840	3,183	142,023	1887.....	491,109	22,929	513,038
Year End'd June 30.				1888.....	546,899	20,631	567,510
1868.....	352,768	11,206	363,974	1889.....	444,427	20,845	465,272
1869.....	387,208	15,717	402,925	1890.....	455,302	31,123	476,425
1870.....	321,360	21,266	342,626	1891.....	590,319	18,798	579,117
1871.....	404,606	18,192	422,798	1892.....	623,084	20,269	644,353
1872.....	459,895	18,395	478,141	1893.....	502,917	40,760	543,667
1873.....	313,939	14,910	327,949	1894.....	314,467	32,940	347,407
1874.....				1895.....	279,946	21,201	301,149

Fiscal Affairs.

REVENUE BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Sales of Public Lands.	Miscellaneous Sources- Prem's on Loans and Gold Coin.	Other Sales of Miscellaneous Items.	Net Ordinary Revenue.	Excess of Revenue Over Ordinary Expenditures.
1864.....	\$102,816,158	\$109,741,134	\$475,649	\$588,333	\$21,174,101	\$30,331,401	\$284,628,772	\$600,695,870
1865.....	84,938,261	209,464,215	1,200,573	996,563	11,683,447	25,441,556	383,714,605	\$603,840,619
1866.....	179,046,658	309,226,813	1,974,754	665,031	38,083,056	29,036,314	558,082,620	37,223,203
1867.....	178,417,811	266,027,537	4,200,294	1,163,576	27,787,320	15,087,523	460,634,010	133,091,335
1868.....	164,454,600	191,087,589	1,788,146	1,348,715	29,203,629	17,745,404	406,638,063	28,297,798
1869.....	180,048,487	158,356,461	785,686	4,050,344	13,755,491	13,997,399	370,943,747	48,076,489
1870.....	194,528,374	184,899,766	229,108	3,350,483	15,295,644	12,942,118	411,255,478	101,601,917
1871.....	206,270,408	143,098,154	580,355	2,388,647	8,892,840	22,093,541	383,323,945	91,146,757
1872.....	216,370,297	130,642,178	2,575,714	3,882,312	9,412,638	15,108,051	374,106,868	96,588,945
1873.....	188,069,523	113,729,314	315,255	1,853,429	11,560,531	17,161,270	336,738,205	48,392,959
1874.....	163,103,894	108,409,785	1,413,640	5,037,065	17,075,048	299,478,755	286,000,051	2,344,882
1875.....	157,167,722	110,007,494	98,709	1,129,467	3,979,280	15,481,915	289,000,051	13,876,658
1876.....	148,071,985	116,700,722	1,129,467	974,254	4,029,291	17,456,776	287,488,039	20,022,242
1877.....	180,938,498	118,630,408	1,079,743	924,781	4,056,777	18,081,655	269,000,697	30,340,573
1878.....	130,170,680	110,581,625	31	1,016,507	317,102	15,614,728	257,763,679	20,799,532
1879.....	127,250,048	113,561,811	31	1,016,507	1,506,048	20,585,697	273,297,184	6,679,301
1880.....	186,522,085	124,009,374	1,517	2,201,963	110	21,978,525	360,782,298	66,863,653
1881.....	198,159,676	146,497,595	180,142	4,753,140	31,703,643	408,625,259	100,069,405	145,543,811
1882.....	220,410,730	144,720,369	108,157	7,955,864	30,796,995	398,287,682	132,879,444	126,993,626
1883.....	195,067,480	121,568,073	70,781	9,810,705	24,984,862	348,519,807	104,393,626	63,463,771
1884.....	181,471,939	112,486,726	108,240	5,630,996	20,989,539	325,990,708	93,956,589	108,471,086
1885.....	192,906,023	116,845,980	32,992	9,254,256	26,005,815	379,269,875	111,341,274	85,400,273
1886.....	217,226,998	118,623,391	1,566	11,232,017	24,297,151	397,050,069	86,038,542	9,914,454
1887.....	219,091,174	124,290,872	6,358,272	1,073,937	24,447,419	403,080,982	284,674,674	\$69,806,260
1888.....	223,852,742	130,881,514	4,029,535	1,103,847	23,374,457	392,612,447	\$42,805,223	\$26,203,245
1889.....	229,668,584	142,006,705	3,261,376	3,132,080	20,251,872	354,397,784	\$18,052,494	\$38,047,243
1890.....	219,522,127	145,666,249	6,358,272	1,073,937	17,118,618	297,722,019		
1891.....	177,452,994	158,971,072	6,358,272	1,073,937	16,709,436	313,890,075		
1892.....	218,955,017	161,027,624	6,358,272	1,073,937	19,186,080	326,976,300		
1893.....	131,818,531	147,111,232	6,358,272	1,073,937	23,614,423	347,721,705		
1894.....	152,158,617	148,681,672	6,358,272	1,073,937	83,002,302	405,321,336		
1895.....	160,021,751	146,762,894	6,358,272	1,073,937				
1896.....	176,554,127	146,638,574	6,358,272	1,073,937				
1897.....	149,575,062	170,900,841	6,358,272	1,073,937				

* Expenditure in excess of revenue.

EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Civil and Miscellan's Prem. on Bonds, Pur- chase of Loans, & Mis- cellaneous Items.	War Depart- ment.	Navy Depart- ment.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Ex- penditures.
1864 ..	\$27,505,599	\$690,791,843	\$85,725,965	\$2,620,850	\$4,963,924	\$53,685,422	\$965,322,643
1865 ..	\$1,717,900	43,047,658	1,031,323,361	122,612,945	5,116,837	16,838,811	1,267,555,234
1866 ..	58,477	41,056,982	284,449,702	43,324,119	3,247,065	15,603,852	620,806,417
1867 ..	10,813,349	51,110,224	95,224,416	31,034,011	4,642,532	20,936,562	143,781,592
1868 ..	7,001,151	53,009,838	123,246,649	25,775,508	4,100,683	21,782,387	140,424,046
1869 ..	1,674,680	56,474,062	78,501,991	20,000,758	7,042,933	28,476,662	130,694,243
1870 ..	15,996,556	53,237,462	57,655,675	21,290,230	8,407,933	28,240,203	129,235,496
1871 ..	9,016,795	60,481,916	35,799,992	19,431,027	7,426,997	31,443,895	125,576,566
1872 ..	6,958,267	60,984,757	35,372,157	21,249,810	7,061,729	28,633,403	117,357,840
1873 ..	5,105,920	73,328,110	49,373,123	23,536,257	7,051,705	29,350,427	104,750,688
1874 ..	1,395,074	69,641,593	42,313,927	30,932,587	6,692,462	29,038,415	107,119,815
1875 ..	.....	71,070,703	41,120,646	21,497,628	8,384,657	29,453,216	103,093,545
1876 ..	.....	66,958,374	38,070,889	18,963,310	5,993,553	29,257,393	100,243,371
1877 ..	.....	56,252,067	37,082,736	14,959,935	5,277,007	27,963,752	97,121,512
1878 ..	.....	53,177,704	32,154,148	17,395,301	4,629,280	27,137,019	102,500,875
1879 ..	.....	65,741,555	40,495,661	15,125,127	5,203,109	35,121,482	105,327,949
1880 ..	2,791,330	54,713,530	38,116,916	18,546,995	5,945,457	56,777,174	95,737,575
1881 ..	1,031,249	64,416,325	40,466,461	15,686,672	6,514,161	50,056,280	82,508,741
1882 ..	.....	57,219,751	43,570,494	15,032,046	9,738,747	61,345,194	71,077,207
1883 ..	.....	68,678,022	48,911,383	15,283,437	7,362,590	66,012,574	59,160,131
1884 ..	.....	70,920,434	39,429,603	17,292,601	6,475,999	55,423,228	54,678,378
1885 ..	.....	87,494,238	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,495	58,102,267	51,286,256
1886 ..	.....	74,161,930	34,324,153	13,907,888	6,099,153	63,404,864	50,580,146
1887 ..	.....	85,234,826	38,561,023	15,141,127	6,194,523	70,029,102	47,741,577
1888 ..	8,270,812	72,952,231	38,522,436	16,921,438	6,249,308	82,288,509	44,715,007
1889 ..	17,292,343	81,664,064	44,435,271	21,578,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	41,001,484
1890 ..	20,304,244	101,943,730	44,582,838	22,006,206	6,708,407	108,936,855	38,099,284
1891 ..	10,401,221	110,048,167	47,290,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,931	37,547,135
1892 ..	.....	99,846,988	46,895,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	134,688,053	23,738,116
1893 ..	.....	103,732,799	49,641,773	30,138,084	13,845,847	159,267,585	27,264,892
1894 ..	.....	111,943,730	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,293,482	141,177,285	27,841,892
1895 ..	.....	93,279,780	51,804,759	28,797,795	9,989,754	141,396,228	30,978,030
1896 ..	.....	87,268,558	50,830,981	27,148,281	12,163,166	139,434,047	35,396,488
1897 ..	.....	90,401,268	48,950,268	34,561,546	13,016,802	141,053,165	37,791,110
1898 ..	.....	96,520,505	91,982,000	58,823,985	10,994,668	147,452,369	37,563,056

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING REVENUE.

The statement following shows the amounts of customs duties and internal revenue collected and the costs of collection since 1880:

Year Ending June 30.	Internal Revenue			Customs Revenue		
	Revenue.	Expenses of Collecting.	Per Ct.	Revenue.	Expenses of Collecting.	Per Ct.
1881 ..	\$135,264,385.51	\$4,327,793.24	3.20	\$198,159,676.02	\$6,383,288.10	3.22
1882 ..	146,497,595.45	4,097,241.24	2.80	220,410,730.25	6,508,359.26	2.95
1883 ..	144,721,368.98	4,424,707.39	3.06	214,706,496.93	6,593,509.43	3.07
1884 ..	121,546,072.51	4,216,847.26	3.47	195,067,489.76	6,709,435.78	3.44
1885 ..	112,496,725.54	3,853,035.94	3.42	181,471,939.34	6,494,847.29	3.56
1886 ..	116,805,936.48	3,578,679.42	3.06	192,905,023.44	6,427,612.67	3.33
1887 ..	118,823,391.22	3,826,507.98	3.22	217,296,893.13	6,855,801.74	3.16
1888 ..	124,296,871.98	3,623,038.91	2.92	219,091,173.63	7,156,187.77	3.27
1889 ..	130,881,513.92	3,770,388.72	2.88	223,832,741.69	7,080,487.00	3.14
1890 ..	142,608,705.81	3,780,950.41	2.65	229,668,584.57	6,859,986.09	2.98
1891 ..	145,686,249.44	4,008,485.65	2.75	219,522,205.23	6,964,367.09	3.17
1892 ..	153,971,072.57	3,879,082.81	2.52	177,452,964.15	6,646,276.05	3.71
1893 ..	161,027,623.93	4,144,927.02	2.57	203,355,016.73	6,756,790.98	3.32
1894 ..	147,111,232.81	3,749,029.22	2.55	181,818,530.62	6,791,872.82	3.75
1895 ..	143,421,672.02	3,754,935.45	2.62	162,158,617.45	6,796,690.92	4.43
1896 ..	146,608,265.00	3,846,888.00	2.62	160,534,351.00	7,237,796.00	4.52
1897 ..	146,688,574.00	3,806,799.00	2.66	176,554,127.00	7,075,372.00	4.01
1898 ..	170,800,641.00	3,705,257.00	2.17	149,575,062.00	7,152,277.00	4.78

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF PUBLIC DEBT FROM 1860 TO 1897.

July 1—	Three Per Cents.	Three and a Half Per Cents.	Four Per Cents.	Four and a Half Per Cents.	Five Per Cents.	Six Per Cents.	Total Interest-bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.
1860.....	\$66,125,000				\$221,588,300	\$1,874,347,222	\$2,162,080,522	\$125,523,998
1870.....	59,550,000				221,588,300	1,765,317,422	2,046,455,722	118,784,960
1871.....	45,885,000				274,236,450	1,613,897,300	1,934,696,750	111,949,330
1872.....	24,665,000		\$678,000		414,567,200	1,374,883,800	1,814,794,100	103,988,463
1873.....	14,000,000		678,000		414,567,200	1,281,238,650	1,710,483,950	98,049,804
1874.....	14,000,000		678,000		510,628,050	1,213,624,700	1,738,967,750	98,796,004
1875.....	14,000,000		678,000		607,132,750	1,100,865,550	1,722,676,300	96,855,600
1876.....	14,000,000				711,635,800	984,999,650	1,710,685,450	95,104,269
1877.....	14,000,000			\$140,000,000	703,266,650	854,621,850	1,711,888,500	93,160,643
1878.....	14,000,000		98,850,000	240,000,000	703,266,650	738,619,000	1,794,735,650	94,654,472
1879.....	14,000,000		741,522,000	250,000,000	508,440,350	283,681,350	1,797,643,700	83,773,778
1880.....	14,000,000		739,347,800	250,000,000	484,864,900	235,780,400	1,723,993,100	79,633,981
1881.....	14,000,000		739,347,800	250,000,000	439,841,350	196,378,600	1,639,567,750	75,018,695
1882.....	14,000,000	\$480,481,060	739,349,350	250,000,000			1,463,810,400	57,300,110
1883.....	318,204,350	32,062,060	737,942,200	250,000,000			1,338,229,150	51,436,709
1884.....	238,612,150		737,951,700	250,000,000			1,226,563,850	47,926,432
1885.....	208,190,500		737,960,450	250,000,000			1,196,150,950	47,014,133
1886.....	158,746,600		737,967,500	250,000,000			1,146,014,100	45,510,098
1887.....	83,716,500		737,975,850	250,000,000			1,021,662,350	41,780,529
1888.....	14,000,000		714,315,450	222,207,050			950,522,500	38,991,935
1889.....	14,000,000		676,214,990	139,639,000			829,853,990	33,752,354
1890.....	14,000,000		602,297,360	109,015,750			725,313,110	29,417,603
1891.....			559,659,920	50,869,200			610,529,120	23,615,735
1892.....			559,664,590	225,354,500			585,029,330	22,893,883
1893.....			559,672,900	225,364,500			585,037,100	22,894,194
1894.....			559,677,390	225,364,500	50,000,000		635,041,890	25,394,385
1895.....			590,867,580	225,364,500	100,000,000		716,202,000	29,140,792
1896.....			721,999,390	225,364,500	100,000,000		847,363,890	34,367,265
1897.....			722,000,630	225,364,500	100,000,000		847,365,130	34,367,315
1898.....			722,002,970	225,364,500	100,000,000		847,367,470	34,347,408

a Continued at two per cent.

NOTE.—The interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charge on Pacific Railway bonds.

NOTE.—The total interest-bearing debt, as above, is exclusive of Pacific Railway bonds.

July 1—	Debt on which Interest has Ceased.	Debt Bearing no Interest.	Outstanding Principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Principal of Debt, Less Cash in Treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt Per Capita.	Interest Per Capita.
1860.....	\$5,260,181	\$421,131,510	\$2,588,452,213	\$155,680,340	\$2,432,771,873	37,756,000	\$64.43	\$3.32
1870.....	3,708,641	430,508,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956	38,558,371	60.46	3.06
1871.....	1,948,902	416,565,680	2,353,251,332	106,217,263	2,246,994,068	39,555,000	56.81	2.83
1872.....	7,926,797	430,530,431	2,253,251,328	103,470,798	2,149,780,530	40,596,000	52.96	2.56
1873.....	51,929,710	472,069,332	2,254,482,968	129,020,932	2,105,462,036	41,677,000	50.52	2.35
1874.....	3,216,590	509,534,128	2,251,690,468	147,541,314	2,104,149,153	42,796,000	49.17	2.31
1875.....	11,425,822	498,182,411	2,232,281,531	142,243,361	2,090,041,170	43,951,000	47.53	2.20
1876.....	3,902,420	465,807,196	2,180,395,067	119,469,725	2,060,925,340	45,137,000	45.66	2.11
1877.....	16,648,860	476,764,031	2,205,301,392	186,056,960	2,019,275,431	46,333,000	43.56	2.01
1878.....	5,594,560	455,875,682	2,256,205,892	256,823,612	1,999,382,280	47,598,000	42.01	1.99
1879.....	37,015,630	410,835,741	2,245,195,072	219,080,167	1,996,414,905	48,866,000	40.85	1.71
1880.....	7,621,455	388,800,815	2,120,415,370	201,088,622	1,919,326,747	50,155,783	38.27	1.59
1881.....	6,723,805	422,721,954	2,060,718,569	249,363,415	1,819,650,154	51,316,000	35.46	1.46
1882.....	16,260,805	438,241,788	1,918,312,964	243,289,610	1,675,023,474	52,495,000	31.91	1.09
1883.....	7,831,415	538,111,162	1,884,171,728	345,389,902	1,538,781,825	53,693,000	28.66	.96
1884.....	19,656,205	544,308,868	1,830,528,923	391,985,928	1,438,542,995	54,911,000	26.30	.87
1885.....	4,100,995	663,712,927	1,863,964,873	488,612,429	1,375,352,443	56,148,000	24.50	.84
1886.....	9,704,445	619,344,468	1,775,063,013	492,917,173	1,282,145,840	57,404,000	22.34	.79
1887.....	6,115,165	629,795,077	1,657,602,592	482,433,917	1,175,168,675	58,680,000	20.03	.71
1888.....	2,496,095	739,840,389	1,692,585,984	629,854,089	1,063,004,894	59,974,000	17.72	.65
1889.....	1,911,485	787,287,446	1,619,052,922	643,113,172	975,939,750	61,289,000	15.92	.53
1890.....	1,815,805	825,011,289	1,522,140,204	661,355,834	860,784,370	62,622,250	14.22	.44
1891.....	1,614,705	933,852,766	1,545,996,591	694,083,839	851,912,751	63,975,000	13.32	.37
1892.....	2,785,875	1,006,648,939	1,588,464,144	746,937,681	841,526,463	65,403,000	12.86	.36
1893.....	2,094,000	958,854,525	1,545,985,686	707,016,210	838,969,475	66,826,000	12.55	.34
1894.....	1,851,240	995,360,506	1,632,253,636	732,940,756	899,313,380	68,275,000	13.17	.37
1895.....	1,721,590	958,197,332	1,676,120,983	774,448,017	901,672,967	69,878,000	12.93	.38
1896.....	1,636,890	920,839,543	1,769,540,323	814,543,070	955,297,254	71,380,000	13.24	.48
1897.....	1,246,880	968,960,656	1,817,672,666	825,649,766	992,022,900	72,937,000	13.00	.47
1898.....	1,262,680	947,901,846	1,796,531,996	769,446,504	1,027,085,492	74,522,000	13.79	.46

NOTE 1.—The population is for June 1, for 1870, 1880 and 1890, from the census, and for other years from estimates, for the same date each year, prepared by the Actuary of the Treasury Department.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.—The column of "Debt Bearing no Interest" includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the Treasury.

Agriculture.

The United States is the largest agricultural country in the world. The following data, taken from census records, will show the progress of agriculture from 1850 to 1900:

	1850.	1860.	*1870.	1880.	1890.
Number of farms.....	1,449,073	2,044,077	2,659,985	4,008,907	4,564,641
Total acreage.....	293,560,614	407,212,538	407,785,041	536,081,585	623,218,619
Average size (acres).....	203	199	153	134	137
Improved acreage.....	113,082,614	163,110,730	188,921,069	284,771,042	357,816,755
Unimproved acreage.....	180,528,000	244,101,818	218,813,942	251,310,793	265,901,864
Unimproved acreage, per cent.....	61.5	59.9	53.7	46.9	42.6
Farms under 50 acres.....				1,175,564	1,318,521
Farms 50 and under 100.....				1,032,510	1,121,435
Farms 100 and under 500.....				1,095,983	2,004,684
Farms 500 and under 1,000.....				75,972	84,365
Farms 1,000 and over.....				28,578	31,546
Land, fences, and buildings (dollars).....	3,271,575,426	6,645,045,007	9,362,803,861	10,197,096,776	13,279,252,649
Implements and machinery, ..	151,587,638	246,118,141	336,878,429	406,520,055	494,247,467
Live stock on hand June 1, ..	544,180,516	1,089,329,915	1,525,276,457	1,500,384,707	2,208,767,573
Farm products (estimated), ..			12,477,538,658	2,212,540,827	2,490,107,454
Fertilizers purchased (cost), ..				28,546,397	33,469,598
Horses..... No.	4,336,719	6,249,174	7,145,370	10,367,438	14,969,467
Mules and asses..... No.	559,331	1,151,148	1,125,415	1,812,808	2,295,532
Working oxen..... No.	1,700,744	2,254,911	1,319,271	993,841	1,717,494
Milch cows..... No.	6,345,094	8,585,735	8,935,332	12,443,120	16,511,360
Other cattle..... No.	9,693,069	14,779,373	13,536,005	22,488,550	33,734,128
Swine..... No.	30,354,213	33,512,867	25,134,569	47,681,700	57,409,583
Sheep, spring lambs excluded..... No.	21,723,220	23,471,275	28,477,951	35,192,074	35,935,384
± Wool, shorn..... lbs.	52,516,959	60,264,913	100,102,387	155,681,751	165,449,239
Milk..... gals.			8235,500,599	1530,129,755	15,210,128,567
** Butter..... lbs.	313,345,306	459,681,372	514,062,683	777,250,287	1,024,223,468
** Cheese..... lbs.	105,535,893	103,663,927	53,492,153	27,272,489	18,729,818
Domestic fowls (chickens).....				102,272,135	258,871,125
All other fowl.....				28,235,187	26,788,315
Eggs..... doz.				456,910,918	819,722,916
Barley..... bush.	5,167,015	15,825,896	29,761,306	43,997,495	78,382,976
Barley..... acreage.....				1,997,727	3,220,834
Buckwheat..... bush.	8,956,912	17,571,818	9,821,721	11,817,327	12,110,249
Buckwheat..... acreage.....				848,389	837,164
Indian corn..... bush.	592,071,104	838,792,742	760,944,549	1,754,591,676	2,122,327,547
Indian corn..... acreage.....				62,368,504	73,087,752
Oats..... bush.	146,584,179	172,643,185	262,107,157	407,868,999	809,250,996
Oats..... acreage.....				16,144,593	28,320,677
Rye..... bush.	14,188,813	21,101,380	16,918,795	19,831,595	28,421,396
Rye..... acreage.....				1,842,233	2,171,604
Wheat..... bush.	100,485,944	173,104,924	267,745,626	459,483,137	468,373,968
Wheat..... acreage.....				35,430,333	33,579,514
Cotton..... bales.	2,460,063	5,387,052	3,011,996	5,755,369	7,472,511
Cotton..... acreage.....				14,480,919	20,175,270
Flax..... lbs. fiber.	7,708,676	4,720,145	27,133,034	1,565,546	241,389
Flax..... bush. seed.	562,312	566,967	1,730,444	7,170,951	10,250,410
Hemp..... tons.	34,871	74,493	12,746	5,025	11,511
Sugar, cane..... lbs.	207,062,400	277,178,400	104,451,600	214,646,400	301,284,396
Sugar, maple..... lbs.	34,253,436	40,120,205	28,443,645	36,576,061	32,952,927
Molasses, cane..... gals.		14,993,996	6,593,323	16,573,273	25,409,223
Molasses, sorghum..... gals.		6,749,123	16,050,089	28,444,202	24,235,219
Molasses, maple..... gals.		1,597,589	921,057	1,796,048	2,258,376
Hay..... tons.	13,838,642	19,063,896	27,316,048	35,150,711	66,631,480
Hay..... acres mown.				30,631,054	52,948,797
Rice..... lbs.	215,313,497	187,167,032	73,636,021	110,131,373	128,590,984
Rice..... acreage.....				174,173	161,312
Tobacco..... lbs.	199,752,655	434,209,461	262,735,341	472,061,157	488,256,646
Tobacco..... acreage.....				638,841	695,201
Potatoes, Irish..... bush.	65,797,896	111,148,967	143,337,473	169,458,539	217,546,302
Potatoes, sweet..... bush.	38,268,148	42,095,026	21,709,824	33,378,693	43,950,261
Apples..... bush.					143,105,689
Apricots..... bush.					1,001,482
Cherries..... bush.					1,476,719
Peaches..... bush.					26,367,747
Pears..... bush.					3,064,375
Plums and prunes..... bush.					2,554,392

* Values for 1870 are expressed in currency which was at a discount in gold. For purposes of comparison they should be reduced by one-fifth.

† Includes betterments and addition to stock.

‡ Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges.

§ Milk sold.

¶ Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.

‡ Includes all milk produced on farms.

** Made on farms only.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lists of Customs Districts and Ports of Entry and Delivery.

	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Maine :			
	Aroostook.....	Houlton.	Calais.
	Passamaquoddy.....	Eastport.....	Pembroke. Robbinston.
	Machias.....	Machias.	Union River.
	Frenchman Bay.....	Ellsworth.....	Blue Hill. Deer Island. Bucksport.
	Castine.....	Mount Desert Ferry, subport of entry. Castine.....	Frankfort. Hampden. Prospect. Rockport. Vinal Haven. North Haven. Camden.
	Bangor.....	Bangor.....	Bristol. Damariscotta. Warren. Thomaston. Cushing. St. George. Boothbay. Alma.
	Belfast.....	Belfast.....	Hallowell. Pittston. Georgetown. Bowdoinham. Gardiner. Richmond. North Yarmouth. Brunswick. Freeport. Harpwell. Scarboro. Wells. Kennebunk Port.
	Waldoboro.....	Waldoboro.....	
	Wiscasset.....	Wiscasset.....	
	Bath.....	Bath.....	
	Portland and Falmouth.....	Portland.....	
	Saco.....		
	Kennebunk.....	Kennebunk.....	
	York.....	York.....	
New Hampshire :			
	Portsmouth.....	Portsmouth.....	New Castle. Dover. Exeter. Kittery, Me. Berwick.
Vermont :			
	Vermont.....	Burlington. Saint Albans, subport of entry. Albany, subport of entry. East Albany, subport of entry. Swanton, subport of entry. Highgate, subport of entry. Franklin, subport of entry. West Berkshire, subport of entry. Windmill Point, subport of entry. Richford, subport of entry.	
	Memphremagog.....	Newport. North Troy, subport of entry. Derbyline, subport of entry. Island Pond, subport of entry. Canaan, subport of entry. Beecher Falls, subport of entry.	
Massachusetts :			
	Newburyport.....	Newburyport.....	Amesbury. Salisbury. Haverhill. Newbury. Ipswich. Manchester. Rockport. Danvers. Lynn.
	Gloucester.....	Gloucester.....	
	Salem and Beverly.....	Salem.....	
	Marblehead.....	Marblehead.....	

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Boston and Charlestown.....	Boston.....	Medford. Cohasset. Hingham. Weymouth. Cambridge. Roxbury. Dorchester. Scituate.
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Kingston. Duxbury. Marshfield. Sandwich. Falmouth. Harwich. Wellfleet. Provincetown. Chatham. Dennis.
Barnstable.....	Barnstable.....	
Nantucket.....	Nantucket.	
Edgartown.....	Edgartown.	
New Bedford.....	New Bedford.	Westport. Rochester. Wareham. Swansea. Somerset. Freetown. Berkley. Taunton.
Fall River.....	Fall River.....	
Rhode Island:		
Newport.....	Newport.....	North Kingston. Tiverton. Barrington. Pawtuxet. East Greenwich.
Bristol and Warren.....	Bristol and Warren.....	
Providence.....	Providence.....	
Connecticut:		
Stonington.....	Stonington.....	Pawcatuck River. Norwich. Groton. Lyne.
New London.....	New London.....	Saybrook. Enfield. Clinton. Westbrook. Old Saybrook. Essex. Chester. Haddam. East Haddam. Middletown. Chatham. Portland. Cromwell. Rocky Hill. Wethersfield. Glastonbury. East Hartford. Springfield, Mass. Vernon (Rockville).
Hartford.....	Hartford.....	Gulford. Branford. Milford. Derby. Norwalk. Stratford. Greenwich.
New Haven.....	New Haven.....	
Fairfield.....	Bridgport. Stamford, subport of entry.	
New York:		
Sag Harbor.....	Sag Harbor.....	Greenport. New Windsor. Newburg. Poughkeepsie. Esopus. Kinderhook. Albany. Hudson. Troy. Rhinebeck Landing. Cold Spring. Port Jefferson. Patchogue. Whitehall. Fort Covington.
City of New York.....	New York. Jersey City	
Champlain.....	Plattsburg.....	
Oswegatchie.....	Ogdensburg.	
Cape Vincent.....	Cape Vincent.	
Oswego.....	Oswego.	
Genesee.....	River Genesee (Rochester).	
Niagara.....	Niagara Falls.	
Buffalo Creek.....	Buffalo.	

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Dunkirk.....	Dunkirk.....	Barcelona. Silver Creek. Cattaraugus Creek. Syracuse.
New Jersey:		
Newark.....	Newark.....	Elizabeth.
Perth Amboy.....	Perth Amboy.....	New Brunswick. Middletown Point.
Little Egg Harbor.....	Tuckerton.	
Great Egg Harbor.....	Somers Point.	
Bridgeton.....	Bridgeton.....	Salem. Port Elizabeth.
Burlington.....	Trenton.....	Trenton.
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Camden, N. J. Chester.
Erie.....	Erie.	
Pittsburg.....	Pittsburg.	
Delaware:		
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	New Castle. Port Penn. Delaware City.
Maryland:		
Eastern.....	Crisfield.....	Salisbury.
Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	Cambridge. Easton. Havre de Grace. Benedict. Lower Marlboro. Town Creek. Cedar Point. Nottingham. St. Marys.
Annapolis.....	Annapolis.....	
District of Columbia:		
Georgetown.....	Washington.	
Virginia:		
Cherrystone.....	Cape Charles City (Eastville).....	Snow Hill. Folly Landing. Potomac. Port Royal. Fredericksburg. Yeocomico. Yorktown. Suffolk. Smithfield.
Alexandria.....	Alexandria.....	
Tappahannock.....	Tappahannock.....	
Newport News.....	Newport News.....	
Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	
Petersburg.....	Petersburg to City Point.	
Richmond.....	Richmond. West Point, subport of entry and delivery.	
North Carolina:		
Albemarle.....	Edenton.	
Pamlico.....	Newbern.	
Beaufort.....	Beaufort.	
Wilmington.....	Wilmington.	
South Carolina:		
Georgetown.....	Georgetown.	
Charleston.....	Charleston.	
Beaufort.....	Beaufort.	
Georgia:		
Savannah.....	Savannah.....	Augusta.
Brunswick.....	Brunswick.....	Frederica. Darien.
St. Marys.....	St. Marys.....	Atlanta.
Florida:		
Fernandina.....	Fernandina.	
St. Johns.....	Jacksonville.	
St. Augustine.....	St. Augustine.	
Key West.....	Jensen, subport of entry. Key West. Punta Gorda, subport of entry. Palm Beach, subport of entry. Miami, subport of entry.	
Tampa.....	Tampa.	
St. Marks.....	Cedar Keys.....	St. Marks. Magnolia. Ocala.
Apalachicola.....	Apalachicola.	
Pensacola.....	Pensacola.	
Alabama:		
Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Montgomery.
Mississippi:		
Pearl River.....	Shieldsboro (Bay St. Louis).....	East Pascagoula. Pearlington. Ship Island. Grand Gulf.
Natchez.....	Natchez.....	
Vicksburg.....	Vicksburg.	

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Louisiana:		
New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	Wheeling, W. Va. Council Bluffs, Iowa. Cincinnati, Ohio. Louisville, Ky. St. Louis, Mo. Sioux City, Iowa. Memphis, Tenn. Evansville, Ind. Burlington, Iowa. Dubuque, Iowa. Leavenworth, Kans. Omaha, Nebr. Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo. Shreveport, La. La Crosse, Wis. Chattanooga, Tenn. Portsmouth, Ohio. Paducah, Ky. Lincoln, Nebr.
Teche.....	Brashear (Morgan City).	
Texas:		
Galveston.....	Galveston..... Valasco, subport of entry. Sabine Pass, subport of entry and delivery.	Sabine. Houston.
Saluria.....	Eagle Pass.....	San Antonio. Matagorda. Copano. Lavaca. Aransas.
Corpus Christi.....	Corpus Christi..... Laredo, subport of entry. Rockport, subport of entry.	
Brazos de Santiago.....	Brownsville.	
Paso del Norte.....	El Paso.	
California:		
San Diego.....	San Diego.	
Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles. Santa Barbara, subport of entry.	
San Francisco.....	San Francisco. Oakland, subport of entry.	Vallejo. San Luis Obispo.
Humboldt.....	Eureka.....	Crescent City.
Oregon and Washington:		
Southern District of Oregon.	Coos Bay (Empire City).....	Ellensburg. Port Oxford. Gardner. Newport.
Yaquina.....	Yaquina.....	
Oregon.....	Astoria.....	
Willamette.....	Portland.	
Puget Sound.....	Port Townsend. Spokane, subport of entry. Seattle, subport of entry. Tacoma, subport of entry. Port Angeles, subport of entry. New Whatcom, subport of entry. Aberdeen, subport of entry. Blaine, subport of entry. Everett, subport of entry. Sumas, subport of entry. Northport, subport of entry.	
Alaska:		
Alaska.....	Sitka. Wrangle, subport of entry. Mary Island, subport of entry. Juneau, subport of entry. Kodiak, subport of entry. Unalaska, subport of entry. Circle City, subport of entry. Cooks Inlet, subport of entry. St. Michaels Island, subport of entry. Unga, subport of entry. Karluk, subport of entry. Dyea, subport of entry. Orca, subport of entry. Skaguay, subport of entry.	
Montana and Idaho:		
Montana and Idaho.....	Great Falls.....	Bonnars Ferry.
Minnesota:		
Minnesota.....	St. Paul. Minneapolis, subport of entry.	
Duluth.....	Duluth.	
Wisconsin:		
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Kenosha. Racine. Sheboygan. Green Bay. Depere.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Ports of Entry.</i>	<i>Ports of Delivery.</i>
Michigan:		
Michigan.....	Grand Haven.....	Cheboygan. Manistee. Ludington.
Huron.....	Port Huron.	
Detroit.....	Detroit.	
Superior.....	Marquette. Superior, subport of entry. Ashland, subport of entry. Gladstone, subport of entry.	Sault Ste. Marie. Mackinaw.
Port of delivery.....		Grand Rapids.
Indiana and Illinois:		
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Waukegan. Michigan City. Cairo, Ill. Rock Island. Peoria. Galena.
Indiana:		Indianapolis.
Ohio:		
Miami.....	Toledo.	
Sandusky.....	Sandusky.	
Cuyahoga.....	Cleveland. Conneaut, subport of entry.	Fairport.
Port of delivery.....		Columbus.
Colorado:		
Ports of delivery.....		Denver. Pueblo. Durango. Leadville.
Arizona:		
Arizona.....	Nogales.	
North and South Dakota:		
North and South Dakota.....	Pembina, N. Dak.....	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Tennessee:		
Port of delivery.....		Nashville, Tenn.
Iowa:		
Port of delivery.....		Des Moines, Iowa.

PORTS AT WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE ENTERED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER PORTS WITH-
OUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Boston, Mass.	Fernandina, Fla.	New Orleans, La.	St. Albans, Vt.
Baltimore, Md.	Galveston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.
Bath, Me.	Gladstone, Mich.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.
Bangor, Me.	Island Pond, Vt.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Beecher Falls, Vt.	Key West, Fla.	Portland, Me.	Seattle, Wash.
Burlington, Vt.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Port Huron, Mich.	San Diego, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Marquette, Mich.	Portland, Ore.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Charleston, S. C.	Mobile, Ala.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Cleveland, Ohio.	New York, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.	Newport News, Va.	Richford, Vt.	Toledo, Ohio.
Duluth, Minn.	Newport, Vt.	Rochester, N. Y.	Vanceboro, Me.

PORTS TO WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE TRANSPORTED WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT UNDER THE ACT
OF JUNE 10, 1880.

Atlanta, Ga.	Enfield, Conn.	Nashville, Tenn.	Sandusky, Ohio.
Albany, N. Y.	Erie, Pa.	Newark, N. J.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Evansville, Ind.	Newport News, Va.	San Antonio, Tex.
Burlington, Vt.	Galveston, Tex.	New York, N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Boston, Mass.	Gladstone, Mich.	New Haven, Conn.	Savannah, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Bath, Me.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	St. Louis, Mo.
Bangor, Me.	Hartford, Conn.	Oakland, Cal.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Ocala, Fla.	St. Paul, Minn.
Charleston, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Omaha, Nebr.	San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Kansas City, Mo.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Key West, Fla.	Providence, R. I.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Leadville, Colo.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Seattle, Wash.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Louisville, Ky.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Columbus, Ohio.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Portland, Me.	Tampa, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Tacoma, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Marquette, Mich.	Port Huron, Mich.	Titusville, Pa.
Duluth, Minn.	Middletown, Conn.	Portland, Ore.	Toledo, Ohio.
Dubuque, Iowa.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Vanceboro, Me.
Durango, Colo.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Pueblo, Colo.	Vernon (Rockville), Conn.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Memphis, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.	Washington, D. C.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Mobile, Ala.	Rochester, N. Y.	Wilmington, Del.
		Wilmington, N. C.	

PORTS AT WHICH BONDED WAREHOUSES ARE ESTABLISHED.

Apalachicola, Fla.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.	Louisville, Ky.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Astoria, Ore.	Duluth, Minn.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Providence, R. I.
Baltimore, Md.	Detroit, Mich.	Marquette, Mich.	Provincetown, Mass.
Barnstable, Mass.	Dennis, Mass.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Colo.	New York, N. Y.	Plymouth, Mass.
Bangor, Me.	Erie, Pa.	Newburyport, Mass.	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Boothbay, Me.	Ellsworth, Me.	Newark, N. J. (Class 7).	Rochester, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Evansville, Ind.	New London, Conn.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Bath, Me.	Eastport, Me.	New Haven, Conn.	St. Paul, Minn.
Burlington, Vt.	El Paso, Tex.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Bonniers Fly, Idaho (Cl. 7)	Eagle Pass, Tex.	Oswego, N. Y.	San Diego, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Fall River, Mass.	Omaha, Nebr.	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Portland, Me.	Salem, Mass.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Gloucester, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Galveston, Tex.	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.	Grand Haven, Mich.	Port Huron, Mich.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Hartford, Conn.	Portsmouth, N. H.	Tampa, Fla.
Castine, Me.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Pembina, N. Dak.	Toledo, Ohio.
Chatham, Mass.	Key West, Fla.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Wilmington, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.	Kansas City, Mo.	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Wellfleet, Mass.

NOTE.—Goods in bond arriving at the ports of—

Albany, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.	Mobile, Ala.	Peoria, Ill.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Brownsville, Tex.	Nashville, Tenn.	Richmond, Va.	Wilmington, Del.
Charleston, S. C.	Norfolk, Va.	Sandusky, Ohio.	
Dubuque, Iowa.	Newbern, N. C.	St. Augustine, Fla.	

are stored in the Custom-House premises at those ports.

WAR-REVENUE LAW OF 1898.

An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Meet War Expenditures, and for Other Purposes.

TAX ON BEER, ETC., AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, in lieu of the tax of \$1 now imposed by law, a tax of \$2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law. And section 3336 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly: *Provided*, That a discount of 7½ per cent. shall be allowed upon all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouse to which a stamp had been affixed shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps.

SPECIAL TAXES.

SEC. 2. That from and after July 1, 1898, special taxes shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, that is to say:

(1.) Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding the sum of \$25,000 shall pay \$50; when using or employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, for every additional \$1,000 in excess of \$25,000, \$2, and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Every person, firm, or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this Act: *Provided*, That any savings-bank having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

(2.) Brokers shall pay \$50. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank-notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker: *Provided*, That any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

(3.) Pawnbrokers shall pay \$20. Every person, firm, or company whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker.

(4.) Commercial brokers shall pay \$20. Every person, firm, or company whose business it is as a broker to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a commercial broker under this Act.

(5.) Custom-house brokers shall pay \$10. Every person, firm, or company whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom-house papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom-house broker.

(6.) Proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert halls in cities having more than 25,000 population as shown by the last preceding United States census, shall pay \$100. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theater: *Provided*, That when any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this Act the tax shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

(7.) The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay \$100. Every building, space, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus: *Provided*, That no special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or District.

(8.) Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay \$10: *Provided*, That a special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall not exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be required for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(9.) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay \$5 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, and that are open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SNUFF.

SEC. 3. That there shall, in lieu of the tax now imposed by law, be levied and collected a tax of 2 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; and upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, namely, a tax of \$3.60 per thousand on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, and of \$1 per thousand on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand; and a tax of \$3.60 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand; and \$1.50 per thousand on cigarettes made of tobacco or any substitute thereof, and weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand: *Provided*, That in lieu of the 2, 3, and 4 ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing 1½ ounces, 2½ ounces, and 3½ ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing 1 ounce of smoking tobacco.

And there shall also be assessed and collected, with the exceptions hereinafter in this section provided for, upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported, and removed from factory or custom-house before the passage of this Act bearing tax stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and canceled subsequent to April 14, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this Act held and intended for sale by any person, a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or custom-house and the tax levied in this Act upon such articles.

Every person having on the day succeeding the date of the passage of this Act any of the above-described articles on hand for sale in excess of 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes, and which have been removed from the factory where produced or the custom-house through which imported, bearing the rate of tax payable thereon at the time of such removal, shall make a full and true return under oath in duplicate of the quantity thereof, in pounds as to the tobacco and snuff and in thousands as to the cigars and cigarettes so held on that day, in such form and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Such returns shall be made and delivered to the collector or deputy collector for the proper internal-revenue district within thirty days after the passage of this Act. One of said returns shall be retained by the collector and the other forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with the assessment list for the month in which the return is received, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess and collect the taxes found to be due, as other taxes not paid by stamps are assessed and collected.

And for the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the taxes provided by this Act there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be required, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the employment of such deputy collectors and other employees in the several collection districts in the United States, and such clerks and employees in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as may, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be necessary for a period not exceeding one year, to be compensated for their services by such allowances as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to employ ten agents, to be known and designated as internal-revenue agents, in addition to the number now authorized in section 3152 of the Revised Statutes as amended, and the existing provisions of law in all other respects shall apply to the duties, compensation, and expenses of such agents.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

SEC. 4. That from and after July 1, 1898, special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers shall be and hereby are imposed annually as follows, the amount of such annual taxes to be computed in all cases on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year:

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$3. Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$24.

Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$12.

Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco: *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$3.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$12.

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$24.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay \$3.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay \$12.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay \$24.

And every person who carries on any business or occupation for which special taxes are imposed by this Act, without having paid the special tax herein provided, shall, besides being liable to the payment of such special tax, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. Until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this Act is paid. And any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this Act.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of July, 1898, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule A of this Act, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, shall be written or printed by any person or persons, or party who shall

make, sign, or issue the same, or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued, the several taxes or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule.

And there shall also be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect to the medicines, preparations, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule B of this Act, manufactured, sold, or removed for sale, the several taxes or sums of money set down in words or figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in Schedule B of this Act.

SEC. 7. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax hereby imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said tax, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$100, at the discretion of the court, and such instrument, document, or paper, as aforesaid, shall not be competent evidence in any court.

SEC. 8. That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of any such stamp, die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the taxes hereby imposed, or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose for sale, any vellum, parchment, paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed, to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall willfully remove or cause to be removed, alter, or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks of any adhesive stamp with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamp, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offenses as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit the said counterfeit stamps and the articles upon which they are placed, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment and confinement at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by this Act, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. And if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this Act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That any proprietor or proprietors of proprietary articles, or articles subject to stamp duty under Schedule B of this Act, shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, in suitable form, to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his or their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for his or their separate use, which shall not be duplicated to any other person. And the proprietor furnishing such dies or designs shall be required to purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities of not less than \$2,000 face value at any one time. That in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of cancellation by initials and date, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package that in opening the same, or using the contents thereof, the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed; and in default thereof the party making default shall be liable to the same penalty imposed for neglect to affix said stamp as hereinbefore prescribed in this Act. Any person who shall fraudulently obtain or use any of the aforesaid stamps or designs therefor, and any person forging or counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representation, likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, or any engraver or printer who shall sell, or give away said stamps, or selling the same, or being a merchant, broker, peddler, or person dealing, in whole or in part, in similar goods, wares, merchandise, manufactures, preparations, or articles, or those designed for similar objects or purposes, shall have knowingly or fraudulently in his, her, or their possession any such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of the said last-mentioned stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 10. That if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp tax, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, liable to any of the taxes imposed by this Act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. That the acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, shall, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp, indicating the tax upon the same as the law requires for bills of exchange or promissory notes; and no bill of exchange

shall be paid or negotiated without such stamp; and if any person shall pay or negotiate, or offer in payment, or receive or take in payment, any such draft or order, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. That in any collection district where, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the facilities for the procurement and distribution of adhesive stamps are or shall be insufficient, the Commissioner, as aforesaid, is authorized to furnish, supply, and deliver to the collector of any district, and to any assistant treasurer of the United States or designated depository thereof, or any postmaster, a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps, without prepayment therefor, and may in advance require of any collector, assistant treasurer of the United States, or postmaster a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps which may be placed in his hands and remain unaccounted for, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. And it shall be the duty of such collector to supply his deputies with, or sell to other parties within his district who may make application therefor, adhesive stamps, upon the same terms allowed by law or under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby authorized to make such other regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accommodation of the public, in relation to the matters hereinbefore mentioned, as he may judge necessary and expedient. And the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safe-keeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

Sec. 13. That any person or persons who shall register, issue, sell, or transfer, or who shall cause to be issued, registered, sold, or transferred, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever mentioned in Schedule A of this Act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, and canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and such instrument, document, or paper, not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect: *Provided*, That hereafter, in all cases where the party has not affixed to any instrument the stamp required by law thereon at the time of issuing, selling, or transferring the said bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock or of indebtedness, and he or they, or any party having an interest therein, shall be subsequently desirous of affixing such stamp to said instrument, or, if said instrument be lost, to a copy thereof, he or they shall appear before the collector of internal revenue of the proper district, who shall, upon the payment of the price of the proper stamp required by law, and of a penalty of \$10, and, where the whole amount of the tax denoted by the stamp required shall exceed the sum of \$50, on payment also of interest, at the rate of 6 per cent., on said tax from the day on which such stamp ought to have been affixed, affix the proper stamp to such bond, debenture, certificate of stock or of indebtedness or copy, and note upon the margin thereof the date of his so doing, and the fact that such penalty has been paid; and the same shall thereupon be deemed and held to be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if stamped when made or issued: *And provided further*, That where it shall appear to said collector, upon oath or otherwise, to his satisfaction, that any such instrument has not been duly stamped, at the time of making or issuing the same, by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without any willful design to defraud the United States of the stamp, or to evade or delay the payment thereof, then and in such case, if such instrument, or, if the original be lost, a copy thereof, duly certified by the officer having charge of any records in which such original is required to be recorded, or otherwise duly proven to the satisfaction of the collector, shall, within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof, be brought to the said collector of internal revenue to be stamped, and the stamp tax chargeable thereon shall be paid, it shall be lawful for the said collector to remit the penalty aforesaid and to cause such instrument to be duly stamped. And when the original instrument, or a certified or duly proven copy thereof, as aforesaid, duly stamped so as to entitle the same so be recorded, shall be presented to the clerk, register, recorder, or other officer having charge of the original record, it shall be lawful for such officer, upon the payment of the fee legally chargeable for the recording thereof, to make a new record thereof, or to note upon the original record the fact that the error or omission in the stamping of said original instrument has been corrected pursuant to law; and the original instrument or such certified copy, or the record thereof, may be used in all courts and places in the same manner and with like effect as if the instrument had been originally stamped: *And provided further*, That in all cases where the party has not affixed the stamp required by law upon any such instrument issued, registered, sold, or transferred at a time when and at a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp thereto, or, if the original be lost, to a copy thereof. But no right acquired in good faith before the stamping of such instrument, or copy thereof, as herein provided, if such record be required by law, shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid.

Sec. 14. That hereafter no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped, which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded or admitted, or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed thereto, as prescribed by law: *Provided*, That any bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness issued in any foreign country shall pay the same tax as is required by law on similar instruments when issued, sold, or transferred in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is sold or transferred, shall, before selling or transferring the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the tax required.

Sec. 15. That it shall not be lawful to record or register any instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and canceled in the manner prescribed by law; and the record, registry, or transfer of any such instruments upon which the proper stamp or stamps aforesaid shall not have been affixed and canceled as aforesaid shall not be used in evidence.

Sec. 16. That no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of a particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the tax charged on any such instrument, paper, or document, provided a legal documentary stamp or stamps denoting a tax of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.

Sec. 17. That all bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the officers of the United States Government, or by the officers of any State, county, town, municipal corporation, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from the stamp taxes required by this Act: *Provided*, That it is the intent hereby to exempt from the stamp taxes imposed by this Act such State, county, town, or other municipal corporations in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental, taxing, or municipal capacity: *Provided further*, That stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associa-

tions whose capital stock does not exceed \$10,000, and building and loan associations or companies that make loans only to their shareholders, shall be exempt from the tax herein provided.

SEC. 18. That on and after the first day of July, 1898, no telegraph company, or its agent or employee, shall transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the tax imposed by this Act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of \$10: *Provided*, That only one stamp shall be required on each dispatch or message, whether sent through one or more companies: *Provided*, That the messages or dispatches of the officers and employees of any telegraph or telephone company concerning the affairs and service of the company, and like messages or dispatches of the officials and employees of railroad companies sent over the wires on their respective railroads, shall be exempt from this requirement: *Provided further*, That messages of officers and employees of the Government on official business shall be exempt from the taxes herein imposed upon telegraphic and telephonic messages.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of this Act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes shall extend to and include (except where manifestly inapplicable) all the articles or objects enumerated in Schedule B, subject to stamp taxes, and apply to the provisions in relation thereto.

SEC. 20. That on and after the first day of July, 1898, any person, firm, company, or corporation that shall make, prepare, and sell, or remove for consumption or sale, drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things, including perfumery and cosmetics, upon which a tax is imposed by this Act, as provided for in Schedule B, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or label denoting the tax before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine sold to or for the use of any person which may be mixed or compounded for said person according to the written recipe or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon, or which may be put up or compounded for said person by a druggist or pharmacist selling at retail only. The stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B of this Act shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade-mark, or proprietary medicine in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, or as having any special claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect.

SEC. 21. That any manufacturer or maker of any of the articles for sale mentioned in Schedule B, after the same shall have been so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, or any other person who shall take off, remove, or detach, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who shall use any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offense shall be committed, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 22. That any maker or manufacturer of any of the articles or commodities mentioned in Schedule B, as aforesaid, or any other person who shall sell, send out, remove, or deliver any article or commodity, manufactured as aforesaid, before the tax thereon shall have been fully paid by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as in this Act provided, or who shall hide or conceal, or cause to be hidden or concealed, or who shall remove or convey away, or deposit, or cause to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, to evade the tax chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity: *Provided*, That articles upon which stamp taxes are required by this Act may, when intended for exportation, be manufactured and sold or removed without having stamps affixed thereto, and without being charged with tax as aforesaid; and every manufacturer or maker of any article as aforesaid, intended for exportation, shall give such bonds and be subject to such rules and regulations to protect the revenue against fraud as may be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 23. That every manufacturer or maker of, any of the articles or commodities provided for in Schedule B, or his foreman, agent, or superintendent, shall at the end of each and every month make, sign, and file with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides a declaration in writing that no such article or commodity has, during such preceding month or time when the last declaration was made, been removed, or carried, or sent, or caused or suffered or known to have been removed, carried, or sent from the premises of such manufacturer or maker other than such as have been duly taken account of and charged with the stamp tax, on pain of such manufacturer or maker forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration \$100; and if any such manufacturer or maker, or his foreman, agent, or superintendent, shall make any false or untrue declaration, such manufacturer or maker, or foreman, agent, or superintendent making the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 24. That the stamp taxes prescribed in this Act on the articles provided for in Schedule B shall attach to all such articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after the said first day of July, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this Act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in said Schedule B, whether the article so offered or exposed is of foreign manufacture and imported or of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and shall be subject to all the taxes, liabilities, and penalties imposed by law for the sale of articles without the use of the proper stamp denoting the tax paid thereon; and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to the import duty imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this Act: *Provided further*, That internal-revenue stamps required by existing law on imported merchandise shall be affixed thereto and canceled at the expense of the owner or importer before the withdrawal of such merchandise for consumption, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the affixing and canceling of such stamps, not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 25. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this Act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article, or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this Act, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this Act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on the first day of July, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levied in Schedules A and B of this Act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal

revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employees of the internal-revenue service: *Provided*, that such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than \$100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent., except as otherwise provided in this Act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this Act.

SCHEDULE A.

STAMP TAXES.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after the first day of July, anno Domini 1898, by any association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents: *Provided*, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any such stock, or evidence of the sale of any such stock, or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each \$100 in value of said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 1 cent; and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 1 cent: *Provided*, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale. And every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank-notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents. And from and after the first day of July, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph or otherwise for the payment of money issued by express or other companies or any person or persons), drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay for a sum not exceeding \$100, 4 cents; and for each \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 4 cents.

If drawn in sets of two or more: For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, 2 cents; and for each \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Express and freight: It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor, or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received for carriage and transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included; and there shall be duly attached and canceled, as is in this Act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests, or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of 1 cent: *Provided*, That but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Any failure to issue such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum, as herein provided, shall subject such railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person to a penalty of \$50 for each offense, and no such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum shall be used in evidence unless it shall be duly stamped as aforesaid.

Telephone messages: It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any telephone line or lines to make within the first fifteen days of each month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of

messages or conversations transmitted over their respective lines during the preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm, or corporation shall pay a tax of 1 cent: *Provided*, That only one payment of said tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines of one or more persons, firms, or corporations shall be used for the transmission of each of said messages or conversations.

Bond: For indemnifying any person or persons, firm, or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Certificate: Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this Act, 10 cents.

Charter party: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 300 tons, \$3.

Exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons, \$5.

Exceeding 600 tons, \$10.

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in this Act, 10 cents.

Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents; and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$500, 50 cents.

Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message, 1 cent.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance (life): Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall hereafter be made upon any life or lives, for each \$100 or fractional part thereof, 8 cents on the amount insured: *Provided*, That on all policies, for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or weekly-payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be 40 per cent. of the amount of the first weekly premium. And it shall be the duty of each person, firm, or corporation issuing such policies to make within the first 15 days of every month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts of the total amount of first weekly premiums received on such policies issued by the said person, firm, or corporation during the preceding month, and upon the total amount so received the said person, firm, or corporation shall pay the said tax of 40 per cent.: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any fraternal, beneficiary society, or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employees' relief associations, operated on the lodge system, or local co-operation plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit.

Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or on inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril, made by any person, association, or corporation, upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies carried on by the members thereof solely for the protection of their own property and not for profit shall be exempted from the tax herein provided.

Insurance (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee): Each policy of insurance, or bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability, issued, or executed, or renewed by any person, association, company, or corporation, transacting the business of accident, fidelity, employer's liability, plate glass, steam boiler, burglary, elevator, automatic sprinkler, or other branch of insurance (except life, marine, inland, and fire insurance), and each bond undertaking or recognizance, conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position, or for the doing or not doing of anything therein specified, or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity or legality of bonds or other obligations issued by any State, county, municipal, or other public body or organization, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof—

If for a period of time not exceeding one year, 25 cents.

If for a period of time exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, \$1.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port—

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, \$1.

Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, \$3.

Exceeding 600 tons, \$5.

Mortgage or pledge, of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable, or movable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money, lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, either by express stipulation or otherwise; on any of the foregoing exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$1,500, 25 cents; and on each \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,500, 25 cents: *Provided*, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, con-

tract, or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument.

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if costing not exceeding \$30, \$1.

Costing more than \$30 and not exceeding \$60, \$3.

Costing more than \$60, \$5.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, to receive or collect rent, to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents: *Provided*, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.

Protest: Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, 25 cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof in the regular course of trade for sale, 25 cents: *Provided*, That the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing schedule on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

SCHEDULE B.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows: Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 5 cents and shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 10 cents, two-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents and shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 15 cents, three-eighths of 1 cent.

Where each packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent.

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar substance or article, by whatsoever name the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known, or distinguished, used or applied, or to be used or applied, as perfumes or as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used, made, prepared, and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 5 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents, two-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 10 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents, three-eighths of 1 cent.

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 15 cents and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent. And for each additional 25 cents of retail price or value or fractional part thereof in excess of 25 cents, five-eighths of 1 cent.

Chewing gum or substitute therefor: For and upon each box, carton, jar, or other package containing chewing gum of not more than \$1 of actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding \$1 of retail value, for each additional \$1 or fractional part thereof, 4 cents; under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent.

Upon each bottle containing more than one pint, 2 cents.

That all articles and preparations provided for in this schedule which are in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers on the first day of July, 1898, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this Act as to such articles on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers as aforesaid who are not the manufacturers thereof to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial, or other inclosure, with its contents, is sold at retail.

SEC. 26. There shall be an allowance of drawback on articles mentioned in Schedule B of this Act on which any internal-revenue tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the stamp tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported, to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no allowance of drawback shall be made for any such articles exported prior to July 1, 1898. The evidence that any such tax has been paid as aforesaid shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the person claiming the allowance of drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

EXCISE TAXES ON PERSONS, FIRMS, COMPANIES, AND CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN REFINING PETROLEUM AND SUGAR.

SEC. 27. That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed \$250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of \$250,000.

And a true and accurate return of the amount of gross receipts as aforesaid shall be made and rendered monthly by each of such associations, corporations, companies, or persons to the collector of the district in which any such association, corporation, or company may be located, or in which such person has his place of business. Such return shall be verified under oath by the person making the same, or, in case of corporations, by the president or chief officer thereof. Any person or officer failing or refusing to make return as aforesaid, or who shall make a false or fraudulent return, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 for each failure or refusal to make return as aforesaid and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SEC. 28. That from and after the first day of July, 1898, a stamp tax of 1 cent shall be levied and collected on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same.

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 29. That any person or persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors, or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property, where the whole amount of such personal property as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of \$10,000 in actual value, passing after the passage of this Act, from any person possessed of such property, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any personal property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies, politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, made subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States, as follows— that is to say: Where the whole amount of said personal property shall exceed in value \$10,000 and shall not exceed in value the sum of \$25,000 the tax shall be:

First. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother, or sister to the person who died possessed of such property as aforesaid, at the rate of 75 cents for each and every \$100 of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Second. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of \$1.50 for each and every \$100 of the clear value of such interest.

Third. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of \$3 for each and every \$100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at the rate of \$4 for each and every \$100 of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at the rate of \$5 for each and every \$100 of the clear value of such interest: *Provided,* That all legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed as aforesaid shall be exempt from tax or duty.

Where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of \$25,000, but shall not exceed the sum or value of \$100,000, the rates of duty or tax above set forth shall be multiplied by one and one-half; and where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of \$100,000, but shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000, such rates of duty shall be multiplied by two; and where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of \$500,000, but shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000,000, such rates of duty shall be multiplied by two and one-half; and where the amount or value of said property shall exceed the sum of \$1,000,000, such rates of duty shall be multiplied by three.

SEC. 30. That the tax or duty aforesaid shall be a lien and charge upon the property of every person who may die as aforesaid for twenty years, or until the same shall, within that period, be fully paid to and discharged by the United States; and every executor, administrator, or trustee, before payment and distribution to the legatees, or any parties entitled to beneficial interest therein, shall pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district of which the deceased person was a resident the amount of the duty or tax assessed upon such legacy or distributive share, and shall also make and render to the said collector or deputy collector a schedule, list, or statement, in duplicate, of the amount of such legacy or distributive share, together with the amount of duty which has accrued, or shall accrue, thereon, verified by his oath or affirmation, to be administered and certified thereon by some magistrate or officer having lawful power to administer such oaths, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which schedule, list, or statement shall contain the names of each and every person entitled to any beneficial interest therein, together with the clear value of such interest, the duplicate of which schedule, list, or statement shall be by him immediately delivered, and the tax thereon paid to such collector; and upon such payment and delivery of such schedule, list, or statement said collector or deputy collector shall grant to such person paying such duty or tax a receipt or receipts for the same in duplicate, which shall be prepared as hereinafter provided. Such receipt or receipts, duly signed and delivered by such collector or deputy collector, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle such executor, administrator, or trustee to be credited and allowed such payment by every tribunal which, by the laws of any State or Territory, is or may be empowered to decide upon and settle the accounts of executors and administrators. And in case such executor, administrator, or trustee shall refuse or neglect to pay the aforesaid duty or tax to the collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, within the time hereinbefore provided, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver to said collector or deputy collector the duplicate of the schedule, list, or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, under oath, as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver the schedule, list, or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, under oath, as aforesaid, or shall deliver to said collector or deputy collector a false schedule or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate, or give the names and relationship of the persons entitled to beneficial interests therein untruly, or shall not truly and correctly set forth and state therein the clear value of such beneficial interest, or where no administration upon such property or personal estate shall have been granted or allowed under existing laws, the collector or deputy

collector shall make out such lists and valuation as in other cases of neglect or refusal, and shall assess the duty thereon; and the collector shall commence appropriate proceedings before any court of the United States, in the name of the United States, against such person or persons as may have the actual or constructive custody or possession of such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, and shall subject such property or personal estate, or any portion of the same, to be sold upon the judgment or decree of such court, and from the proceeds of such sale the amount of such tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by such court, shall be first paid, and the balance, if any, deposited according to the order of such court, to be paid under its direction to such person or persons as shall establish title to the same. The deed or deeds, or any proper conveyance of such property or personal estate, or any portion thereof, so sold under such judgment or decree, executed by the officer lawfully charged with carrying the same into effect shall vest in the purchaser thereof all the title of the delinquent to the property or personal estate sold under and by virtue of such judgment or decree, and shall release every other portion of such property or personal estate from the lien or charge thereon created by this Act. And every person or persons who shall have in his possession, charge, or custody any record, file, or paper containing, or supposed to contain, any information concerning such property or personal estate as aforesaid, passing from any person who may die as aforesaid, shall exhibit the same at the request of the collector or deputy collector of the district, and to any law officer of the United States, in the performance of his duty under this Act, his deputy or agent, who may desire to examine the same. And if any such person, having in his possession, charge, or custody any such records, files, or papers, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit the same on request as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$500: *Provided*, That in all legal controversies where such deed or title shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital in said deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth, and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the Government.

Sec. 31. That all administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby made applicable to this Act.

LOANS.

Sec. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this Act.

Sec. 33. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of \$400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: *Provided further*, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

Sec. 34. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than \$1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said Act.

MIXED FLOUR.

Sec. 35. That for the purposes of this Act the words "mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat.

Sec. 36. That every person, firm, or corporation, before engaging in the business of making, packing, or repacking mixed flour, shall pay a special tax at the rate of \$12 per annum, the same to be paid and posted in accordance with the provisions of sections 3242 and 3239 of the Revised Statutes, and subject to the fines and penalties therein imposed for any violation thereof.

Sec. 37. That every person, firm, or corporation making, packing, or repacking mixed flour shall plainly mark or brand each package containing the same with the words "mixed flour" in plain black letters not less than two inches in length, together with the true weight of such package, the names of the ingredients composing the same, the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed. In addition thereto, such maker or packer shall place in each package a card not smaller than two inches in width by three inches in length, upon which shall be printed the words "mixed flour," together with the names of the ingredients composing the same, and the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed. Any person, firm, or corporation making, packing, or repacking mixed flour hereunder, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than one year.

Sec. 38. That all sales and consignments of mixed flour shall be in packages not before used for that purpose; and every person, firm, or corporation knowingly selling or offering for sale any mixed flour in other than marked and branded packages, as required by the provisions of this Act relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour, or who packs in any package or packages any mixed

flour in any manner contrary to the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour of this Act, or who falsely marks or brands any package or packages containing mixed flour, or unlawfully removes such marks or brands, shall, for each such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$500, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Sec. 39. That in addition to the branding and marking of mixed flour as herein provided, there shall be affixed to the packages containing the same a label in the following words: "Notice.—The (manufacturer or packer, as the case may be) of the mixed flour herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package or label again or to remove the contents without destroying the revenue stamp thereon, under the penalty prescribed by law in such cases." Every person, firm, or corporation failing or neglecting to affix such label to any package containing mixed flour made or packed by him or them, or who removes from any such package any label so affixed, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$50 for each label so removed.

Sec. 40. That barrels or other packages in which mixed flour may be packed shall contain not to exceed 196 pounds; that upon the manufacture and sale of mixed flour there shall be levied a tax of 4 cents per barrel or other package containing 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds; 2 cents on every half-barrel or other package containing 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds; 1 cent on every quarter-barrel or other package containing 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds; and ½ cent on every one-eighth barrel or other package containing 24½ pounds or less, to be paid by the person, firm, or corporation making or packing said flour. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff shall, so far as applicable, be made to apply to stamps provided in this section: *Provided*, That when mixed flour, on the manufacture and sale of which the tax herein imposed has been paid, is sold and then repacked without the addition of any other material, such repacked flour shall not be liable to any additional tax; but the packages containing such repacked flour shall be branded or marked as required by the provisions of section 37 of this Act, and shall contain the card provided for in section 37 hereof; and in addition thereto the person, firm, or corporation repacking mixed flour shall place on the packages containing the same a label in the following words: "Notice.—The contents of this package have been taken from a regular statutory package, upon which the tax has been duly paid." Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$500, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year.

Sec. 41. That whenever any person, firm, or corporation sells, consigns, or removes for sale, consignment, or consumption any mixed flour upon which the tax required by this Act has not been paid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for a period of not more than one year after such sale, consignment, or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which should have been paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector of the proper district. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by this Act for an unauthorized sale or removal.

Sec. 42. That all mixed flours, imported from foreign countries, shall, in addition to any import duties imposed thereon, pay an internal-revenue tax equal in amount to the tax imposed under section 40 of this Act, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps, and the packages containing such imported mixed flour shall be marked, branded, labeled, and stamped as in the case of mixed flour made or packed in the United States. Any person, firm, or corporation purchasing or receiving for sale or repacking any such mixed flour which has not been branded, labeled, or stamped as required by this Act, or which is contained in packages which have not been marked, branded, labeled, or stamped as required by this Act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

Sec. 43. That any person, firm, or corporation knowingly purchasing or receiving for sale or for repacking and resale any mixed flour from any maker, packer, or importer who has not paid the tax herein provided shall, for each offense, be fined not less than \$50, and forfeit to the United States all the articles so purchased or received, or the full value thereof.

Sec. 44. That mixed flour may be removed from the place of manufacture or from the place where packed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax or affixing stamps or label thereto, under such regulation and the filing of such bond and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. Every person, firm, or corporation who shall export mixed flour shall plainly mark on each package containing the same the words "mixed flour," and the names of the ingredients composing the same, the name of the maker or packer, and the place where made or packed, in accordance with the provisions of sections 36 to 45, inclusive, of this Act.

Sec. 45. That whenever any package containing mixed flour is emptied it shall be the duty of the person in whose possession it is to destroy the stamp thereon. Any person disposing of such package without first having destroyed the stamp or mark or marks thereon shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of \$25.

Sec. 46. That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, of this Act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 47. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour, being section 35 to section 49, both inclusive, of this Act, and the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying said last-mentioned provisions of this Act into effect, is hereby authorized to employ such additional clerks and agents as may be necessary for that purpose, not to exceed twenty in number.

Sec. 48. That any person, firm, or corporation found guilty of a second or any subsequent violation of any of the provisions of section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour as aforesaid, of this Act shall, in addition to the penalties herein imposed, be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 49. That the provisions of this Act relating to the manufacture and sale of mixed flour shall take effect and be in force sixty days from and after the date of the passage of this Act; and all packages of mixed flour found on the premises of any person, firm, or corporation on said day, who has made, packed, or repacked the same, on which the tax herein authorized has not been paid, shall be deemed taxable under the provisions of section 36 to section 45, both inclusive, of this Act, and shall be taxed and have affixed thereon such marks, brands, labels, and stamps as required by the provisions of said sections or by the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under authority of this Act.

TAX.

Sec. 50. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon tea when imported from foreign countries a duty of 10 cents per pound.

Sec. 51. That this Act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of its passage except as otherwise specially provided for.

TARIFF OF 1897.

FROM THE OFFICIAL TEXT.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND TO ENCOURAGE THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

SCHEDULE A.

CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1. ACIDS: Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, 2 cents per pound; boric acid, 5 cents per pound; chromic acid and lactic acid, 5 cents per pound; citric acid, 7 cents per pound; salicylic acid, 10 cents per pound; sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; tannic acid or tannin, 50 cents per pound; gallic acid, 10 cents per pound; tartaric acid, 7 cents per pound; all other acids not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

2. All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this Act, 60 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem.

3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

4. Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

5. Ammonia, carbonate of, 1½ cents per pound; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; sulphate of, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, containing not more than 40 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 1 cent per pound; containing more than 40 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 1½ cents per pound; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, and tartarate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts, 4 cents per pound; containing more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, 5 cents per pound; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 6 cents per pound.

7. Blacking of all kinds, 25 per centum ad valorem.

8. Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

9. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

10. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, 20 per centum ad valorem.

11. Borax, 5 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing more than 35 per centum of anhydrous boric acid, 4 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing not more than 35 per centum of anhydrous boric acid, 3 cents per pound.

12. Camphor, refined, 6 cents per pound.

13. Chalk (not medicinal nor prepared for toilet purposes), when ground, precipitated naturally or artificially, or otherwise prepared, whether in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red, or French chalk, 1 cent per pound. Manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

14. Chloroform, 20 cents per pound.

15. Coal-tar dyes or colors, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes and not medicinal, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

16. Cobalt, oxide of, 25 cents per pound.

17. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxylin, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, 50 cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up into articles, 60 cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, and articles of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin is the component material of chief value, 65 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem.

18. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 50 per centum ad valorem.

19. Copperas or sulphate of iron, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

20. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrecences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; the woods of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem.

21. Ethers: Sulphuric, 40 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, 25 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, 32 cents per pound; ethers of

all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, \$1 per pound: *Provided*, That no article of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 25 per centum ad valorem.

23. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound; extracts of quebracho and of hemlock bark, one-half of 1 cent per pound; extracts of sumac, and of woods other than dyewoods, not specially provided for in this Act, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound.

23. Gelatine, glue, isinglass, or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, valued at not above 10 cents per pound, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; valued at above 10 cents per pound and not above 35 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

24. Glycerine, crude, not purified, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.

25. Indigo, extracts or pastes of, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; carmined, 10 cents per pound.

26. Ink and ink powders, 25 per centum ad valorem.

27. Iodine, resublimed, 20 cents per pound.

28. Iodoform, \$1 per pound.

29. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

30. Chicla, 10 cents per pound.

31. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 3 cents per pound; calcined, medicinal, 7 cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of 1 cent per pound.

32. OILS: Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, by whatever name known, whether liquid, solid, or in paste, in the manufacture of which 50 per centum or more of castor oil is used, 30 cents per gallon; in the manufacture of which less than 50 per centum of castor oil is used, 15 cents per gallon; all other alizarin assistant, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

33. Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon.

34. Cod-liver oil, 15 cents per gallon.

35. Cotton-seed oil, 4 cents per gallon of $\frac{7}{8}$ pounds weight.

36. Croton oil, 20 cents per pound.

37. Flaxseed, linseed, and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, 20 cents per gallon of $\frac{7}{8}$ pounds weight.

38. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

39. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, 10 cents per gallon.

40. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages, 50 cents per gallon.

41. Peppermint oil, 50 cents per pound.

42. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this Act, 8 cents per gallon.

43. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia, \$1 per pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of opium, \$1 per ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, 35 per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

44. PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES: Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 75 cents per ton; manufactured, 35.25 per ton.

45. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 8 cents per pound.

46. Blanc fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

47. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable

substance, by whatever name known, including bone-black and lamp-black, dry, or ground in oil or water, 25 per centum ad valorem.

48. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

49. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, not specially provided for, when crude or not powdered, washed, or pulverized, one-eighth of 1 cent per pound; if powdered, washed, or pulverized, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; if ground in oil or water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

50. Orange mineral, $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound.

51. Red lead, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

52. Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

53. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 35 per centum ad valorem; spirit varnishes, \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per centum ad valorem.

54. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry, or ground in oil or water, 10 cents per pound; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, 5 cents per pound.

55. White lead, white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

56. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; ground in oil or putty, 1 cent per pound.

57. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 1 cent per pound; ground in oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; sulfid of zinc white, or white sulphide of zinc, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 1 cent per pound.

58. All paints, colors, pigments, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, whether crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil or with solutions other than oil, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; all paints, colors, and pigments commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms, 30 per centum ad valorem.

59. Paris green and London purple, 15 per centum ad valorem.

60. Lead: Acetate of, white, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound; brown, gray, or yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; nitrate of, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; litharge, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

61. Phosphorus, 18 cents per pound.

62. POTASH: Bichromate and chromate of, 3 cents per pound.

63. Caustic or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls, 1 cent per pound; chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

64. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, 25 cents per pound.

65. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half cent per pound.

66. Prussiate of, red, 8 cents per pound; yellow, 4 cents per pound; cyanide of potassium, $12\frac{1}{4}$ per centum ad valorem.

67. PREPARATIONS: Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, 55 cents per pound; but in no case shall the same pay less than 25 per centum ad valorem.

68. Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per centum ad valorem.

69. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court-plaster, 35 per centum ad valorem.

70. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, and not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

71. Santonin, and all salts thereof containing 30 per centum or over of santonin, \$1 per pound.

72. **SOAP:** Castile soap, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, 15 cents per pound; all other soaps not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

73. **SODA:** Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

74. Bichromate and chromate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

75. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of soda, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; chlorate of soda, 2 cents per pound.

76. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; nitrite of soda, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; hypo-sulphite and sulphide of soda, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

77. Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

78. Soda ash, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; arseniate of soda, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.

79. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

80. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, $\$1.25$ per ton.

81. Sea moss, 10 per centum ad valorem.

82. Sponges, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem.

83. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 30 cents per ounce.

84. Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, 30 per ton.

85. Sumac, ground, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

86. Vanillin, 80 cents per ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

87. **BRICK AND TILE:** Fire-brick, weighing not more than 10 pounds each, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, $\$1.25$ per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem; brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; if glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 45 per centum ad valorem.

88. Tiles, plain unglazed, one color, exceeding two square inches in size, 4 cents per square foot; glazed, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, vitrified, semi-vitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamental, hand-painted, gold-decorated, and all other earthenware tiles, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 8 cents per square foot; exceeding 40 cents per square foot, 10 cents per square foot and 25 per centum ad valorem.

89. **CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER:** Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per centum ad valorem.

90. Lime, 5 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

91. Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, $\$2.25$ per ton; pearl hardening for paper-makers' use, 20 per centum ad valorem.

92. Pumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, $\$6$ per ton; unmanufactured, 15 per centum ad valorem.

93. **CLAYS OR EARTHS:** Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, $\$1$ per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, $\$2$ per ton; china clay or kaolin, $\$2.50$ per ton; limestone rock asphalt containing not more than 15 per centum of bitumen, 50 cents per ton; asphalt and bitumen, not specially provided for in this Act, crude, if not dried, or otherwise advanced in any manner, $\$1.50$ per ton; if dried or otherwise

advanced in any manner, $\$3$ per ton; bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, $\$1$ per ton; fullers' earth, unwrought and unmanufactured, $\$1.50$ per ton; wrought or manufactured, $\$2$ per ton.

94. **EARTHENWARE AND CHINA:** Common yellow, brown, or gray earthenware, plain, embossed, or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, all the foregoing not decorated in any manner, 25 per centum ad valorem; Rockingham earthenware not decorated, 40 per centum ad valorem.

95. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including clock cases with or without movements, plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 80 per centum ad valorem; if plain white and without superadded ornamentation of any kind, 55 per centum ad valorem.

96. All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value by whatever name known, not specially provided for in this Act, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 80 per centum ad valorem; if not ornamented or decorated, 55 per centum ad valorem.

97. Articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, or carbon, not specially provided for in this Act, if not decorated in any manner, 35 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, 45 per centum ad valorem.

98. Gas retorts, $\$3$ each; lava tips for burners, 10 cents per gross and 15 per centum ad valorem; carbons for electric lighting, 90 cents per 100; filter tubes, 45 per centum ad valorem; porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, 20 per centum ad valorem.

99. **GLASS AND GLASSWARE:** Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime, or lead glass bottles, vials, jars, and covered or uncovered demijohns and carboys, any of the foregoing, filled or unfilled, not otherwise specially provided for, and whether their contents be dutiable or free (except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof, which shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents), shall pay duty as follows: if holding more than one pint, 1 cent per pound; if holding not more than one pint and not less than one-fourth of a pint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 60 cents per gross: *Provided*, That none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per centum ad valorem.

100. Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner, or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and any articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value, and porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware: all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, 60 per centum ad valorem.

101. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 30 by 40 inches square, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 40 by 60 inches square, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; above that, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain 50 square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

102. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above

that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; above that, 20 cents per square foot.

103. Fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 21 inches square, three-fourths of 1 cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per square foot; all above that, 1¾ cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

104. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 22½ cents per square foot; all above that, 35 cents per square foot.

105. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, cylinder and crown glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size 144 square inches and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 11 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 13 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 25 cents per square foot; all above that, 38 cents per square foot.

106. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separately.

107. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, silvered or unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 5 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

108. Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at not over 40 cents per dozen, 20 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 40 cents per dozen and not over \$1.50 per dozen, 45 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$1.50 per dozen, 50 per centum ad valorem.

109. Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground, 45 per centum ad valorem; if with their edges ground or beveled, 10 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per centum ad valorem.

110. Strips of glass not more than 3 inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns, 45 per centum ad valorem.

111. Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and optical instruments, and frames or mountings for the same; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

112. Stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all glass or manufactures of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

113. Fusible enamel, 25 per centum ad valorem.

114. MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF: Marble in block, rough or squared only, 65 cents per cubic foot; onyx in block, rough or squared, \$1.50 per cubic foot; marble or onyx, sawed or dressed, over 2 inches in thickness, \$1.10 per cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than 4 superficial inches, if not more than 1 inch in thickness, 12 cents per superficial foot; if more than 1 inch and not more

than 1½ inches in thickness, 15 cents per superficial foot; if more than 1½ inches and not more than 2 inches in thickness, 18 cents per superficial foot; if rubbed in whole or in part, 3 cents per superficial foot in addition; mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding 2 cubic inches in size, if loose, 1 cent per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, 20 cents per superficial foot and 35 per centum ad valorem.

115. Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, coral, carnelian, garnet, jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx, rock crystal, or spar, including clock cases with or without movements, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

116. Stone: Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones, 15 per centum ad valorem.

117. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, 12 cents per cubic foot.

118. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, not specially provided for in this Act, hewn, dressed, or polished, 50 per centum ad valorem.

119. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, \$1.75 per ton.

120. Slate: Slates, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates, and all other manufactures of slate not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.

METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

121. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton: *Provided*, That in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith; basic slag, ground or unground, \$1 per ton.

122. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, \$4 per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

123. Bar iron, square iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide nor less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick, round iron not less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

124. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of five-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$12 per ton.

125. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

126. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 2 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound; valued at over 4 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all sheets or plates of iron or steel thinner than No.

10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

127. Iron or steel anchors, or parts thereof, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, of whatever shape or whatever degree or stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem; anti-friction ball forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, 45 per centum ad valorem.

128. Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, not otherwise provided for in this Act, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of 1 inch thick and not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel, flared, splayed, or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay one-tenth of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made; steel bands or strips, untempered, suitable for making band saws, 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if tempered, or tempered and polished, 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

129. Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

130. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, seven-twentieths of 1 cent per pound; railway fish-plates or splice-bars, made of iron or steel, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

131. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, 11-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 32 wire gauge, 12-10 cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, 11-10 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all sheets of common or black iron or steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

132. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than if the same were not so galvanized or coated.

133. Sheets of iron or steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound: *Provided*, That plates or sheets of iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which are cold rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay two-tenths of 1 cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet iron or steel.

134. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

135. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel in all forms

and shapes not specially provided for in this Act, all of the above valued at 1 cent per pound or less, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 14-10 cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 14-10 cents and not above 18-10 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 18-10 cents and not above 22-10 cents per pound, seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 22-10 cents and not above 3 cents per pound, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents per pound and not above 4 cents per pound, 12-10 cents per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents per pound, 13-10 cents per pound; valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound; valued above 10 cents and not above 13 cents per pound, 24-10 cents per pound; valued above 13 cents and not above 16 cents per pound, 28-10 cents per pound; valued above 16 cents per pound, 47-10 cents per pound.

136. WIRE: Wire rods, Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at 4 cents or less per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued over 4 cents per pound, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than No. 6 wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire: *Provided further*, That all iron or steel wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall pay an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound.

137. Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; smaller than No. 13 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; smaller than No. 16 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all the foregoing valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay 40 per centum ad valorem. Iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for in this Act, including such as is commonly known as hat wire, or bonnet wire, crinoline wire, corset wire, needle wire, piano wire, clock wire, and watch wire, whether flat or otherwise, and corset clasps, corset steels and dress steels, and sheet steel in strips, twenty-five one-thousandths of an inch thick or thinner, any of the foregoing, whether uncovered, or covered with cotton, silk, metal, or other material, valued at more than 4 cents per pound, 45 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron, steel, brass, or copper wire shall pay the rate of duty imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, except that wire rope and wire strand shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture thereof, and in addition thereto 1 cent per pound; and on iron or steel wire coated with zinc, tin, or any other metal, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire from which it is made.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

138. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

139. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal, either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what are known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

140. No article not specially provided for in this Act, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop,

band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate,terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate,terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

141. On all iron or steel bars or rods of whatever shape or section which are cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act on bars or rods of whatever section or shape which are hot rolled; and on all strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel of whatever shape, other than the polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron or sheet steel hereinbefore provided for, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be paid 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act upon plates, strips, or sheets of iron or steel of common or black finish; and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid one-half of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this Act for steel saw plates.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

142. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

143. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, valued at not more than 6 cents per pound, 1 cent per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

144. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

145. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

146. Card-clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, 45 cents per square foot; all other, 20 cents per square foot.

147. Cast-iron pipe of every description, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

148. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, and irons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight tenths of 1 cent per pound.

149. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this Act, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

150. Cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 2 cents per pound.

151. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; less than three-fourths of 1 inch and not less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound; less than three-eighths of 1 inch in diameter and not less than five-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; less than five-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound; but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem.

152. Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, not thinner than No. 16 wire gauge, 2 cents per pound; welded cylindrical furnaces made from plate metal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes, finished, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

153. CUTLERY: Penknives or pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives, and budding-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers or manure knives, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at

more than 40 cents per dozen and not exceeding 50 cents per dozen, 1 cent per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per dozen and not exceeding \$1.25 per dozen, 5 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.25 per dozen and not exceeding \$3 per dozen, 10 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$3 per dozen, 20 cents per piece and 40 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That blades, handles, or other parts of either or any of the foregoing articles, imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocket-knives, clasp-knives, pruning-knives, manure knives, and erasers valued at more than 50 cents and not more than \$1.50 per dozen. Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than \$1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at \$1.50 per dozen and less than \$3 per dozen, \$1 per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at \$3 per dozen or more, \$1.75 per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem. Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 50 cents per dozen, 15 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents and not more than \$1.75 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.75 cents per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 25 per centum ad valorem.

154. Swords, sword-blades, and side-arms, 35 per centum ad valorem.

155. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks, and steels, finished or unfinished, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell, or ivory, 16 cents each; with handles of deer horn, 12 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid, or any pyroxylin material, 6 cents each; with handles of any other material than those above mentioned, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, and in addition, on all the above articles, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem.

156. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and under, 30 cents per dozen; over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and not over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 50 cents per dozen; over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and under 7 inches, 75 cents per dozen; 7 inches in length and over, \$1 per dozen.

157. FIREARMS: Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof, 25 per centum ad valorem.

158. Double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, valued at not more than \$6, \$1.50 each, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$6 and not more than \$10, \$4 each, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem each; valued at more than \$10, \$6 each; double barrels for sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles further advanced in manufacture than rough-bored only, \$3 each; stocks for double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles wholly or partially manufactured, \$3 each; and in addition thereto on all such guns and rifles valued at more than \$10 each, and on such stocks and barrels, 35 per centum ad valorem; on all other parts of such guns or rifles, and fittings for such stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all double-barrel sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles imported without a lock or locks or other fittings shall be subject to a duty of \$6 each and 35 per centum ad valorem; single-barreled breech-loading shotguns, or parts thereof, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, \$1 each and 35 per centum ad valorem. Revolving pistols or parts thereof, 75 cents each and 25 per centum ad valorem.

159. Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 40 per centum ad valorem.

160. NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEDS: Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

161. Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other

wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

162. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, not less than 1 inch in length and not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, one-half of 1 cent per pound; less than 1 inch in length and lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, 1 cent per pound.

163. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, 1 cent per pound.

164. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, 1¼ cents per 1,000; exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, 1¼ cents per pound.

165. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, including latch needles, \$1 per 1,000 and 25 per centum ad valorem; crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles not specially provided for in this Act, and bodkins of metal, 25 per centum ad valorem.

166. PLATES: Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 25 per centum ad valorem.

167. Rivets of iron or steel, 2 cents per pound.

168. SAWS: Cross-cut saws, 6 cents per linear foot; mill saws, 10 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws, 8 cents per linear foot; circular saws, 25 per centum ad valorem; steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, 10 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

169. Screws, commonly called wood screws, made of iron or steel, more than 2 inches in length, 4 cents per pound; over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length, 6 cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than 1 inch in length, 8½ cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, 12 cents per pound.

170. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, in frames or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

171. Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 1¼ cents per pound; and ingots, coaxed ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, 1¼ cents per pound: *Provided*, That when wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

172. Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 8 cents per pound; in plates, sheets, bars, and rods, 13 cents per pound.

173. Antimony, as regulus or metal, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

174. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem.

175. Bronze powder, 12 cents per pound; bronze or Dutch metal or aluminum, in leaf, 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

176. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, 2½ cents per pound; sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, 2 cents per pound.

177. GOLD AND SILVER: Gold leaf, \$1.75 per package of 500 leaves.

178. Silver leaf, 75 cents per package of 500 leaves.

179. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, 5 cents per pound; bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, 5 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; laces, embroideries, braids, galleons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in

chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions, or metal threads, 60 per centum ad valorem.

180. Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels, 5½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

181. LEAD: Lead-bearing ore of all kinds, 1¼ cents per pound on the lead contained therein: *Provided*, That on all importations of lead-bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample, and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon, except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

182. Lead dross, lead bullion, or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead in any form not specially provided for in this Act, and refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured; all the foregoing, 2½ cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, 2½ cents per pound.

183. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; monazite sand and thorite, 6 cents per pound.

184. Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; mica, cut or trimmed, 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.

185. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material of chief value, in pigs, ingots, bars, or sheets, 6 cents per pound.

186. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 12 cents per gross.

187. Penholder tips, penholders, or parts thereof, and gold pens, 25 per centum ad valorem.

188. Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated, and not commonly known as jewelry, 35 per centum ad valorem.

189. Quicksilver, 7 cents per pound. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

190. Type metal, 1¼ cents per pound for the lead contained therein; new types, 25 per centum ad valorem.

191. Watch movements, whether imported in cases or not, if having not more than 7 jewels, 35 cents each; if having more than 7 jewels and not more than 11 jewels, 50 cents each; if having more than 11 jewels and not more than 15 jewels, 75 cents each; if having more than 15 jewels and not more than 17 jewels, \$1.25 each; if having more than 17 jewels, \$3 each, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 25 per centum ad valorem; watch cases and parts of watches, including watch dials, chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for in this Act, whether separately packed or otherwise, not composed wholly or in part of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, or earthenware, 40 per centum ad valorem; all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks, 10 per centum ad valorem.

192. Zinc in blocks or pigs, 1¼ cents per pound; in sheets, 2 cents per pound; old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound.

193. Articles or wares not specially provided for

in this Act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE D.

WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

194. Timber hewn, sided, or squared (not less than 8 inches square), and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot.

195. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this Act, \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per 1,000 feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave-bolts, shingle-bolts, or heading-bolts, exported to the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boom sticks or chalus used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency.

196. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, 20 per centum ad valorem.

197. Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-tenths of 1 cent per bundle; if in larger bundles, three-tenths of 1 cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

198. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

199. Clapboards, \$1.50 per 1,000.

200. Hubs for wheels, posts, heading-bolts, stave-bolts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn, sawed, or bored, 20 per centum ad valorem; fence posts, 10 per centum ad valorem.

201. Laths, 25 cents per 1,000 pieces.

202. Pickets, palings, and staves of wood, of all kinds, 10 per centum ad valorem.

203. Shingles, 30 cents per 1,000.

204. Casks, barrels, and hogsheds (empty), sugar-box shoeks, and packing-boxes (empty), and packing-box shoeks, of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

205. Hoxes, barrels, or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddockes, or pomeloes, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shoeks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.

206. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 per centum ad valorem; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, 40 per centum ad valorem.

207. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 2 cents per 1,000 and 15 per centum ad

valorem; butchers' and packers' skewers of wood, 40 cents per 1,000.

208. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE E.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

209. Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, thirty-five one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1 cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

210. Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

211. Saccharine, \$1.50 per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem.

212. Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this Act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise.

SCHEDULE F.

TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

213. Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, \$1.35 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.50 per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this Act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

214. The term wrapper tobacco as used in this Act means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale, box, or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box, or package.

215. All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, 55 cents per pound.

216. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of to-

bacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 55 cents per pound.

217. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

SCHEDULE G.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

218. ANIMALS, LIVE: Cattle, if less than one year old, \$2 per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than \$14 per head, \$3.75 per head; if valued at more than \$14 per head, 27½ per centum ad valorem.

219. Swine, \$1.50 per head.

220. Horses and mules, valued at \$150 or less per head, \$30 per head; if valued at over \$150, 25 per centum ad valorem.

221. Sheep, one year old or over, \$1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head.

222. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem.

223. BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES: Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

224. Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

225. Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, 2 cents per pound.

226. Buckwheat, 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

227. Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

228. Corn meal, 20 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

229. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 1½ cents per pound.

230. Oats, 15 cents per bushel.

231. Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1 cent per pound; oat hulls, 10 cents per 100 pounds.

232. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1½ cents per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

233. Rye, 10 cents per bushel; rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

234. Wheat, 25 cents per bushel.

235. Wheat flour, 25 per centum ad valorem.

236. DAIRY PRODUCTS: Butter, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

237. Cheese, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

238. Milk, fresh, 2 cents per gallon.

239. Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, 2 cents per pound; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound.

240. FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS: Beans, 45 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

241. Beans, peas, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages, 2½ cents per pound, including the weight of all tins, jars, and other immediate coverings; all vegetables, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this Act, and fish paste or sauce, 40 per centum ad valorem.

242. Cabbages, 3 cents each.

243. Cider, 6 cents per gallon.

244. Eggs, not specially provided for in this Act, 5 cents per dozen.

245. Eggs, yolk of, 25 per centum ad valorem; albumen, egg or blood, 3 cents per pound; dried blood, when soluble, 1½ cents per pound.

246. Hay, \$4 per ton.

247. Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

248. Hops, 12 cents per pound; hop extract and lupulin, 50 per centum ad valorem.

249. Onions, 40 cents per bushel; garlic, 1 cent per pound.

250. Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, and seed peas, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas, dried, not specially provided for, 30 cents per bushel; split peas, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

251. Orchids, palms, dracenas, crotons, and azaleas, tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquillidies, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers, and natural flowers of all kinds, preserved or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes, 25 per centum ad valorem.

252. Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of myrobalan plum, mahaleb or mazard cherry, three years old or less, 50 cents per 1,000 plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; stocks, cuttings, or seedlings of pear, apple, quince, and the St. Julien plum, three years old or less, and evergreen seedlings, \$1 per 1,000 plants and 15 per centum ad valorem; rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, 2½ cents each; stocks, cuttings, and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen, shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and briar rose, and all trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

253. Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

254. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this Act, 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; poppy-seed, 15 cents per bushel; but no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed, nor shall any allowance be made for dirt or other impurities in any seed; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

255. Straw, \$1.50 per ton.

256. Teazles, 30 per centum ad valorem.

257. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

258. FISH: Fish known or labeled as anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardels, or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise, in bottles, jars, tin boxes, or cans, shall be dutiable as follows: When in packages containing 7½ cubic inches or less, 1½ cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches, 2½ cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches, 5 cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches, 10 cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; if in other packages, 40 per centum ad valorem. All other fish (except shellfish), in tin packages, 30 per centum ad valorem; fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel, and not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

259. Fresh-water fish not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

260. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of 1 cent per pound; herrings, fresh, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

261. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, 1½ cents per pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, 1 cent per pound.

262. FRUITS AND NUTS: Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe, 25 cents per bushel; apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, 2 cents per pound; berries, edible, in their natural condition, 1 cent per quart; cranberries, 25 per centum ad valorem.

263. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, not specially provided for in this Act, 1 cent per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; if containing over 10 per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem, and in addition \$2.50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10 per centum; jellies of all kinds, 25 per centum ad valorem; pineapples preserved in their own juice, 25 per centum ad valorem.

264. Figs, plums, prunes, and prunellas, 2 cents per pound; raisins and other dried grapes, 3½ cents per pound; dates, one-half of 1 cent per pound; currants, Zante or other, 2 cents per

264. **POMES:** alives, green or prepared, in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 25 cents per gallon; in casks or otherwise than in bottles, jars, or similar packages, 15 cents per gallon.

265. Grapes in barrels or other packages, 20 cents per cubic foot of capacity of barrels or packages.

266. Oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shad-docks, or pomelos, 1 cent per pound.

267. Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried, and cocoanut meat or copra, desiccated, shredded, cut, or similarly prepared, 3 cents per pound; citron or citron peel, preserved, candied, or dried, 4 cents per pound.

268. Pineapples, in barrels and other packages, 7 cents per cubic foot of the capacity of barrels or packages; in bulk, \$7 per 1,000.

269. Nuts: Almonds, not shelled, 4 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 6 cents per pound.

270. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; shelled, 5 cents per pound.

271. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, one-half of 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1 cent per pound.

272. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this Act, 1 cent per pound.

273. **MEAT PRODUCTS:** Bacon and hams, 5 cents per pound.

274. Fresh beef, veal, mutton, and pork, 2 cents per pound.

275. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

276. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound, but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of the fluid extract of meat shall not include the weight of the package in which the same is imported.

277. Lard, 2 cents per pound.

278. Poultry, live, 3 cents per pound; dressed, 5 cents per pound.

279. Tallow, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degrease or brown wool grease, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

280. **MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:** Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, 1 cent per pound; chicory-root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

281. Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over 15 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued above 15 and not above 24 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; valued above 24 and not above 35 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight and value of all coverings, other than plain wooden, shall be included in the dutiable weight and value of the foregoing merchandise; powdered cocoa, unsweetened, 5 cents per pound.

282. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3½ cents per pound.

283. Dandelion-root and acorns prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this Act, 2½ cents per pound.

284. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per 100 pounds: *Provided*, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in

curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than \$100.

285. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, 1½ cents per pound.

286. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 2 cents per pound.

287. Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, or Cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; sage, 1 cent per pound; spices not specially provided for in this Act, 3 cents per pound.

288. Vinegar, 7½ cents per proof gallon. The standard proof for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce troy of vinegar.

SCHEDULE H.

SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

SPIRITS.

289. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2.25 per proof gallon.

290. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least 1 proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: *And provided further*, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than 10 gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

291. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

292. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirsch-wasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, \$2.25 per proof gallon.

293. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1.50 per gallon.

294. Ray rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1.50 per gallon.

WINES.

295. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, \$3 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, \$4 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$3 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of \$2.50 per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

296. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger

cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol, 40 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 50 cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, \$1.60 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than 1 dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least 1 dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

227. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 20 cents per gallon.

228. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 20 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 40 per centum ad valorem.

229. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices not specially provided for in this Act, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per centum of alcohol, 60 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto \$2.07 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

300. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol, in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, 18 cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than 1½ pints, 28 cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each, 50 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles or other coverings at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

301. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than 1 pint, 20 cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 31 cents per dozen bottles; but no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than 1 quart, 24 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

SCHEDULE I.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

302. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 8 cents per pound on all numbers up to and includ-

ing No. 15, one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 15 and up to and including No. 31, and one-fourth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 31; colored, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, 6 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 20, and on all numbers exceeding No. 20 and up to No. 80, one-fourth of 1 cent per number per pound; on No. 80 and above, three-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 45 per centum ad valorem.

303. Spool thread of cotton, including crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons on spools or reels, containing on each spool or reel not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 6 cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards on each spool or reel, for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100, 8 cents per dozen spools or reels; if otherwise than on spools or reels, one-half of 1 cent for each 100 yards or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed upon a less number of yards than is marked on the spools or reels.

304. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard.

305. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1¾ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3¼ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem.

306. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4 and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 8 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed,

colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 30 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 11 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem.

307. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3¼ square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 3¼ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 3¼ square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3¼ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3¼ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3¼ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

308. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding 2½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 5 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 7 cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 15 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 17½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

309. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; if bleached and not exceeding 2 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 5½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6 cents per square yard; exceeding 4 square yards to the pound, 6½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3 square yards to the pound,

6½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3 square yards to the pound, 8 cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 14 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

311. Cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 8 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no such cloth shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Cotton cloth, filled or coated, 8 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

312. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty on the cloth contained therein as is imposed on cotton cloths of the same description, weight, and count of threads to the square inch; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem. If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 55 per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliqueed, or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, they shall not pay a less rate of duty than 60 per centum ad valorem.

313. Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay, in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same description, or condition, weight, and count of threads to the square inch, 1 cent per square yard if valued at not more than 7 cents per square yard, and 2 cents per square yard if valued at more than 7 cents per square yard.

314. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neckties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any outside garment provided for in this paragraph having India rubber as a component material shall pay a duty of 15 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem.

315. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 9 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 12 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, weighing 7 ounces or over per square yard, shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem: *Provided further*, That manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, shall be subject to the foregoing rates of duty and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*

further. That none of the articles or fabrics provided for in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 47½ per centum ad valorem.

316. Curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, 50 per centum ad valorem.

317. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

318. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose, and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose, or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen pairs, 50 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1 per dozen pairs and not more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, 60 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs and not more than \$2 per dozen pairs, 70 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$2 per dozen pairs and not more than \$3 per dozen pairs, \$1.20 per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$3 per dozen pairs and not more than \$5 per dozen pairs, \$2 per dozen pairs; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen pairs, 55 per centum ad valorem.

319. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 60 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen and not more than \$3 per dozen, \$1.10 per dozen, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$3 per dozen and not more than \$5 per dozen, \$1.50 per dozen, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen and not more than \$7 per dozen, \$1.75 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$7 per dozen and not more than \$15 per dozen, \$2.25 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above \$15 per dozen, 50 per centum ad valorem.

320. Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing articles made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery, 45 per centum ad valorem; spindle banding, woven, braided, or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 10 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; loom harness or heads made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 50 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 25 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 50 cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem.

321. Cotton tabledamask, 40 per centum ad valorem; cotton duck, 35 per centum ad valorem.

322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE J.

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

323. Flax straw, \$5 per ton.

324. Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per pound.

325. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 3 cents per pound.

326. Tow of flax, \$20 per ton.

327. Hemp, and tow of hemp, \$20 per ton; hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," \$40 per ton.

328. Single yarns made of jute, not finer than 5 lea or number, 1 cent per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; if finer than 5 lea or number, 35 per centum ad valorem.

329. Cables and cordage, composed of jute, Tampico fiber, manilla, Sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of these or any of them, 1 cent per pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, 2 cents per pound.

330. Threads, twines, or cords, made from yarn not finer than 5 lea or number, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, 13 cents per pound; if made from yarn finer than 5 lea or number, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound additional for each lea or number, or part of a lea or number, in excess of 5.

331. Single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than 8 lea or number, 7 cents per pound; finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 30 lea or number, 40 per centum ad valorem; single yarns, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, finer than 30 lea or number, 15 per centum ad valorem.

332. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed in this schedule upon the thread, twine, or cord of which they are made, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem.

333. Floor mattings, plain, fancy, or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and Indiastraw mattings, valued at not exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem.

334. Carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs, made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, 5 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem; valued above 15 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem.

335. Hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, 20 cents per pound.

336. Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, 40 per centum ad valorem.

337. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticeo, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) under 12 feet in width, not specially provided for herein, 8 cents per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem; oilcloth for floors and linoleum or corticeo, 12 feet and over in width, inlaid linoleum or corticeo, 25 and cork carpets, 20 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem.

338. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed of cotton, 45 cents per dozen pieces and 15 per centum ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 40 cents per dozen pieces and 20 per centum ad valorem.

339. Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles, made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and veilings, etamines, vitrages, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, futings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tambooured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings; all of the fore-

going composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this Act, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this Act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.

340. Lace window curtains, pillow shams, and bed sets, finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, when counting 5 points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, 1 cent per square yard; when counting more than 5 such points or spaces to the inch, one-half of 1 cent per square yard in addition for each such point or space to the inch in excess of 5; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

341. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, not exceeding 60 inches in width, weighing not less than 8 ounces per square yard and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

342. All pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value, 60 per centum ad valorem.

343. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

344. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard, six-tenths of 1 cent per square yard.

345. Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed, or hemmed only, 50 per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or reversed, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialed, 55 per centum ad valorem.

346. Woven fabrics or articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces or more per square yard, when containing not more than 80 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 13 cents per square yard; containing more than 80 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch, 24 cents per square yard; containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch, 6 cents per square yard; containing more than 180 threads to the square inch, 9 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the foregoing articles in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem. Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per square yard and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 35 per centum ad valorem.

347. All manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component ma-

terial of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE K.

WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

348. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

349. Class 1, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool, or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3.

350. Class 2, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

351. Class 3, that is to say, Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

352. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

353. Whenever wools of class 3 shall have been improved, by the admixture of merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class 1 or as class 2, as the case may be.

354. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than 8 per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

355. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back or on the skin. Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

356. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class 1 and class 2, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted, or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca and other like ani-

males of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, the duty shall not be doubled on account of the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty; and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

357. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class 12 cents per pound.

358. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 4 cents per pound.

359. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

360. The duty on wools on the skin shall be 1 cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

361. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 30 cents per pound.

362. Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, 20 cents per pound.

363. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, 10 cents per pound.

364. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.

365. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per centum ad valorem.

366. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not above 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 55 per centum ad valorem.

367. On blankets, and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound

shall be the same as the duty imposed by this Act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this Act: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

368. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

369. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

370. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad valorem.

371. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed; any of the foregoing made of wool, or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 50 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem.

372. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

373. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpet or carpeting of like character or description, 80 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

374. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

375. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or descrip-

tion, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

376. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

377. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

378. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

379. Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, 10 cents per square foot, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

380. Druggets and bocklinks, printed, colored, or otherwise, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

381. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

382. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

383. Whenever, in any schedule of this Act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

SCHEDULE L.

SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

384. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 40 cents per pound.

385. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, 30 per centum ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, valued at not exceeding \$1 per pound, 20 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$1 per pound and not exceeding \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$1.50 per pound and not exceeding \$2 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$2 per pound and not exceeding \$2.50 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$2.50 per pound, 60 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 35 per centum ad valorem.

386. Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, \$1.50 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, \$1 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

387. Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for in this Act, weighing not less than 1½ ounces per square yard and not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 50 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 60 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 30 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 65 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 80 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per centum and not more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, 90 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, \$1.10 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than 30 per centum

in weight of silk, if black (except selvages), 75 cents per pound, and if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 and not more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, if black (except selvages), \$1.10 per pound, and if other than black, \$1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per centum in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvages), \$1.50 per pound, and if other than black, \$2.25 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, \$3 per pound; if in the gum, \$2.50 per pound; if boiled off, or dyed in the piece, or printed, \$3 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, or if dyed in the thread or yarn, \$2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off, \$3 per pound; if dyed or printed in the piece, \$3.25 per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, \$4.50 per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem.

388. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty as is imposed on goods in the piece of the same description, weight, and condition as provided for in this schedule; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or reversed, or have drawn threads, or are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliquéed, or are made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion, they shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 60 per centum ad valorem.

389. Bandings, including hat bands, beltings, bindings, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, 50 per centum ad valorem.

390. Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffon or other flouncings, nets or nettings and veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tamboured or appliquéed; clothing ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; all of the above-named articles made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, of whatever material composed, 60 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any wearing apparel or other articles provided for in this paragraph (except gloves), when composed in part of India rubber, shall be subject to a duty of 60 per centum ad valorem.

391. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have India rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, and all Jacquard figured goods in the piece, made on looms, of which silk is the component material of chief value, dyed in the yarn, and containing two or more colors in the filling, 50 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all manufactures of which wool is a component material shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufactures of wool.

392. In ascertaining the weight of silk under the provisions of this schedule, the weight shall be taken in the condition in which found in the goods, without deduction therefrom for any dye, coloring matter, or other foreign substance or material.

SCHEDULE M.

PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

393. PULP AND PAPER: Mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight; bleached, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight: *Provided*, that if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood exported to the United States, the amount of such export duty shall be added, as an additional duty, to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp when imported from such country or dependency.

394. Sheathing paper and roofing felt, 10 per centum ad valorem.

395. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

396. Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above 2 cents per pound, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound and not above 3 cents per pound, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 3 cents, and not above 4 cents per pound, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 4 cents and not above 5 cents per pound, eight tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued above 5 cents per pound, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon pulp wood exported to the United States, there shall be imposed upon printing paper when imported from such country or dependency an additional duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord so imposed, and proportionately for fractions of a dollar of such export duty.

397. Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, paper known as bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, and all similar papers, white, colored, or printed, weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, on a basis of 20 by 30 inches, and whether in reams or any other form, 6 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 6 pounds and not over 10 pounds to the ream, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; crepe paper and filtering paper, 5 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

398. Surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this Act, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; if printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatine or flock, 8 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; parchment papers, 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing, or baryta coating, 3 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, or paper otherwise surface-coated for photographic purposes, 30 per centum ad valorem.

399. MANUFACTURES OF PAPER: Paper envelopes, plain, 20 per centum ad valorem; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated, 35 per centum ad valorem.

400. Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound (except cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered, or otherwise, music and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in or forming a part of printed books, not specially provided for in this Act), on paper or other material not exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 20 cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch, and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and exceeding 35 square inches, but not exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 8 cents per pound; exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 35 per centum ad valorem; prints exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch, and not exceeding twenty

one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and not exceeding 35 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 5 cents per pound; lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 6 cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, if printed in less than 8 colors (bronze printing to be counted as two colors), but not including labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 20 cents per pound. Labels, flaps, and bands, if printed entirely in bronze printing, 15 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and bands printed in eight or more colors, but not including labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 30 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 50 cents per pound. Books of paper or other material for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound.

401. Writing, letter, note, hand-made, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, and typewriter paper, weighing not less than 10 pounds and not more than 15 pounds to the ream, 2 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing more than 15 pounds to the ream, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated in any manner, it shall pay 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That in computing the duty on such paper every 180,000 square inches shall be taken to be a ream.

402. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs of one line paper, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs cut on Jacquard cards, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, 35 per centum ad valorem.

403. Books of all kinds, including blank books and pamphlets, and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

404. Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

405. All fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper, 45 per centum ad valorem.

406. Playing-cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards, and at a like rate for any number in excess, 10 cents per pack and 20 per centum ad valorem.

407. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N.

SUNDRIES.

408. Beads of all kinds, not threaded or strung, 35 per centum ad valorem; fabrics, nets or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, and other articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatine, metal, or other material, but not composed in part of wool, 60 per centum ad valorem.

409. Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 15 per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 20 per centum ad valorem; hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, whether wholly or

partly manufactured, but not trimmed, 35 per centum ad valorem; if trimmed, 50 per centum ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

410. Brushes, brooms, and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils in quills or otherwise, 40 per centum ad valorem.

411. Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

412. **BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS:** Trousers buckles made wholly or partly of iron or steel, or parts thereof, valued at not more than 15 cents per 100, 5 cents per 100; valued at more than 15 cents per 100 and not more than 50 cents per 100, 10 cents per 100; valued at more than 50 cents per 100, 15 cents per 100; and in addition thereto on each and all of the above buckles or parts of buckles, 15 per centum ad valorem.

413. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per centum ad valorem.

414. Buttons or parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line button measure being one-fortieth of one inch, namely: Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, metal trousers buttons (except steel), and nickel bar buttons, one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of bone, and steel trousers buttons, one-fourth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per line per gross; buttons of horn, vegetable ivory, glass, or metal, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per centum ad valorem; shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-mâché, pulp, or other similar material, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not exceeding 3 cents per gross, 1 cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for in this Act, and all collar or cuff buttons and studs, 50 per centum ad valorem.

415. Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 82 per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, 15 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel: *Provided*, That on all coal imported into the United States, which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam and engaged in trade with foreign countries, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and which are registered under the laws of the United States, a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; coke, 20 per centum ad valorem.

416. Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, 8 cents per pound; manufactured corks over three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at larger end, 15 cents per pound; three-fourths of an inch and less in diameter, measured at larger end, 25 cents per pound; cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste and not otherwise provided for, 8 cents per pound.

417. Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, 50 per centum ad valorem.

418. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles, of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, 35 per centum ad valorem.

419. Emery grains and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, 1 cent per pound; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery is the component material of chief value, 25 per centum ad valorem.

420. **EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES:** Fire-crackers of all kinds, 8 cents per pound, the weight to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

421. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

422. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per pound, 4 cents per pound; valued above 20 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound.

423. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box, 8 cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, 1 cent per 1,000 matches.

424. Percussion caps, 30 per centum ad valorem; cartridges, 35 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, \$2.36 per 1,000 caps.

425. Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, 15 per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem.

426. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carotated, 20 per centum ad valorem.

427. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, 50 per centum ad valorem.

428. Gun wads of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem.

429. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem.

430. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, 10 per centum ad valorem.

431. Haircloth known as "erinoline" cloth, 10 cents per square yard; haircloth known as "hair seating," and hair press cloth, 20 cents per square yard.

432. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaus, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than \$5 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; valued at more than \$5 per dozen, and not more than \$10 per dozen, \$3 per dozen; valued at more than \$10 per dozen and not more than \$20 per dozen, \$5 per dozen; valued at more than \$20 per dozen, \$7 per dozen; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 20 per centum ad valorem.

433. Indurated fiber ware and manufactures of wood or other pulp, and not otherwise specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

434. **JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES:** Articles commonly known as jewelry, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this Act, including precious stones set, pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 60 per centum ad valorem.

435. Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set, 10 per centum ad valorem; imitations of diamonds or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set, 20 per centum ad valorem.

436. Pearls in their natural state, not strung or set, 10 per centum ad valorem.

437. **LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:** Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 15 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That upon all leather exported, made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

438. Band or belting leather, sole leather, dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins) dressed and finished, chamois and other skins and bookbinders,

calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per centum ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 30 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 30 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, 35 per centum ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 50 cents per gross pairs and 20 per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 25 per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, hat leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather, and pay duty accordingly.

439. Gloves: Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

440. Women's or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, \$1.75 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$2.25 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$2.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), \$3 per dozen pairs.

441. Women's or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; over 14, and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.50 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, \$4 per dozen pairs.

442. Women's or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, \$4 per dozen pairs.

443. Women's or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 17 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per dozen pairs.

444. Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.75 per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per dozen pairs.

445. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all leather gloves, when lined, \$1 per dozen pairs; on all pique or pique seam gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs; on all gloves stitched or embroidered, with more than three single strands or cords, 40 cents per dozen pairs.

446. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

447. Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, 45 per centum ad valorem.

448. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES: Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, cork, catgut or whip gut or worm gut, or wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 25 per centum ad valorem.

449. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whale-bone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, 30 per centum ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these sub-

stances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

450. Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished; manufactures of fur, gelatine, gutta-percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of Paris, papier-mâché, and vulcanized india rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

451. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 35 per centum ad valorem.

452. Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 6 cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, 4 cents per square foot.

453. Musical instruments, or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments, not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes; strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal, all the foregoing, 45 per centum ad valorem.

454. Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this Act, 20 per centum ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as used in this Act shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

455. Peat moss, \$1 per ton.

456. Pencils of paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 45 cents per gross and 25 per centum ad valorem; slate pencils covered with wood, 35 per centum ad valorem; all other slate pencils, 3 cents per 100.

457. Pencil leads not in wood, 10 per centum ad valorem.

458. Photographic dry plates or films, 25 per centum ad valorem.

459. Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 40 cents per gross, 15 cents per gross; other tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay, 50 cents per gross and 25 per centum ad valorem; other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 60 per centum ad valorem.

460. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, 20 per centum ad valorem.

461. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats, 10 per centum ad valorem.

462. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades covered with material other than paper, 50 per centum ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades, and walking-canes, finished or unfinished, 40 per centum ad valorem.

463. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, 10 per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

464. Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, benzoic, carbolic, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, phthalic, picric or nitropicric, prussic, silicic, and valerician.

465. Aconite.

466. Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

467. Agates, unmanufactured.

468. Albumen, not specially provided for.

469. Alizarin, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracin.

470. Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

471. Ambergris.
 472. Aniline salts.
 473. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: *And provided further*, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure-bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
 474. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.
 475. Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.
 476. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.
 477. Apatite.
 478. Arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured.
 479. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.
 480. Arseniate of aniline.
 481. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross.
 482. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act.
 483. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article on which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it

shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

484. Asbestos, unmanufactured.
 485. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.
 486. Asafetida.
 487. Balm of Gilead.
 488. Barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted.
 489. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.
 490. Beeswax.
 491. Binding twine: All binding twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp,istle or Tampico fiber, Sisal grass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound: *Provided*, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound.
 492. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.
 493. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.
 494. Birds and land and water fowls.
 495. Bismuth.
 496. Bladders and all integuments and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude, dried, or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.
 497. Blood, dried, not specially provided for.
 498. Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes, and so permanently marked as not to be available for any other use.
 499. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.
 500. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.
 501. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than 20 years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.
 502. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.
 503. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than 2 copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.
 504. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.
 505. Brass, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, all the foregoing, fit only for remanufacture.
 506. Brazil paste.
 507. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.
 508. Breccia, in block or slabs.
 509. Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.
 510. Broom corn.
 511. Bullion, gold or silver.
 512. Burgundy pitch.
 513. Cadmium.
 514. Calamine.
 515. Camphor, crude.
 516. Castor or castoreum.

517. Cat gut, whip gut, or worm gut, unmanufactured.
518. Cerium.
519. Chalk, crude, not ground, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured.
520. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.
521. Civet, crude.
522. Clay: Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.
523. Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this Act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.
524. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, toluol, naphthalin, xylol, phenol, cresol, toluidin, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphthol, naphthylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, resorein, nitrobenzol, and nitrotoluol; all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes.
525. Cobalt and cobalt ore.
526. Coccus indicus.
527. Cocchineal.
528. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.
529. Coffee.
530. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.
531. Coir, and coir yarn.
532. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured or specially provided for in this Act.
533. Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this Act.
534. Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement.
535. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.
536. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.
537. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.
538. Cryolite, or kryolith.
539. Cudbear.
540. Curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.
541. Curry, and curry powder.
542. Cutch.
543. Cuttlefish bone.
544. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.
545. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including miners' glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort.
546. Divi-divi.
547. Dragon's blood.
548. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for in this Act.
549. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however, That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections, nor fish roe preserved for food purposes.*
550. Emery ore.
551. Ergot.
552. Fans, common palm-leaf, plain and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and palm leaf in its natural state, not colored, dyed, or otherwise advanced or manufactured.
553. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.
554. Fibrin, in all forms.
555. Fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in the Great Lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States.
556. Fish skins.
557. Flint, flints, and flint stones, unground.
558. Fossils.
559. Fruits or berries, green, ripe, or dried, and fruits in brine, not specially provided for in this Act.
560. Fruit-plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.
561. Furs, undressed.
562. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner and not specially provided for in this Act.
563. Gambler.
564. Glass enamel, white, for watch and clock dials.
565. Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however, That such disks exceeding 8 inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.*
566. Grasses and fibers: Tistle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, Sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this Act.
567. Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.
568. Grease, and oils (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, and not specially provided for in this Act.
569. Guano, manures, and all substances used only for manure.
570. Gutta-percha, crude.
571. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.
572. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.
573. Hide rope.
574. Hones and whetstones.
575. Hoofs, unmanufactured.
576. Hop roots for cultivation.
577. Horns and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.
578. Ice.
579. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.
580. Indigo.
581. Iodine, crude.
582. Ipecac.
583. Iridium.
584. Ivory tusks in their natural state or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact, and vegetable ivory in its natural state.
585. Jalap.
586. Jet, unmanufactured.
587. Joss stick, or Joss light.
588. Junk, old.
589. Kelp.
590. Kieserite.
591. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.
592. Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.
593. Lac spirits.
594. Lactarene.
595. Lava, unmanufactured.
596. Leeches.
597. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour orange juice.
598. Licorice root, unground.
599. Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
600. Lime, citrate of.
601. Lithographic stones, not engraved.
602. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.
603. Limestone.
604. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.
605. Magnesite, crude or calcined, not purified.
606. Magnesium, not made up into articles.
607. Manganese, oxide and ore of.
608. Manna.
609. Manuscripts.
610. Marrow, crude.
611. Marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.

612. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions.

613. Meerschmann, crude or unmanufactured.

614. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

615. Mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters, when accompanied by a duly authenticated certificate and satisfactory proof, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are only the product of a designated mineral spring.

616. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

617. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

618. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

619. Myrobolans.

620. Needles, hand sewing, and darning.

621. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, issued within 6 months of the time of entry, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

622. Nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner.

623. Nux vomica.

624. Oakum.

625. Oil cake.

626. Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified; ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajuput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine or jasmine, juglandum, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes fit only for such use and valued at not more than 60 cents per gallon, ottar of roses, palm, rosemary or anthonos, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: *Provided*, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country.

627. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or dried.

628. Orchil, or orchil liquid.

629. Ores of gold, silver, copper, or nickel, and nickel matte; sweepings of gold and silver.

630. Osmium.

631. Palladium.

632. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, including jute waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, including old gunny cloth and old gunny bags, fit only to be converted into paper.

633. Paraffine.

634. Parchment and vellum.

635. Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, polished, or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state.

636. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

637. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

638. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same, specially

imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

639. Phosphates, crude.

640. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

641. Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

642. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof, composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

643. Plumbago.

644. Potash, crude, or "black salts"; carbonate of potash, crude or refined; hydrate of, or caustic potash, not including refined in sticks or rolls; nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.

645. Professional books, implements, instru-

ments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons emigrating to the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel; but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions, and not for any other person, and not for sale, and which have been used by them abroad, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

646. Pulu.

647. Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

648. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

649. Regalia and gems, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

650. Rennets, raw or prepared.

651. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

652. Sago, crude.

653. Salacin.

654. Salep, or salop.

655. Sausages, bologna.

656. Seeds: Anise, caraway, cardamom, cauliflower, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenu-greek, hemp, hoarhound, mangel-wurzel, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bean, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and not otherwise provided for; all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

657. Sheep dip, not including compounds or preparations that can be used for other purposes.

658. Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough-bored.

659. Shrimps and other shell fish.

660. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

661. Silk cocoons and silk waste.

662. Silkworms' eggs.

663. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

664. Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this Act.

665. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate.

666. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for scientific public collections, and not for sale.

667. Spices: Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied.

668. Spunk.

669. Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.

670. Stamps: foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled.

671. Stone and sand: Burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli, and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this Act.

672. Storax, or styrax.

673. Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

674. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

675. Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: *Provided*, That upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid imported into such country from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

676. Tamarinds.

677. Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

678. Tar and pitch of wood.

679. Tea and tea plants.

680. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.

681. Terra alba, not made from gypsum or plaster rock.

682. Terra japonica.

683. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.

684. Tobacco stems.

685. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

686. Turmeric.

687. Turpentine, Venice.

688. Turpentine, spirits of.

689. Turtles.

690. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

691. Uranium, oxide and salts of.

692. Vaccine virus.

693. Valonia.

694. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

695. Wax, vegetable or mineral.

696. Wafers, unleavened or not edible.

697. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of, such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: *Provided*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than \$100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return.

698. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

699. Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp woods, fire-wood, handle-bolts, shingle bolts, gun-blocks for gun stocks rough-hewn or sawed or planed on one side, hop-poles, ship-timber and ship-planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

700. Woods: Cedar, lignum-vite, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; briar-root or briar-wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds unmanufactured, India malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this Act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing-rods, or walking-canes.

701. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

702. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for exhibition at a fixed place by any State or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, science, or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association, or for a municipal corporation for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

703. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

704. Yams.

705. Zafer.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne and all other

sparkling wines; still wines, and vermouth; paintings and statuary; or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured, in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this Act on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, \$1.75 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, \$6 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to \$6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of \$1.90 per gallon.

Still wines, and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, \$1.25 cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

The President shall have power, and it shall be his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that any such agreement in this section mentioned is not being fully executed by the Government with which it shall have been made, to revoke such suspension and notify such Government thereof.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country, or colony of such Government, producing and exporting directly or indirectly to the United States coffee, tea and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States, which, in view of the introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, into the United States, as in this Act hereinbefore provided for, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this Act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, the products or exports, direct or indirect, from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

On tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; vanilla beans, \$2 per pound; vanilla beans commercially known as cuts, \$1 per pound.

SEC. 4. That whenever the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall, within the period of two years from and after the passage of this Act, enter into commercial treaty or treaties with any other country or countries concerning the admission into any such country or countries of the goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States, and their use and disposition therein, deemed to be for the interests of the United States, and in such treaty or treaties, in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom, shall provide for the reduction during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of the duties imposed by this Act, to the extent of not more than 20 per centum thereof, upon such goods, wares, or merchandise as may be designated therein of the country or countries with which such treaty or treaties shall be made as in this section provided for; or shall provide for the transfer during such period from the dutiable list of this Act to the free list thereof of such goods, wares, and merchandise, being the natural products of such foreign country or countries and not of the United States; or shall provide for the retention upon the free list of this Act during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of such goods, wares, and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein; and when any such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the Senate and approved by Congress, and public proclamation made accordingly, then and thereafter the duties which shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares, and merchandise from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall, during the period provided for, be the duties specified and provided for in such treaty, and none other.

SEC. 5. That when any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this Act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

SEC. 6. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more

materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

SEC. 8. That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words in a conspicuous place, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer. Should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 9. That section 3341 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3341. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for the payment of such tax, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, and halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned), and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, if there be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district; and such stamps shall be sold, and permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district, respectively.

"Such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and of the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each brewer."

SEC. 10. That section 3344 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so as to read as follows:

"Upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$3 per 1,000; on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000: *Provided*, That all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped with tobacco, shall be classed as cigars, and all rolls of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, wrapped in paper or any substance other than tobacco, shall be classed as cigarettes.

"And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide dies and adhesive stamps for cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000: *Provided*, That such stamps shall be in denominations of 10, 20, 50, and 100, and the laws and regulations governing the packing and removal for sale of cigarettes, and the affixing and canceling of the stamps on the packages thereof, shall apply

to cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000.

"None of the packages of smoking tobacco and fine-cut chewing tobacco and cigarettes prescribed by law shall be permitted to have packed in, or attached to, or connected with, them, any article or thing whatsoever, other than the manufacturers' wrappers and labels, the internal revenue stamp and the tobacco or cigarettes, respectively, put up therein, on which tax is required to be paid under the internal revenue laws; nor shall there be affixed to, or branded, stamped, marked, written, or printed upon, said packages, or their contents, any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium, payment, or reward."

SEC. 11. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer, or which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 12. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 13. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 14. That the sixteenth section of an Act entitled "An Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June 26th, 1884, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. That all articles of foreign or domestic production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses and bonded manufacturing warehouses for supplies (not including equipment) of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn from said bonded warehouses, free of duty or of internal revenue tax, as the case may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but no such articles shall be landed at any port of the United States."

SEC. 15. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal revenue stamp

affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same, may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or lading for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturer containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes 3433 shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act, and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

Sec. 16. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket, or any advertisement of any lottery. No such

articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

Sec. 17. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employé of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Sec. 18. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

Sec. 19. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

Sec. 20. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 21. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 22. That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall

be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

SEC. 23. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 24. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 25. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 26. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 27. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

SEC. 28. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regula-

tions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 29. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to 90 per centum of the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption, and the exportation of the 90 per centum of metals hereinbefore provided for shall entitle the ores and metals imported under the provisions of this section to admission without payment of the duties thereon: *Provided further*, That in respect to lead ores imported under the provisions of this section the refined metal set aside shall either be re-exported or the regular duties paid thereon within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 30. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either, or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 31. That all goods, wares, articles, and mer-

chandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

SEC. 32. That sections 7 and 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10th, 1890, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. That the owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise which has been actually purchased may, at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not afterwards, make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, or pro forma invoice, or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; but no such addition shall be made upon entry to the invoice value of any imported merchandise obtained otherwise than by actual purchase; and the collector within whose district any merchandise may be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry; but the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall be limited to 50 per centum of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted, nor payment thereof in any way avoided, except in cases arising from a manifest clerical error, nor shall they be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise, or on any other account, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 50 per centum, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the collector of customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws, and in any legal proceeding that may result from such seizure the undervaluation as shown by the appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeiture provided for in this section shall apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles in each invoice which are undervalued: *Provided further*, That all additional duties, penalties, or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice, and no forfeiture or disability of any kind incurred under the provisions of this section shall be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

SEC. 11. That when the actual market value, as defined by law, of any article of imported merchandise, wholly or partly manufactured and subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based in whole or in part on value, cannot be otherwise

ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, such officer shall use all available means in his power to ascertain the cost of production of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, and at the place of manufacture; such cost of production to include the cost of materials and of fabrication, all general expenses covering each and every outlay of whatsoever nature incident to such production, together with the expense of preparing and putting up such merchandise ready for shipment, and an addition of not less than 8 nor more than 50 per centum upon the total cost as thus ascertained; and in no case shall such merchandise be appraised upon original appraisal or reappraisal at less than the total cost of production as thus ascertained. It shall be lawful for appraising officers, in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise, to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per centum.

SEC. 33. That on and after the day when this Act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this Act, and to no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof: *Provided*, That when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

SEC. 34. That sections 1 to 24, both inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect on and after the passage of this Act; but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause, before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act, under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act, may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All Acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section 3068 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February 23d, 1887, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or in any manner affect the sections numbered 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894.

Approved July 24th, 1897.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Official Reports.)

Total Values of Exports and Imports of Merchandise, 1845-1898.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Exports			Imports.	Total Ex- ports and Imports.	Excess of—	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			Exports.	Imports.
1845.....	\$98,455,380	\$7,581,781	\$106,040,111	\$113,184,322	\$219,224,433	.....	\$7,144,211
1846.....	101,718,042	7,865,206	109,583,248	117,914,065	227,497,313	.....	8,330,817
1847.....	150,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598	122,424,349	279,165,947	\$34,317,249	.....
1848.....	130,203,709	7,983,806	138,190,515	148,638,644	296,829,159	.....	10,448,129
1849.....	131,710,081	8,641,091	140,351,172	141,206,199	281,557,371	.....	855,027
1850.....	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	178,509,526	317,885,252	.....	29,132,800
1851.....	178,620,138	10,295,121	188,915,259	210,771,429	399,686,688	.....	21,856,170
1852.....	154,931,147	12,053,084	166,984,231	207,440,398	374,424,629	.....	40,456,167
1853.....	189,869,162	13,620,120	203,489,282	263,777,265	467,266,547	.....	60,287,963
1854.....	215,328,300	21,715,464	237,043,764	297,833,794	534,847,558	.....	60,780,080
1855.....	192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503	267,808,708	476,718,211	.....	38,899,205
1856.....	266,438,051	14,781,372	281,219,423	310,432,310	591,651,733	.....	29,212,887
1857.....	278,908,713	17,293,624	296,202,337	348,628,342	642,252,102	.....	54,004,583
1858.....	251,351,083	20,660,241	272,011,274	263,338,654	535,349,928	8,072,620	.....
1859.....	278,382,080	14,509,971	292,902,051	331,333,341	624,235,392	.....	38,431,290
1860.....	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,062
1861.....	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	299,310,542	508,864,375	.....	69,754,709
1862.....	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178	1,313,824	.....
1863.....	186,003,912	17,960,585	203,964,447	242,335,815	447,300,262	.....	39,371,368
1864.....	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	316,447,283	478,285,271	.....	157,009,295
1865.....	136,940,248	29,080,055	166,020,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	.....	72,716,277
1866.....	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	434,812,006	783,671,528	.....	85,932,544
1867.....	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	.....	101,254,955
1868.....	269,380,900	12,562,999	281,943,899	367,433,440	639,389,339	.....	75,483,541
1869.....	275,166,997	10,951,000	286,117,997	417,506,379	703,624,076	.....	131,688,682
1870.....	376,618,473	16,155,295	392,773,768	435,958,408	828,730,176	.....	43,186,640
1871.....	428,398,908	14,917,270	443,316,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	.....	77,403,508
1872.....	428,487,181	15,690,455	444,177,636	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	.....	182,417,491
1873.....	505,033,436	17,446,438	522,479,874	612,136,210	1,134,616,132	.....	119,656,298
1874.....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,696	.....
1875.....	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	538,005,436	1,049,448,147	.....	19,562,725
1876.....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	490,741,190	1,031,125,861	79,643,481	.....
1877.....	599,670,221	12,804,966	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	.....
1878.....	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,061,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	.....
1879.....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,661,666	.....
1880.....	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	.....
1881.....	883,925,947	18,451,399	892,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	.....
1882.....	733,239,732	17,302,526	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	.....
1883.....	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,190,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	.....
1884.....	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	667,607,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	.....
1885.....	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	.....
1886.....	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	.....
1887.....	708,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	28,863,443	.....
1888.....	683,962,104	12,062,408	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	.....	23,008,607
1889.....	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	.....	2,730,277
1890.....	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	.....
1891.....	872,270,293	12,210,527	884,480,810	841,916,196	1,726,397,006	39,564,614	.....
1892.....	1,015,738,011	14,546,137	1,030,284,148	827,402,468	1,857,686,610	202,875,688	.....
1893.....	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	861,400,922	1,714,066,116	.....	18,733,798
1894.....	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,632	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	.....
1895.....	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	731,999,995	1,539,538,160	75,538,200	.....
1896.....	868,200,487	19,406,451	887,606,938	779,724,674	1,667,331,612	102,882,264	.....
1897.....	1,032,007,603	18,965,953	1,050,973,556	764,730,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	.....
1898.....	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330	616,005,159	1,847,487,489	615,481,676	.....

Summary.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	Imports.		Twelve Months ending June	
	1897	Per Ct.	1898	Per Ct.
Free of Duty—				
Articles of food and live animals.....	\$124,012,968	32.45	\$105,061,027	36.06
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	194,504,240	50.95	155,241,519	53.28
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts.....	29,864,421	7.85	17,381,491	5.97
For consumption.....	24,750,275	6.49	9,241,512	3.17
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	8,746,539	2.26	4,457,369	1.53
Total free of duty.....	\$381,938,243	100	\$391,382,948	100
Dutiable—				
Articles of food and live animals.....	121,153,211	30.48	76,518,984	23.57
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	20,352,385	5.51	49,202,308	15.16
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts.....	57,309,091	14.97	52,576,402	16.20
For consumption.....	109,624,851	28.64	73,329,175	22.58
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	74,352,631	20.40	72,095,162	22.49
Total dutiable.....	\$382,782,169	100	\$324,622,1	100
Free and Dutiable—				
Articles of food and live animals.....	245,166,179	32.06	181,480,011	29.46
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry.....	214,916,625	28.10	204,543,917	33.20
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts.....	87,173,512	11.40	60,957,983	11.36
For consumption.....	134,375,126	17.58	82,570,687	13.40
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	83,098,970	10.86	77,452,561	12.58
Total imports of merchandise.....	\$784,730,412	100	\$616,005,159	100
Per cent. of free.....	49.95		47.30	
Duties collected.....	176,316,393		149,810,594	
Exports.				
Domestic—				
Products of - Agriculture.....	\$683,471,139	66.23	\$854,627,929	70.61
Manufactures.....	277,285,391	26.87	288,871,449	23.87
Mining.....	20,804,573	2.01	19,802,417	1.63
Forest.....	40,480,321	3.92	37,900,171	3.13
Fisheries.....	6,477,051	.63	5,538,925	.46
Miscellaneous.....	3,479,228	.34	3,551,206	.30
Total.....	\$1,032,007,608	100	\$1,210,292,097	100
Foreign -				
Free of duty.....	9,746,495	54.36	9,326,888	44.33
Dutiable.....	9,239,458	45.64	11,710,965	55.67
Total.....	\$18,985,953	100	\$21,037,853	100

GOLD AND SILVER.

TONNAGE.

	Twelve Months—			Twelve Months—	
	Ending June—	1898.		Ending June—	1898.
Gold and Silver.	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
Gold—Imports.....	\$85,014,780	\$120,391,674	Entered—Sailing.....	4,755,312	4,604,310
Exports.....	40,361,580	15,406,391	Steam.....	19,004,958	20,740,518
Silver—Imports.....	30,533,227	30,924,581	Cleared—Sailing.....	4,614,339	4,740,429
Exports.....	61,946,638	55,105,231	Steam.....	19,004,856	20,853,772

Percentage of Total Foreign Commerce, 1895-1898.

BY COUNTRIES.

Order of Magnitude, 1897	Countries.	Total		Per Cent of									
		Imports and Exports											
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	United Kingdom.....	35.46	34.64	35.87	35.18	21.74	21.80	21.96	17.67	47.94	45.97	45.97	43.93
2	Germany.....	11.24	11.56	13.02	12.16	11.07	12.09	14.54	11.34	11.40	11.10	11.91	12.59
3	France.....	6.93	6.83	6.89	8.02	8.41	8.50	8.84	8.56	5.59	5.33	5.48	7.75
4	British North America.....	5.91	6.15	5.89	6.34	5.08	5.29	5.33	5.23	6.68	6.92	6.28	6.90
5	Brazil.....	6.10	5.13	4.49	4.06	10.77	9.11	9.03	10.02	1.88	1.62	1.18	1.07
6	West Indies.....	6.52	5.10	3.47	3.17	9.41	7.47	4.88	5.21	3.92	3.01	2.47	2.15
7	Netherlands.....	3	3.16	3.52	4.15	2.07	1.71	1.68	2.03	3.84	4.42	4.86	5.22
8	Belgium.....	2.30	2.46	2.60	3.05	1.38	1.76	1.94	1.42	3.12	3.07	3.15	3.67
9	Mexico.....	1.99	2.22	2.31	2.18	2.13	2.24	2.42	3.08	1.89	2.20	2.23	1.72
10	Italy.....	2.42	2.48	2.23	2.36	2.85	2.84	2.50	3.30	2.02	2.17	2.06	1.89
11	Japan.....	1.84	2	2.05	2.47	3.24	3.26	3.14	4.10	.57	.77	1.26	1.66
12	China.....	1.57	1.74	1.78	1.65	2.81	2.82	2.67	3.30	.45	.78	1.13	.81
13	British East Indies.....	1.57	1.42	1.34	1.75	2.90	2.61	2.69	4.42	.35	.36	.37	.38
14	British Australasia.....	.89	1.22	1.28	1.15	.63	.97	.77	.61	1.12	1.44	1.66	1.27
15	Hawaiian Islands.....	.75	.85	1.01	1.25	1.08	1.51	1.79	2.79	.46	.45	.45	.48
16	Dutch East Indies.....	.58	.90	.97	.85	1.06	1.92	2.04	2.36	.14	.18	.30	.10
17	Argentina.....	.79	.62	.94	.67	1.05	1.19	1.41	.96	.55	.68	.61	.52
18	Central American States.....	1.18	1.02	.91	.68	1.58	1.15	1.11	1.18	.82	.80	.76	.43
19	British Africa.....	.30	.78	.80	.70	.11	.22	.20	.14	.64	1.28	1.23	.98
20	Spain.....	.94	.94	.80	.75	.49	.53	.48	.58	1.35	1.30	1.04	.83
21	Switzerland.....	.97	.85	.77	.63	2.05	1.81	1.81	1.85	.....	.....	.01	.02
22	Venezuela.....	.90	.81	.71	.57	1.38	1.24	1.25	1.25	.46	.43	.32	.22
23	Austria-Hungary.....	.56	.80	.67	.56	.89	.96	1.07	.70	.26	.28	.38	.46
24	Denmark.....	.25	.40	.58	.70	.05	.04	.05	.03	.43	.74	.97	1.03
25	Colombia.....	.41	.50	.47	.46	.51	.64	.62	.84	.32	.38	.36	.27
26	Sweden and Norway.....	.47	.50	.44	.48	.35	.43	.33	.43	.58	.57	.52	.51
27	Russia, Baltic, etc.....	.46	.51	.43	.49	.26	.27	.23	.46	.64	.70	.57	.51
28	Turkey in Africa *.....	.25	.50	.41	.32	.50	1.03	.94	.83	.02	.02	.03	.06
29	Hong Kong.....	.53	.36	.38	.38	.11	.18	.12	.12	.53	.53	.58	.50
30	Guianas.....	.36	.40	.37	.37	.46	.37	.62	.74	.26	.25	.20	.19
31	Chili.....	.47	.40	.35	.33	.61	.60	.49	.61	.35	.39	.25	.20
32	Portugal.....	.30	.33	.26	.32	.23	.29	.29	.42	.37	.36	.24	.28
33	Uruguay.....	.26	.28	.26	.16	.37	.42	.46	.29	.16	.17	.11	.10
34	Philippine Islands.....	.31	.30	.25	.21	.65	.64	.57	.62	.01	.02	.01	...
35	Turkey in Asia.....	.21	.20	.23	.14	.42	.42	.52	.38	.02	.01	.01	.02
36	Russia, Black Sea.....	.16	.16	.16	.15	.23	.19	.17	.28	.10	.14	.15	.09
37	Turkey in Europe.....	.14	.16	.15	.12	.29	.34	.36	.34	.01	...	.01	.01
38	Aden †.....	.13	.13	.14	.15	.19	.21	.19	.33	.07	.06	.09	.06
39	Peru.....	.07	.10	.11	.11	.05	.09	.09	.12	.08	.11	.10	.10
40	Portuguese Africa ‡.....	...	...	.10	.15	...	...	...	...	...	.16	.23	.23
41	Bermuda.....	.08	.09	.08	.07	.06	.07	.08	.07	.10	.11	.08	.08
42	Ecuador.....	.10	.09	.07	.09	.11	.10	.07	.12	.09	.08	.07	a .08
43	Other Africa.....	.08	.15	.07	.07	.11	.10	.07	.11	.02	.18	.06	b .05
44	Greece.....	.03	.05	.05	.09	.04	.09	.10	.15	.02	.02	.01	.01
45	British Honduras.....	.04	.05	.04	.04	.02	.03	.03	.03	.05	.06	.05	.05
46	French Oceania.....	.03	.03	.04	.02	.03	.03	.05	.03	.03	.02	.03	c .03
47	Russia, Asiatic.....	.04	.06	.03	§ .05	.06	.05	.03	.02	.03	.06	.04	.05
48	Other Asia.....	.03	.02	.03	§ .05	.01	.02	.01	...	.05	.02	.05	.04
49	French Africa.....	.04	.04	.03	.08	.04	.06	.03	.08	.04	.03	.03	.05
50	Madagascar.....	.02	.03	.03	|| .02	.01	...	...	** .01	.02	.06	.04	.02
51	Gibraltar.....	.03	.03	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	.05	.05	.03	.02
52	Canary Islands ‡.....	...	...	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	...	.03	.03	.03
53	Azores & Madeira Islands.....	.02	.01	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	.03	.02	.03	.03
54	Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02
	All other countries.....	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.03	.05	.08	.07	.07	.04
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Egypt and Tripoli.

† For the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in "all other British."

‡ For the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in "all other Africa."

§ Including Korea.

|| Including Spanish Africa, Liberia, and German Africa.

** Including Canary Islands, Spanish Africa, Liberia, and German Africa.

a Including Bolivia, Falkland Islands, and Paraguay.

b Including Spanish Africa, Liberia, and German Africa.

c Including Philippine Islands, Tonga, etc., Spanish Oceania, German Oceania, Auckland, etc.

**Total Values of Imports and Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise
by Countries, for the Twelve Months Ending
June 30, 1897 and 1898.**

COUNTRIES.	Twelve Months ending June			
	Imports		Exports	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
<i>Europe.</i>				
Austria-Hungary.....	\$3,158,328	\$4,716,510	\$4,022,011	\$5,697,912
Azores, and Madeira Islands.....	12,535	23,797	298,840	277,715
Belgium.....	14,082,414	8,741,826	33,071,555	47,606,311
Denmark.....	350,355	211,837	10,194,857	12,697,421
France.....	67,530,231	52,730,003	57,594,541	95,452,612
Germany.....	111,210,614	69,696,947	125,246,088	155,489,972
Gibraltar.....	26,462	33,519	832,245	304,829
Greece.....	732,702	910,330	110,763	127,559
Greenland, Iceland, etc.....	40,066	144,227		225
Italy.....	19,067,352	20,300,291	21,502,423	23,270,858
Malta, Gozo, etc.....	8,647	13,476	29,520	64,352
Netherlands.....	12,824,126	12,535,110	51,045,011	64,274,822
Portugal.....	2,234,291	2,005,323	2,520,068	3,532,057
Roumania.....		12	42,005	111,154
Russia, Baltic, etc.....	1,865,967	2,649,966	5,935,204	6,333,317
Russia, Black Sea.....	1,333,692	1,899,723	1,607,072	1,002,765
Servia.....	12,646	12,065		
Spain.....	3,631,973	3,575,385	10,912,745	10,228,545
Sweden and Norway.....	2,500,118	2,673,880	5,463,641	6,313,796
Switzerland.....	13,848,782	11,380,835	70,871	263,970
Turkey in Europe.....	2,766,084	2,119,367	54,767	139,075
United Kingdom.....	167,947,820	109,138,365	483,270,398	540,690,152
Total Europe.....	\$430,192,205	\$306,091,814	\$813,385,644	\$973,699,289
<i>North America.</i>				
Bermuda.....	621,831	466,780	854,832	998,941
British Honduras.....	226,693	156,875	569,767	555,179
British North America—				
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.....	5,751,302	4,362,641	4,247,724	4,537,513
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	30,919,400	22,774,918	57,139,661	74,965,989
British Columbia.....	3,634,669	4,604,853	3,541,436	4,202,483
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	413,421	375,355	1,099,904	1,205,275
Total British North America.....	\$40,722,792	\$32,017,767	\$66,023,725	\$84,911,280
Central American States—				
Costa Rica.....	3,439,374	2,597,661	1,357,472	1,578,343
Guatemala.....	1,862,580	1,837,459	3,047,181	1,205,280
Honduras.....	847,230	844,533	724,991	702,171
Nicaragua.....	1,262,701	1,095,513	1,190,695	1,086,680
Salvador.....	1,112,534	891,314	1,619,568	747,684
Total Central American States.....	\$8,524,428	\$7,266,480	\$7,939,907	\$5,320,158
Mexico.....	18,511,572	19,000,137	23,421,064	21,205,234
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	139,803	161,030	167,449	205,005
West Indies—				
British.....	12,285,885	10,664,410	7,943,299	8,382,740
Danish.....	367,289	327,759	521,765	707,622
Dutch.....	96,343	174,243	652,341	544,463
French.....	9,944	30,888	1,679,625	1,617,248
Haiti.....	1,460,220	1,127,675	3,832,398	2,968,579
Santo Domingo.....	2,369,424	2,131,046	1,098,635	1,151,258
Spanish—Cuba.....	18,406,815	15,232,477	8,259,776	9,561,656
Puerto Rico.....	2,181,024	2,414,356	1,968,888	1,505,946
Total West Indies.....	\$37,176,944	\$32,102,854	\$25,976,717	\$26,439,512
Total North America.....	\$105,924,053	\$91,171,923	\$124,958,461	\$139,635,289
<i>South America.</i>				
Argentina.....	10,772,627	5,915,875	6,384,964	6,429,070
Bolivia.....			5,155	19,675
Brazil.....	69,039,389	61,750,369	12,441,065	13,317,056
Chili.....	3,792,434	3,736,622	2,590,539	2,351,727
Colombia.....	4,730,933	5,185,295	3,807,185	3,277,507
Ecuador.....	566,526	765,580	734,868	855,193
Falkland Islands.....			800	1,010

COUNTRIES.	Twelve Months ending June			
	Imports		Exports	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
<i>South America—Continued.</i>				
Guianas—				
British.....	\$3,661,956	\$3,058,898	\$1,565,936	\$1,792,912
Dutch.....	1,036,688	1,455,749	384,336	381,322
French.....	8,137	16,009	113,674	132,596
Paraguay.....			740	699
Peru.....	722,089	725,362	1,108,436	1,302,695
Uruguay.....	3,515,054	1,772,310	1,213,426	1,214,248
Venezuela.....	9,543,572	7,711,449	3,417,522	2,746,261
Total South America.....	\$107,389,405	\$92,093,526	\$33,768,646	\$38,821,971
<i>Asia.</i>				
Aden.....	1,503,802	2,017,756	991,397	593,345
China.....	20,403,862	20,326,388	11,624,433	9,902,894
East Indies—				
British.....	20,567,122	27,238,459	3,844,911	4,695,855
Dutch.....	15,604,896	14,529,335	2,094,109	1,201,574
French.....			135,183	152,147
Portuguese.....	519			
Hongkong.....	923,842	746,517	6,060,039	6,265,200
Japan.....	24,009,756	25,224,102	13,255,478	20,502,136
Korea.....			509	125,906
Russia, Asiatic.....	201,421	111,050	413,942	618,015
Turkey in Asia.....	4,009,027	2,325,078	74,899	243,190
All other Asia.....	70,380	76,352	480,005	433,976
Total Asia.....	\$87,294,597	\$92,595,037	\$39,274,905	\$44,824,268
<i>Oceanica.</i>				
Auckland, Fiji, etc.....			19,776	4,743
British Australasia.....	5,900,144	5,578,898	17,460,283	15,003,763
French Oceanica.....	378,144	185,121	390,394	300,446
German Oceanica.....	4,564		11,102	8,959
Hawaiian Islands.....	13,687,799	17,187,370	4,690,075	5,906,961
Spanish Oceanica.....	5,047	8,811		4,503
Tonga, Samoa, etc.....	40,971	68,605	46,576	34,802
Philippine Islands.....	4,333,740	3,830,415	94,597	127,804
Total Oceanica.....	\$24,400,439	\$26,859,220	\$22,652,773	\$21,991,381
<i>Africa.</i>				
British Africa.....	1,468,994	875,338	13,096,643	12,027,142
Canary Islands.....	49,909	26,283	297,878	274,827
French Africa.....	254,755	476,836	302,010	668,186
German Africa.....	96		820	2,319
Liberia.....	7,023	6,670	11,443	12,683
Madagascar.....	17,088	15,365	473,353	226,738
Portuguese Africa.....	23,253	15,343	1,869,633	2,898,058
Spanish Africa.....		33	4,740	29,674
Turkey in Africa—				
Egypt.....	7,027,005	5,033,295	323,781	686,005
Tripoli.....	119,238	59,470	37	130,910
All other Africa.....	562,352	685,006	573,009	401,210
Total Africa.....	\$9,529,713	\$7,193,639	\$16,953,127	\$17,357,752
Grand Total.....	\$764,730,412	\$616,005,159	\$1,050,993,556	\$1,231,329,950

RECAPITULATION.*

Europe.....	\$430,192,205	\$306,091,814	\$813,365,644	\$973,699,289
North America.....	105,924,053	91,171,923	124,958,461	139,635,289
South America.....	107,389,405	92,093,526	33,768,646	38,821,971
Asia.....	87,294,597	92,595,037	39,274,905	44,824,268
Oceanica.....	24,400,439	26,859,220	22,652,773	21,991,381
Africa.....	9,529,713	7,193,639	16,953,127	17,357,752

Agricultural Exports.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE LEADING PRODUCTS OF DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE FROM THE UNITED

STATES FROM 1865 TO 1898.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	ANIMALS				PROVISIONS			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.	Bacon and Hams.	Pork.	Lard.	Total Hog Products.
1865	\$159,179	\$72,198	\$12,771	\$244,148	\$10,536,808	\$6,850,808	\$9,134,858	\$26,522,274
1866	323,637	87,214	15,454	426,306	6,289,796	4,788,484	5,970,651	17,028,931
1867	268,236	69,842	40,092	378,170	2,391,176	3,597,090	6,634,556	13,523,422
1868	330,183	84,936	18,447	432,566	5,476,998	3,267,652	9,427,831	18,172,481
1869	(a)	(a)	(a)	917,046	7,482,060	3,422,982	7,443,948	18,348,936
1870	439,987	95,193	189,753	724,933	6,123,113	3,253,137	5,933,397	15,309,647
1871	403,491	86,898	61,390	551,769	8,126,683	4,302,320	10,563,020	22,992,023
1872	565,719	79,592	548,153	1,183,464	21,126,592	4,122,308	20,177,619	45,426,519
1873	695,957	107,698	787,402	1,591,057	35,022,137	5,007,035	15,245,815	61,274,987
1874	1,150,857	159,735	1,625,837	2,936,429	33,383,908	5,808,712	19,306,019	58,500,639
1875	1,103,085	183,898	739,215	2,026,198	28,612,613	5,671,495	22,900,522	57,184,630
1876	1,103,703	171,101	670,042	1,951,846	39,664,456	5,744,022	22,429,485	67,837,963
1877	1,593,080	234,480	969,180	2,526,740	49,512,412	6,296,414	25,562,665	81,371,491
1878	3,896,818	331,499	267,259	4,497,576	51,752,068	4,913,657	30,022,133	86,687,858
1879	8,879,200	1,082,938	700,262	10,162,400	51,074,433	4,807,568	22,856,673	78,738,674
1880	13,341,195	892,647	421,089	14,657,931	50,987,623	5,930,252	27,920,367	84,838,242
1881	14,304,103	782,932	572,138	15,659,173	61,161,205	8,272,285	35,220,575	104,660,065
1882	7,800,227	603,773	609,651	8,913,656	46,675,774	7,201,270	28,975,902	82,852,946
1883	8,341,431	1,154,856	272,516	9,768,803	38,155,952	6,192,288	20,618,018	70,966,238
1884	17,855,495	850,146	627,480	19,333,121	39,684,845	4,762,712	25,305,953	69,753,513
1885	12,906,690	512,538	579,183	13,998,411	37,083,948	5,203,943	22,598,219	64,883,110
1886	10,958,984	320,844	674,297	11,953,095	31,640,211	5,123,411	20,361,796	57,125,408
1887	9,172,138	254,725	564,753	9,991,614	33,314,670	5,641,327	22,703,921	61,659,918
1888	11,577,576	290,490	193,017	12,051,085	32,175,638	4,373,114	22,751,105	59,299,852
1889	16,616,917	368,181	356,764	17,339,862	34,651,847	4,735,077	27,329,173	66,716,097
1890	31,261,131	243,077	909,012	32,413,250	46,560,760	4,788,894	33,559,851	85,214,174
1891	30,445,249	261,109	1,146,630	31,852,988	45,650,674	4,843,701	34,414,323	84,908,698
1892	35,099,095	161,105	384,081	35,624,281	47,092,650	4,822,295	33,201,621	85,116,666
1893	26,032,428	126,394	397,162	26,555,954	45,714,566	4,196,263	34,643,993	84,554,822
1894	33,491,922	832,763	14,753	34,309,438	48,182,905	5,159,898	40,099,899	93,342,602
1895	30,603,796	2,690,696	72,424	33,366,906	48,736,890	4,199,060	36,821,508	89,757,428
1896	34,560,672	3,076,384	227,297	37,864,353	36,112,610	4,017,200	33,589,851	83,719,661
1897	36,337,451	1,531,645	296,998	38,165,094	50,157,168	3,392,030	29,126,485	82,675,683
1898	37,827,500	1,213,898	110,487	39,151,873	65,368,448	5,722,036	39,710,672	110,801,151

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	PROVISIONS				Cotton, Raw.	Bread- stuffs.	Tobacco, Unmanu- factured.	Total.
	Beef Pro- ducts.	All Other Meat Products.	Dairy Products.	Total Value of Provisions.				
1865	\$8,324,685	\$142,683	\$19,026,199	\$54,015,841	\$6,836,400	\$53,941,231	\$41,625,226	\$156,662,846
1866	5,255,038	55,082	7,304,679	29,653,730	281,385,223	41,249,054	29,456,145	382,170,457
1867	4,474,968	147,968	9,077,902	27,224,030	201,470,423	41,288,804	19,620,159	280,981,616
1868	6,236,238	76,710	7,593,169	31,078,598	152,890,733	69,024,050	22,898,823	276,234,779
1869	4,792,987	181,140	7,003,718	31,326,781	162,633,052	53,724,154	20,552,943	297,236,939
1870	5,754,639	313,757	9,614,262	30,992,305	227,027,624	72,250,933	21,100,420	352,090,215
1871	6,850,701	208,362	9,697,710	39,748,796	218,327,109	79,381,187	19,908,797	379,917,658
1872	8,844,015	697,067	9,338,533	64,306,139	180,684,505	84,546,273	24,136,166	354,906,637
1873	9,515,952	575,407	11,545,314	32,911,660	227,243,009	98,743,151	22,696,135	433,178,072
1874	11,091,996	848,246	13,070,594	83,511,275	211,223,580	161,198,984	30,399,181	499,269,329
1875	9,900,150	735,112	15,290,164	83,100,065	190,638,625	111,458,265	25,241,549	412,464,702
1876	9,020,662	1,068,535	13,498,128	92,325,308	192,659,262	131,811,555	22,737,383	440,855,354
1877	15,387,091	4,571,792	17,249,302	118,579,676	171,118,508	170,666,421	28,825,521	438,856,921
1878	14,678,467	5,315,177	13,163,635	124,845,137	130,081,484	177,771,441	24,801,165	515,955,208
1879	14,154,398	8,843,564	18,121,056	119,857,692	162,304,250	210,355,528	25,157,384	527,837,324
1880	18,012,197	10,654,342	18,983,420	132,488,201	211,535,905	288,036,335	16,379,107	663,097,979
1881	19,326,673	10,047,360	22,775,742	156,809,840	217,665,746	270,732,519	18,737,043	709,214,321
1882	14,687,235	7,356,314	17,124,037	122,020,530	199,812,644	182,670,528	19,067,721	532,485,079
1883	15,333,162	9,311,993	13,605,096	100,217,119	217,328,221	203,040,850	19,438,966	593,793,559
1884	23,224,566	5,758,277	15,017,402	114,373,788	197,015,204	132,544,715	17,765,760	511,012,583
1885	22,429,788	5,710,219	14,300,339	107,332,456	201,962,458	190,370,821	22,025,786	505,680,962
1886	18,505,935	4,117,407	10,670,468	90,625,216	205,085,614	125,849,558	27,158,457	490,678,968
1887	15,517,882	5,768,194	9,837,302	92,783,296	206,227,057	125,768,662	25,948,277	500,713,906
1888	18,440,694	4,402,141	10,916,018	93,058,705	223,016,700	127,191,687	21,936,084	477,253,696
1889	22,880,241	3,527,080	10,177,026	104,122,444	237,775,270	123,876,661	18,901,063	502,052,305
1890	30,151,026	7,750,450	13,081,856	136,264,506	250,908,792	114,925,927	21,479,556	596,055,031
1891	35,088,315	9,156,678	9,863,780	139,017,471	290,612,898	128,121,656	21,033,759	610,738,772
1892	34,433,169	10,450,531	10,353,893	140,302,159	258,461,241	299,363,117	20,670,405	754,480,843
1893	31,379,021	12,896,255	9,571,493	138,401,591	188,771,445	200,312,654	22,891,899	576,933,573
1894	28,250,863	13,996,971	9,580,227	145,270,643	210,899,289	166,777,229	24,798,224	591,211,821
1895	27,478,651	9,765,443	6,632,857	133,634,379	204,900,990	114,604,780	25,798,968	512,246,924
1896	30,960,308	10,515,051	6,299,570	131,503,590	190,056,460	141,356,963	24,571,362	525,352,758
1897	33,690,472	11,117,534	9,654,395	137,138,084	230,890,971	197,857,219	24,711,444	562,782,812
1898	32,906,484	13,716,147	9,083,759	165,519,441	230,442,215	333,807,119	22,171,580	853,172,56

**Total Values of Exports of Products of Domestic Agriculture, Mining,
Forest, Fisheries, Manufacture, Etc.**

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE OTHER THAN MANUFACTURES										Total	
	Agriculture		Mining		Forest		Fisheries		Miscelan's			
	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.		
1860.....	\$256,560,972	81.13	\$999,465	0.31	\$10,299,959	3.26	\$4,156,480	1.31	\$3,879,655	1.23	\$275,896,531	87.24
1870.....	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1.10	14,897,963	3.27	2,835,508	.82	2,980,512	.66	386,928,577	85.00
1875.....	430,306,570	76.95	6,469,181	1.15	19,165,907	3.43	4,874,660	.87	5,742,506	1.03	468,558,824	83.43
1876.....	456,113,515	76.67	7,122,989	1.20	18,076,668	3.04	5,806,445	.98	6,180,550	1.03	493,280,167	82.92
1877.....	459,734,148	72.63	8,770,769	1.39	19,943,290	3.14	5,737,879	.91	4,861,219	.77	499,047,305	78.84
1878.....	536,192,873	77.07	6,732,119	.97	17,750,396	2.55	6,434,182	.92	4,833,164	.70	571,942,734	82.21
1879.....	546,476,703	78.12	6,405,813	.92	16,336,943	2.34	6,282,368	.90	7,021,186	1.00	582,523,013	83.28
1880.....	685,961,091	83.25	5,863,232	.71	17,321,268	2.11	5,255,402	.64	6,639,345	.81	721,090,338	87.52
1881.....	730,394,943	82.63	7,401,282	.84	19,486,051	2.20	5,556,439	.63	6,854,013	.78	769,692,738	87.08
1882.....	552,219,819	75.31	8,175,692	1.11	25,580,264	3.50	6,197,752	.85	6,276,859	.85	598,445,286	81.62
1883.....	619,269,449	77.00	10,446,719	1.30	28,636,199	3.56	6,276,375	.78	5,306,807	.67	669,965,549	83.31
1884.....	536,315,318	73.98	15,022,255	2.07	26,232,959	3.62	5,614,111	.77	5,417,322	.75	558,591,965	81.19
1885.....	530,172,966	72.96	15,797,885	2.18	22,014,839	3.03	5,955,122	.82	5,554,607	.76	579,435,419	79.75
1886.....	484,954,595	72.82	13,654,296	2.05	20,961,708	3.15	5,188,806	.77	4,713,156	.71	529,422,551	79.50
1887.....	523,073,798	74.41	11,758,662	1.67	21,126,273	3.01	5,155,775	.73	5,173,310	.73	566,267,818	80.55
1888.....	500,840,086	73.23	17,968,895	2.63	23,991,492	3.51	5,518,552	.82	5,218,362	.70	553,562,017	80.95
1889.....	532,141,490	72.87	19,947,518	2.73	26,997,127	3.70	7,106,888	.97	5,414,579	.74	591,607,102	81.01
1890.....	629,820,808	74.51	22,297,755	2.64	29,473,084	3.49	7,458,385	.88	5,141,420	.61	694,191,452	82.13
1891.....	642,751,344	73.69	22,054,970	2.53	28,715,713	3.29	6,208,577	.71	3,612,364	.41	703,342,968	80.65
1892.....	799,328,232	78.69	20,692,885	2.04	27,957,423	2.75	5,403,567	.53	3,838,947	.38	837,221,074	84.39
1893.....	615,382,986	74.05	20,020,026	2.41	28,127,113	3.38	5,541,378	.67	3,936,164	.47	673,007,667	80.98
1894.....	628,363,038	72.28	20,449,598	2.35	28,000,629	3.22	4,261,920	.49	4,400,944	.52	685,477,199	78.86
1896.....	553,210,026	69.73	18,509,814	2.33	28,576,235	3.61	5,328,897	.67	4,171,974	.52	609,796,856	76.86
1897.....	569,879,297	66.02	20,045,654	2.32	33,718,204	3.91	6,850,302	.79	4,135,762	.48	634,629,309	73.52
1897.....	683,471,139	66.23	20,804,573	2.01	40,489,321	3.92	6,477,951	.63	3,479,228	.34	754,722,212	73.15
1898.....	853,172,566	70.30	19,410,707	1.60	37,900,171	3.13	5,538,925	.46	3,551,206	.30	921,420,648	77.13

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Domestic Manufactures.		Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Domestic Manufactures.		Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.
	Values.	Per Cent.			Values.	Per Cent.	
1860.....	\$40,345,862	12.76	\$316,242,423	1886.....	\$136,541,978	20.50	\$665,604,529
1870.....	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341	1887.....	136,735,105	19.45	703,022,023
1875.....	82,678,814	16.57	559,237,538	1888.....	130,300,087	19.05	683,862,104
1876.....	101,637,548	17.08	594,917,715	1889.....	138,675,507	18.99	730,282,009
1877.....	133,933,549	21.16	632,980,854	1890.....	151,102,270	17.87	845,263,868
1878.....	123,807,196	17.79	605,749,930	1891.....	168,027,315	19.37	872,270,283
1879.....	117,015,729	16.72	609,558,742	1892.....	158,510,937	15.61	1,015,732,011
1880.....	102,856,015	12.48	823,946,353	1893.....	158,023,118	19.02	931,030,785
1881.....	114,253,219	12.02	883,925,947	1894.....	183,728,808	21.14	869,204,937
1882.....	134,794,346	18.38	733,239,732	1895.....	183,505,743	23.14	793,392,569
1883.....	134,228,083	16.69	804,223,532	1896.....	228,571,178	26.48	863,200,487
1884.....	136,372,887	18.81	724,964,852	1897.....	277,285,391	26.87	1,032,007,003
1885.....	147,187,527	20.25	726,682,946	1898.....	288,871,449	24.06	1,210,291,913

Consumption of Imports, and Duties.

TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, AND DUTIES COLLECTED

THEREON, 1844-1898.

Year ending June 30—	Values			Per Cent. of Free.	Amounts of Duty Collected.	Average Ad-Valorem Rates of Duty on—		Duty Collected.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.			Dutiable.	Free and Dutiable.	
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. Cap.			P. ct.	P. ct.	P. Cap.
1844.....	\$16,684,902	\$79,705,648	\$96,390,550	17.31	\$29,395,762	35.15	27.65	\$1.53
1845.....	15,664,548	89,984,993	105,599,541	14.83	30,978,558	32.57	27.37	1.56
1846.....	18,647,378	91,401,481	110,048,859	16.94	30,484,716	31.45	25.85	1.48
1847.....	15,838,500	100,419,095	116,257,595	13.62	28,137,922	26.86	28.98	1.53
1848.....	14,948,012	125,705,828	140,653,840	10.63	33,004,306	24.97	22.22	1.51
1849.....	13,710,610	118,854,498	132,565,108	10.34	31,027,772	24.73	21.97	1.38
1850.....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	1.73
1851.....	17,910,930	182,563,378	200,474,308	8.93	48,026,000	25.44	23.07	2.03
1852.....	21,648,731	173,737,589	195,386,320	11.08	47,577,633	25.96	23.94	1.92
1853.....	24,732,618	225,424,532	250,157,150	9.89	58,467,814	25.93	23.37	2.28
1854.....	22,552,895	253,535,495	276,088,390	8.17	64,061,807	25.61	23.52	2.46
1855.....	28,913,974	201,736,360	230,650,334	12.91	54,119,076	26.82	23.36	1.99
1856.....	49,616,470	246,547,468	296,163,938	16.77	64,184,400	26.05	21.68	2.28
1857.....	49,942,107	283,508,188	333,450,295	14.98	63,004,863	22.45	19.09	2.20
1858.....	55,292,920	187,385,454	242,678,374	22.78	42,044,722	22.44	17.33	1.41
1859.....	66,856,408	249,900,964	316,757,372	21.10	48,894,683	19.56	15.43	1.59
1860.....	68,361,038	267,891,447	336,252,485	20.34	52,092,421	19.67	15.67	1.68
1861.....	67,421,022	267,335,303	334,756,325	24.55	39,038,269	18.84	14.21	1.22
1862.....	49,842,947	128,497,253	178,340,200	27.95	46,509,214	36.19	26.08	1.42
1863.....	30,026,756	185,348,524	215,375,280	13.32	63,729,233	32.62	28.28	1.91
1864.....	38,162,565	202,950,757	241,113,322	12.67	96,465,957	36.69	32.03	2.83
1865.....	40,097,208	190,559,317	230,656,525	19.12	90,635,169	47.56	38.46	2.33
1866.....	57,121,369	366,349,277	423,470,646	13.49	177,056,523	48.33	41.81	4.96
1867.....	17,031,130	361,125,553	378,156,683	4.50	188,503,750	46.67	44.56	4.65
1868.....	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4.40	160,532,779	48.63	46.49	4.34
1869.....	21,662,532	372,756,642	394,419,174	5.50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	4.68
1870.....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,974	47.08	42.23	4.96
1871.....	40,619,064	456,597,058	500,216,122	8.12	202,446,673	43.95	38.94	5.12
1872.....	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	8.51	212,619,105	41.35	37.00	5.23
1873.....	178,369,796	484,746,961	663,116,757	26.90	184,929,042	38.07	26.95	4.43
1874.....	151,694,834	415,748,698	567,443,532	26.73	180,522,285	38.53	26.88	3.74
1875.....	148,465,463	379,795,113	528,260,576	27.83	154,554,963	40.62	28.20	3.51
1876.....	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	30.26	145,178,003	44.74	30.19	3.22
1877.....	140,840,149	298,989,240	439,829,389	32.02	128,428,343	42.89	26.68	2.77
1878.....	141,339,059	297,083,400	438,422,458	32.24	127,195,159	42.75	27.13	2.67
1879.....	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	32.45	133,395,436	44.97	28.97	2.73
1880.....	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	33.15	182,747,654	43.48	29.07	3.64
1881.....	202,557,412	448,061,588	650,619,000	31.13	193,800,880	43.20	29.75	3.78
1882.....	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	29.42	216,138,916	42.66	30.11	4.12
1883.....	208,913,289	493,916,394	702,829,673	29.52	210,637,293	42.45	29.92	3.92
1884.....	211,280,265	456,295,124	667,575,389	31.15	190,282,836	41.61	28.44	3.47
1885.....	192,912,234	386,687,820	579,599,054	33.28	178,151,801	45.86	30.50	3.17
1886.....	211,530,759	413,778,055	625,308,814	33.83	189,410,448	45.55	30.13	3.30
1887.....	233,093,659	450,325,322	683,418,981	34.11	214,222,310	47.10	31.02	3.67
1888.....	244,104,852	468,143,774	712,248,626	34.27	216,042,256	45.63	29.90	3.60
1889.....	256,574,630	484,856,768	741,431,398	34.61	220,576,989	45.13	29.50	3.62
1890.....	268,103,048	507,571,764	775,674,812	34.39	226,540,037	44.41	29.12	3.62
1891.....	388,064,404	466,455,173	854,519,577	45.41	216,885,701	46.28	25.25	3.39
1892.....	458,074,604	355,526,741	813,601,345	56.30	174,124,270	48.71	21.26	2.66
1893.....	444,172,064	400,282,519	844,454,583	52.60	199,143,678	49.58	23.49	2.97
1894.....	378,968,717	267,645,703	646,614,420	59.53	129,558,862	50.06	20.25	1.90
1895.....	876,890,100	854,271,990	1,731,162,090	51.55	149,450,608	41.75	20.23	2.14
1896.....	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,506	40.18	20.67	2.20
1897.....	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48.39	172,700,361	42.41	21.89	2.37
1898.....	291,534,005	295,619,685	587,153,700	49.65	145,438,385	49.20	24.77	1.96

Imports and Exports at New York, Calendar Years 1872 to 1898.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Year.	—Merchandise—		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Dutiable.	Free.		
1872.....	\$369,083,458	\$57,429,000	\$5,594,208	\$432,106,666
1873.....	293,035,348	86,924,877	18,605,611	398,565,836
1874.....	6,407,571	303,681,734	6,407,571	303,683,734
1875.....	235,398,500	91,791,853	13,438,557	340,628,910
1876.....	212,086,773	76,659,977	26,217,888	305,964,638
1877.....	221,401,649	90,686,902	15,000,227	327,088,663
1878.....	201,541,542	82,095,681	19,050,973	303,188,196
1879.....	224,775,206	105,217,808	84,196,100	424,189,123
1880.....	337,250,149	126,926,531	75,210,096	539,386,776
1881.....	310,103,977	129,297,696	56,023,233	495,424,006
1882.....	350,367,163	132,876,823	7,694,788	490,928,774
1883.....	325,199,510	127,485,979	20,174,396	472,859,885
1884.....	2-2,505,037	126,591,112	27,010,641	440,767,683
1885.....	214,142,862	119,397,594	17,701,994	401,201,550
1886.....	298,234,553	134,846,667	38,959,509	472,080,739
1887.....	3-0,398,603	151,136,180	40,575,963	502,110,746
1888.....	311,008,000	154,865,981	8,206,303	464,080,283
1889.....	339,210,883	163,820,087	7,948,167	510,979,137
1890.....	349,210,717	193,155,922	20,321,499	562,688,138
1891.....	263,102,154	298,329,418	35,154,540	597,586,112
1892.....	214,460,354	317,939,925	11,407,559	583,707,838
1893.....	242,382,509	296,318,647	65,827,758	604,528,914
1894.....	213,537,304	239,332,660	20,969,377	463,539,341
1895.....	285,318,531	229,339,266	32,406,817	547,063,614
1896.....	244,376,460	194,581,975	89,806,421	528,764,856
1897.....	195,160,987	218,273,585	26,970,868	496,347,606
1898.....	185,004,211	173,580,642	88,698,002	506,175,591

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Year.	—Merchandise—		Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.		
1872.....	\$225,475,687	\$11,383,610	\$71,959,042	\$308,818,339
1873.....	288,707,357	11,538,044	48,659,661	348,905,062
1874.....	274,201,898	9,738,235	60,222,228	344,162,361
1875.....	247,681,724	8,780,444	67,550,650	304,018,818
1876.....	265,774,302	9,776,662	43,097,102	318,648,066
1877.....	290,960,048	9,973,923	27,467,169	328,431,140
1878.....	340,206,868	9,207,432	13,107,788	362,522,088
1879.....	349,471,680	7,746,895	14,828,044	371,046,600
1880.....	406,955,884	8,866,943	9,370,272	435,193,000
1881.....	3-8,479,834	14,656,536	12,623,931	385,700,201
1882.....	334,199,006	12,289,577	48,013,279	394,501,862
1883.....	337,088,193	12,349,233	19,390,005	368,827,431
1884.....	321,400,682	9,469,694	54,410,573	385,271,949
1885.....	321,149,580	9,699,113	24,641,206	355,459,899
1886.....	308,137,062	9,984,519	50,021,939	368,185,550
1887.....	314,021,758	8,998,893	21,047,201	344,067,852
1888.....	292,779,161	9,111,569	49,565,852	349,456,582
1889.....	339,785,223	9,084,082	71,673,375	417,544,680
1890.....	339,439,578	8,184,793	41,645,621	389,269,992
1891.....	378,392,937	8,772,090	94,065,281	481,170,317
1892.....	368,559,145	6,164,820	63,204,967	437,928,932
1893.....	348,082,528	9,910,450	106,398,725	464,391,003
1894.....	332,670,015	7,958,065	129,063,594	469,691,674
1895.....	323,330,903	6,243,518	139,321,589	472,295,910
1896.....	365,537,201	9,450,831	103,884,169	478,872,201
1897.....	300,347,328	8,362,172	73,557,263	478,266,963
1898.....	459,775,148	8,367,069	58,269,421	526,412,238

Commerce of Leading Atlantic Ports, Years Ending June 30.

Boston			New York			Philadelphia		
Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.
1880.....	\$59,238,341	\$68,503,136	1880.....	\$382,600,080	\$459,937,153	1880.....	\$49,649,693	\$35,944,500
1881.....	73,433,677	61,900,103	1881.....	407,181,024	435,450,405	1881.....	44,229,705	32,533,106
1882.....	62,471,426	69,594,057	1882.....	344,503,775	483,060,491	1882.....	38,131,258	34,136,579
1883.....	62,356,749	72,552,075	1883.....	361,425,361	486,005,276	1883.....	38,147,744	33,738,556
1884.....	63,497,829	65,865,351	1884.....	329,883,267	465,119,630	1884.....	36,462,568	33,657,216
1885.....	62,900,103	53,445,329	1885.....	344,514,761	389,077,748	1885.....	38,723,261	29,919,019
1886.....	54,069,068	58,430,707	1886.....	314,329,411	419,338,332	1886.....	33,753,317	36,561,313
1887.....	59,001,505	61,018,330	1887.....	316,347,219	456,698,631	1887.....	35,426,856	39,952,349
1888.....	56,467,384	63,897,778	1888.....	310,627,496	470,426,774	1888.....	28,845,861	41,772,121
1889.....	66,833,595	66,731,623	1889.....	319,838,565	472,153,507	1889.....	29,774,911	48,528,602
1890.....	71,201,944	62,876,686	1890.....	349,051,791	516,426,698	1890.....	37,410,683	53,936,315
1891.....	77,020,061	71,212,614	1891.....	346,528,847	537,786,007	1891.....	33,674,355	59,427,890
1892.....	87,175,636	71,780,489	1892.....	413,952,783	536,538,112	1892.....	58,541,457	60,006,791
1893.....	85,460,422	79,357,454	1893.....	347,393,717	543,558,568	1893.....	49,402,482	66,122,147
1894.....	83,972,460	50,309,331	1894.....	389,146,365	415,795,901	1894.....	40,500,786	53,726,963
1895.....	85,505,196	66,889,118	1895.....	325,580,062	477,741,128	1895.....	35,043,093	48,802,676
1896.....	94,638,178	79,179,364	1896.....	344,365,492	490,632,792	1896.....	39,436,059	43,840,836
1897.....	100,857,281	90,178,419	1897.....	391,679,907	480,603,580	1897.....	47,305,273	48,072,672
1898.....	117,531,903	51,475,094	1898.....	445,515,794	402,281,050	1898.....	56,244,436	31,419,997

Baltimore			Galveston			New Orleans		
Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.	Year.	Mdse. Exports.	Mdse. Imports.
1880.....	\$76,253,566	\$19,915,969	1880.....	\$16,749,889	\$1,094,514	1880.....	\$90,442,019	\$10,611,368
1881.....	72,471,693	16,189,316	1881.....	26,767,107	3,101,324	1881.....	103,743,986	12,213,620
1882.....	39,428,236	14,938,258	1882.....	15,323,388	3,022,274	1882.....	70,958,731	12,133,291
1883.....	55,003,351	14,599,179	1883.....	29,629,047	1,511,712	1883.....	95,107,314	9,590,762
1884.....	43,079,294	11,423,665	1884.....	20,454,948	1,119,708	1884.....	81,868,229	10,784,661
1885.....	45,052,904	11,849,666	1885.....	12,679,154	1,157,370	1885.....	79,147,574	8,688,552
1886.....	35,847,788	11,696,944	1886.....	16,966,851	757,133	1886.....	82,560,196	8,115,171
1887.....	51,607,149	12,535,930	1887.....	18,902,888	705,309	1887.....	79,519,909	9,652,186
1888.....	46,236,727	11,741,585	1888.....	15,703,147	715,888	1888.....	83,828,976	11,617,749
1889.....	50,611,662	15,223,444	1889.....	15,576,192	722,656	1889.....	83,828,976	14,492,480
1890.....	73,983,693	13,140,303	1890.....	24,446,831	415,722	1890.....	108,126,891	14,658,163
1891.....	64,412,47	20,555,687	1891.....	33,772,005	648,621	1891.....	109,106,687	20,267,080
1892.....	98,850,197	13,418,523	1892.....	35,386,266	1,317,000	1892.....	131,252,873	18,909,553
1893.....	71,506,995	16,150,946	1893.....	37,476,494	863,452	1893.....	77,838,043	21,789,732
1894.....	78,422,129	11,978,900	1894.....	35,011,788	680,717	1894.....	81,529,453	18,067,944
1895.....	61,368,991	12,260,706	1895.....	41,886,651	369,575	1895.....	68,413,362	13,861,507
1896.....	66,363,273	13,476,630	1896.....	36,325,451	602,770	1896.....	80,703,791	13,471,142
1897.....	85,662,651	11,371,193	1897.....	58,198,174	779,101	1897.....	101,494,120	16,618,727
1898.....	118,845,590	8,907,118	1898.....	68,428,621	1,166,150	1898.....	112,674,051	9,664,457

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES, 1897, 1898.

Imports.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

[Abbreviation: n. e. s., not elsewhere specified.]

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Agricultural implements.....free.		\$11,469		
Animals (number)—				
Cattle.....free.	204	24,380	577	\$76,631
do.....dut.	328,773	2,585,497	290,978	2,885,059
Horses.....free.	699	97,058	799	145,456
do.....dut.	6,290	387,750	2,286	269,443
Sheep.....free.	2,382	32,640	3,047	42,905
do.....dut.	403,251	987,028	389,153	1,062,781
All other, including fowls.....free.		146,378		156,967
do.....dut.		64,744		83,586
Total.....free.		\$300,436		\$421,859
Total.....dut.		3,985,019		4,250,819
Horses (free, number), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	16	20,754	35	59,540
British North America.....	646	68,639	721	67,640
Other countries.....	37	7,965	43	18,276
Total.....	699	\$97,058	799	\$145,456
Horses (dutiable, number), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	16	10,391	42	18,800
British North America.....	4,777	343,720	2,021	246,383
Other countries.....	1,506	14,639	223	4,250
Total.....	6,299	\$367,750	2,286	\$269,443
Antimony ore.....free. lbs.	4,484,608	201,963	5,359,500	78,510
Antimony, as regulus or metal.....dut. lbs.			2,230,902	121,116
Articles, the growth, product, and manufacture of the United States, returned, n. e. s.....free.		3,370,107		3,783,043
Articles for the use of the United States, etc.....free.		4,424,158		10,649
Art works.....free.				701,208
do.....dut.		375		1,562,209
Art works (free), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....		1,185,589		170,372
France.....		2,448,713		353,403
Germany.....		228,024		28,308
Italy.....		301,205		80,484
Other Europe.....		156,133		24,668
British North America.....		89,046		36,040
Other countries.....		14,568		7,988
Total.....		\$4,424,158		\$701,208
Art works (dutiable), imported from				
United Kingdom.....				691,658
France.....		375		524,216
Germany.....				115,000
Italy.....				173,284
Other Europe.....				48,741
British North America.....				5,509
Other countries.....				3,681
Total.....		\$375		\$1,562,209
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....free. tons.	122,122	393,554	12,440	34,157
do.....dut. tons.			79,090	280,767
Bark, hemlock.....free. cords.	28,963	133,051	27,033	106,306
Bolting cloth.....free.		212,386		187,249
Bones, horns, and hoofs, unmanufactured.....free.				471,561
Bones and horns, manufactures of.....dut.				165,209
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc.....free.		1,806,476		1,538,607
do.....dut.		1,373,230		1,345,141

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Books, etc. (free), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	\$787,795	.....	\$645,343
France.....	.....	195,098	.....	155,436
Germany.....	.....	656,927	.....	554,291
Other Europe.....	.....	161,974	.....	138,211
British North America.....	.....	35,675	.....	35,506
Other countries.....	.....	19,007	.....	9,820
Total.....	.....	\$1,806,470	.....	\$1,538,607
Books, etc. (dutiable), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	915,393	.....	947,375
France.....	.....	52,312	.....	65,843
Germany.....	.....	295,643	.....	221,937
Other Europe.....	.....	41,400	.....	59,115
British North America.....	.....	23,656	.....	27,734
China.....	.....	2,545	.....	3,494
Japan.....	.....	33,554	.....	13,431
Other countries.....	.....	8,727	.....	6,212
Total.....	.....	\$1,373,230	.....	\$1,345,141
Brass, and manufactures of..... dut.	.....	147,130	.....	35,096
Breadstuffs—				
Barley..... dut..bush.	1,271,767	394,749	124,803	43,962
Corn..... dut..bush.	6,284	2,070	3,341	1,463
Oats..... dut..bush.	46,459	12,071	8,776	3,244
Patmeal..... dut..lbs.	1,525,409	32,742	287,233	15,672
Rye..... dut..bush.	72	170	32,938	13,323
Wheat..... dut..bush.	1,534,117	1,176,337	2,046,551	1,948,280
Wheat flour..... dut..bbls.	2,250	9,914	2,724	12,113
All other, and preparations of, etc. free.	.....	249,635	.....	195,829
do..... dut.	.....	897,075	.....	917,234
Total.....	.....	\$2,774,763	.....	\$3,151,000
Bristles (lbs.)—				
Crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared..... free.	630	385	1,203	416
Sorted, bunched, or prepared..... dut.	1, 47,270	1,216,794	1,533,898	1,248,703
Total.....	1,347,900	\$1,217,179	1,535,091	\$1,249,119
Brushes..... dut.				
Buttons and button forms..... dut.	.....	782,802	.....	745,267
Cement, Roman, Portland, etc..... dut. lbs.	939,100,866	930,061	.....	435,669
.....	.....	2,972,350	797,658,183	2,578,282
Cement (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	184,237,053	506,195	113,733,295	379,759
Belgium.....	258,312,102	749,174	240,127,308	716,440
France.....	12,849,782	37,467	13,060,916	39,072
Germany.....	464,362,050	1,517,232	407,467,520	1,366,209
Other Europe.....	15,788,463	56,966	21,063,145	66,405
British North America.....	2,749,425	11,454	2,170,799	10,330
Other countries.....	802,011	3,872	5,200	67
Total.....	939,100,866	\$2,072,350	797,658,183	\$2,578,282
(Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes—				
Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, etc..... free. lbs.	6,148,268	1,022,970	5,872,015	886,332
Argal, or argol, or crude tartar..... free. lbs.	23,457,576	1,967,042	741,150	65,164
Argols, or wine lees..... dut. lbs.	.....	.....	18,461,479	1,525,873
Barks, cinchona, or other, etc..... free. lbs.	2,532,499	142,512	2,940,100	273,223
Coal-tar colors and dyes..... dut.	.....	3,196,478	.....	3,689,214
Cochineal..... free. lbs.	142,261	41,943	158,055	45,762
Dyewoods—				
Logwood..... free. tons.	33,362	611,010	46,596	741,455
All other..... free.	.....	119,716	.....	174,398
Extracts and decoctions of..... dut. lbs.	5,562,264	294,868	4,084,672	256,176
Total.....	.....	\$1,015,504	.....	\$1,172,017
Logwood (tons), imported from—				
Central America.....	336	7,535	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1,210	32,684	891	21,622
British West Indies.....	7,938	144,740	16,625	264,422
Other West Indies.....	23,244	414,354	20,063	453,646
Other countries.....	635	11,697	67	1,465
Total.....	33,362	\$611,010	46,596	\$741,455
Dyewoods, extracts of (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	923,802	55,772	1,400,223	86,725
France.....	1,571,717	99,123	912,537	61,010
Germany.....	1,916,364	63,850	357,118	16,119
Switzerland.....	557,200	44,112	281,800	26,050
Other countries.....	563,091	22,011	1,132,994	66,272
Total.....	5,562,264	\$284,868	4,084,672	\$256,176

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Glycerine.....dut..lbs.	12,717,088	\$1,182,089	12,274,987	\$774,709
Gums (free, lbs.)—				
Arabic.....	688,070	85,807	942,239	114,943
Camphor, crude.....	1,469,601	332,748	2,047,244	365,652
Gambier, or terra japonica.....	31,849,545	959,501	42,334,590	1,021,341
Shellac.....	7,151,459	1,022,401	6,964,985	980,361
All other.....		3,294,790	.....	2,509,391
Total.....		\$5,755,247	.....	\$5,040,688
Indigo.....free..lbs.	3,522,016	\$1,696,641	3,097,890	\$1,815,411
Licorice root.....free..lbs.	62,370,337	1,022,650	70,186,591	1,171,621
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....free..lbs.	99,274,138	1,375,560	6,720,638	92,487
do.....dut..lbs.			107,511,940	1,829,433
Mineral waters, all not artificial.....free..gals.	2,449,604	581,947	73,505	17,463
Mineral waters.....dut..gals.			1,466,149	440,540
Opium (lbs.)—				
Crude or unmanufactured.....free.....	1,072,914	2,184,727	14,414	32,340
do.....dut.....			109,431	233,267
Prepared for smoking, and other, etc.....dut.....	157,061	1,132,861	100,258	652,341
Opium, crude (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	175,022	393,579	58,550	139,732
Other Europe.....	289,041	595,717	42,584	83,062
Asia and Oceanica.....	606,142	1,188,929	22,711	42,813
Other countries.....	2,709	6,502	.....	.....
Total.....	1,072,914	\$2,184,727	123,845	\$265,607
Opium, prepared (lbs.), imported from—				
China.....	152,684	1,113,310	99,958	650,644
Other countries.....	4,377	19,551	300	1,697
Total.....	157,061	\$1,132,861	100,258	\$652,341
Potash (lbs.)—				
Chlorate of.....free.....	5,985,212	458,095	630,340	45,026
do.....dut.....			4,287,636	263,432
Muriate of.....free.....	89,590,413	1,400,093	117,568,204	1,817,221
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude.....free.....	19,719,876	408,761	12,921,986	270,291
All other.....free.....	25,838,028	632,203	35,809,415	898,123
Total.....	141,103,529	\$2,899,662	171,215,581	\$3,289,103
Soda—				
Caustic.....dut..lbs.	66,476,152	1,147,783	29,897,185	476,082
Nitrate of.....free..tons.	83,331	2,640,389	125,103	2,729,750
Sal soda.....dut..lbs.	18,875,029	82,695	9,851,011	40,266
Soda ash.....dut..lbs.	162,585,074	1,241,321	87,333,619	589,714
All other salts of.....dut..lbs.	3,919,339	67,684	21,400,565	225,628
Total.....		\$5,179,852	.....	\$4,061,390
Quinia, sulphate of, etc.....free..ozs.	3,517,844	582,945	4,372,477	896,908
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude.....free..tons.	130,133	2,183,607	171,589	3,193,528
Sumac, ground.....dut..lbs.	18,688,635	248,048	7,301,235	120,205
Vanilla beans.....free..lbs.	165,001	884,865	63,997	279,755
All other.....free.....		5,594,434	.....	5,291,584
do.....dut.....		5,057,068	.....	5,060,359
Total chemicals, drugs, and dyes.....} free.....		\$31,307,867	.....	\$25,773,522
.....} dut.....		13,640,885	.....	15,697,189
Chicory root, raw, unground.....free..lbs.	16,930,162	232,494	176,210	2,137
do.....dut..lbs.			139,497	2,963
Chocolate, prepared, etc. (not confectionery).....dut..lbs.			868,902	123,538
Clays or earths of all kinds.....dut..tons.	99,455	689,456	106,265	736,815
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of (dutiable)—				
Clocks, and parts of.....		448,600	.....	276,766
Watches, and watch materials, etc.....		1,118,399	.....	639,656
Coal, anthracite.....free..tons.			5,651	14,729
Coal, bituminous.....dut..tons.	1,287,977	3,553,876	1,264,912	3,372,338
Coal, bituminous (tons), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	54,474	150,919	138,245	311,733
Other Europe.....	1,345	3,972	2,355	5,184
British North America.....	840,983	2,654,444	748,621	2,351,523
Mexico.....	99,790	218,456	106,108	200,728
Japan.....	1,575	3,908	2,675	8,075
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	294,849	506,040	266,318	486,985
Other countries.....	4,991	14,137	8,695	8,160
Total.....	1,287,977	\$3,553,876	1,264,912	\$3,372,338
Cocoa or cacao, crude, etc.....free..lbs.	31,406,612	2,997,866	25,717,404	3,462,063
Cocoa, prepared, etc.....dut..lbs.			696,556	223,591

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Cocoa, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	2,665,968	\$352,238	1,980,628	\$304,147
Netherlands.....	1,074,195	180,146	722,579	113,366
Other Europe.....	270,884	31,981	627,676	94,345
Central America.....	2,150	209		
British West Indies.....	11,468,956	1,077,278	8,376,776	1,257,225
Other West Indies.....	796,184	76,367	1,612,194	225,965
Brazil.....	4,320,178	332,620	1,378,810	173,846
Other South America.....	10,689,194	984,558	10,617,740	1,203,376
East Indies.....	66,833	8,243	374,614	111,965
Other countries.....	42,915	4,226	48,399	7,966
Total.....	31,406,612	\$2,997,866	25,717,404	\$3,492,033
Coffee.....free..lbs.	737,645,670	81,544,384	870,514,215	65,067,561
Coffee (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	2,966,695	482,808	1,796,965	254,206
France.....	466,877	70,108	859,419	62,173
Germany.....	5,638,746	716,993	7,334,801	538,717
Netherlands.....	2,798,082	507,620	2,409,967	361,095
Other Europe.....	1,235,293	180,504	2,427,834	136,902
Central America.....	40,968,550	6,088,335	35,962,345	4,450,183
Mexico.....	28,704,190	4,573,865	34,511,198	3,599,392
West Indies.....	10,667,133	1,394,722	6,412,209	673,800
Brazil.....	542,857,265	52,792,987	661,008,372	40,956,963
Other South America.....	80,067,960	11,160,238	90,118,241	9,276,212
East Indies.....	14,051,884	2,517,862	21,311,159	3,603,055
Other Asia and Oceania.....	5,241,732	878,002	4,947,018	918,104
Africa.....	44,791	7,250	42,305	6,040
Other countries.....	1,918,472	223,115	1,477,352	221,719
Total.....	737,645,670	\$81,544,384	870,514,215	\$65,067,561
Copper, and Manufactures of—				
Ore and regulus.....free..tons.	3,421	544,868	4,648	748,446
Pigs, bars, ingots, etc.....free..lbs.	11,504,382	999,824	40,718,649	3,077,842
Manufactures of.....dut.		80,814		42,730
Total, not including ore.....	.....	\$1,080,688	.....	\$3,120,572
Corkwood or cork bark, unmanufactured.....free.	.....	1,323,409	.....	1,152,325
Cork, manufactures of.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	251,501
Cotton, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured.....free..lbs.	51,866,926	5,884,262	52,660,363	5,019,508
Cotton, unmanufactured (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	13,536,095	1,471,095	12,594,972	1,296,438
Other Europe.....	23,480	2,132	26,089	1,963
South America.....	908,650	98,779	1,800,496	123,771
East Indies.....	58,120	5,448	61,745	4,847
Other Asia and Oceania.....	234,345	17,788	3,988,367	364,271
Africa (Egypt).....	37,023,249	4,277,618	34,558,429	3,225,172
Other countries.....	115,007	11,402	130,335	13,041
Total.....	51,866,926	\$5,884,262	52,660,363	\$5,019,508
Manufactures of (dutiabie)—				
Cloth (square yards)—				
Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc.....	3,177,241	273,654	1,520,108	120,767
Bleached, dyed, colored, etc.....	35,967,975	4,404,025	43,259,291	5,313,683
Total.....	39,115,216	\$4,677,679	44,779,399	\$5,434,450
Clothing, ready-made, etc.....	.....	2,627,222	.....	1,050,551
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, etc.....	.....	5,566,708	.....	4,084,486
Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc.....	.....	12,573,207	.....	11,768,704
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, etc.....lbs.	1,064,217	647,388	1,817,965	767,999
All other.....	.....	8,307,164	.....	4,290,742
Total manufactures.....	.....	\$34,429,368	.....	\$27,266,932
Cloths, etc. (square yards), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	28,845,397	3,283,173	35,432,524	4,177,711
France.....	4,454,219	582,609	4,242,348	559,076
Germany.....	2,741,305	415,101	3,456,567	500,801
Switzerland.....	2,969,744	389,262	1,271,022	156,467
Other Europe.....	26,518	3,328	282,782	32,206
Japan.....	54,396	3,794	88,190	6,643
Other countries.....	3,843	412	12,026	1,546
Total.....	39,115,216	\$4,677,679	44,779,399	\$5,434,450

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1896		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Other manufactures of cotton, imported from—					
United Kingdom .....	.....	\$11,176,712	.....	\$8,567,468
Belgium .....	.....	420,975	.....	114,900
France .....	.....	3,102,568	.....	3,122,669
Germany .....	.....	8,932,847	.....	6,713,855
Switzerland .....	.....	5,902,474	.....	4,800,414
Other Europe .....	.....	77,602	.....	85,884
China .....	.....	25,630	.....	29,407
Japan .....	.....	73,681	.....	34,682
Other Asia and Oceanica .....	.....	21,039	.....	22,922
Other countries .....	.....	18,156	.....	34,281
Total .....	.....	\$29,751,694	.....	\$21,832,482
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware (dutiable)—					
China, porcelain, parian, bisque, etc.—					
Not decorated or ornamented .....	.....	1,513,474	.....	834,226
Decorated or ornamented .....	.....	8,087,443	.....	5,578,273
All other .....	.....	376,380	.....	273,721
Total .....	.....	\$9,977,297	.....	\$6,686,220
Earthen, stone, and china ware, imported from—					
United Kingdom .....	.....	4,010,077	.....	2,708,791
Austria-Hungary .....	.....	658,268	.....	499,264
France .....	.....	1,655,391	.....	909,055
Germany .....	.....	3,034,040	.....	2,086,999
Other Europe .....	.....	114,181	.....	119,139
Japan .....	.....	445,793	.....	313,288
Other countries .....	.....	59,547	.....	49,684
Total .....	.....	\$9,977,297	.....	\$6,686,220
Eggs	dut. doz.	580,681	47,700	100,037	8,025
Feathers, etc., Natural and Artificial—					
Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed, etc. free.	.....	2,232,906	.....	145,448
do	dut.	.....	.....	2,083,507
Feathers and downs, natural, dressed, colored, etc. dut.	.....	712,610	.....	774,250
Feathers, flowers, etc., fruits, grains, and leaves, artificial, for millinery use	dut.	2,138,215	.....	2,248,183
Fertilizers (free, tons)—					
Guanó	7,103	91,836	4,563	56,306	
Phosphates, crude or native	9,031	65,420	9,840	59,726	
All other .....	.....	954,276	.....	1,254,001
Total .....	.....	\$1,111,532	.....	\$1,370,533
Fibers, Vegetable, etc., and Manufactures of—					
Unmanufactured (tons)—					
Flax, and tow of	free.	7,480	1,256,717	1,779	245,012
Flax, hackled	dut.	1,710	641,259	3,750	948,585
Hemp, and tow of	free.	5,096	633,288	290	43,729
Hemp, hackled	dut.	24	6,509	3,718	516,905
Istle or Tampico fiber	free.	8,313	335,841	2,563	180,294
Jute and jute butts	free.	68,550	1,640,484	112,306	2,543,498
Manila	free.	40,200	3,408,322	50,270	3,239,341
Sisal grass	free.	63,266	3,834,732	69,322	5,169,900
All other	free.	8,734	579,206	9,791	609,222
Total unmanufactured	{ free.	205,699	\$11,688,590	246,330	\$11,980,146
	{ dut.	1,734	647,828	7,468	1,465,190
Flax (free and dutiable, tons), imported from—					
United Kingdom	2,389	709,065	2,116	632,532	
Other Europe	4,055	777,667	2,702	471,094	
British North America	2,730	410,227	711	89,853	
Other countries	16	1,017	.....	118
Total	9,190	\$1,897,976	5,529	\$1,193,597	
Jute (tons), imported from—					
United Kingdom	2,179	133,905	2,035	100,091	
East Indies	62,834	1,447,465	109,909	2,423,409	
Other countries	3,437	59,114	362	14,998	
Total	68,550	\$1,640,484	112,306	\$2,543,498	
Manila (tons), imported from—					
United Kingdom	7,085	659,820	1,572	135,680	
Philippine Islands	38,526	2,701,651	48,541	3,062,285	
Other countries	649	46,851	157	11,366	
Total	46,260	\$3,408,322	50,270	\$3,239,341	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.

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ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		1897		1896	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Sisal grass (tons), imported from—					
Mexico.....		62,839	\$3,809,415	66,432	\$5,104,228
Other countries.....		427	25,817	890	65,972
Total.....		63,266	\$3,834,732	67,322	\$5,169,900
Manufactures of (lbs.)—					
Bagging, gunny cloth, etc.....	free.		394,409		24,907
do.....	dut.				449,614
Bags for grain, made of burlaps.....	free.		2,019,866		320,201
Bags of jute.....	dut.				568,046
Burlaps.....	free.		9,243,025		499,412
do.....	dut.				5,181,721
Cables, cordage, and twine, n. e. s.....	dut.	195,181	20,373	492,848	69,907
Coir yarn.....	free.	4,702,800	118,328	3,923,501	131,453
Twine, binding.....	free.	1,374,347	79,356	426,065	34,391
Yarns or threads.....	dut.	1,859,373	517,617	1,966,883	383,048
All other.....	dut.		20,153,903		14,249,014
Total manufactures.....			\$32,546,867		\$21,899,714
Fish (lbs.)—					
Fresh—					
Lobsters, canned or uncanned.....	free.			6,506,859	590,577
Salmon.....	free.	1,848,565	163,106	180,063	16,379
do.....	dut.	239	27	988,969	85,304
All other.....	free.		1,780,079		252,771
do.....	dut.		160,309		907,255
Cured or preserved—					
Anchovies and sardines, etc.....	dut.		902,742		1,110,667
Cod, haddock, etc., dried, smoked, etc.....	dut.	14,321,139	451,654	16,062,597	525,963
Herring.....	dut.		4,587,162		107,840
Dried or smoked.....	dut.	25,448,855	898,647	5,432,165	1,053,022
Pickled or salted.....	dut.	20,515,529	1,164,424	27,996,142	692,122
Mackerel, pickled or salted.....	dut.	964,194	67,175	16,241,870	65,191
Salmon, pickled or salted.....	dut.		444,466	904,090	267,682
All other.....	dut.				
Total.....			\$8,108,714		\$5,964,980
Fruits, including Nuts (lbs.)—					
Fruits—					
Bananas.....	free.		4,086,320		4,236,418
Currants.....	free.	77,191	3,599		837,987
do.....	dut.	29,188,570	592,485	25,136,010	371,992
Dates.....	dut.	11,847,279	284,056	13,561,434	506,978
Figs.....	dut.	8,940,762	535,380	9,624,391	2,848,124
Lemons.....	dut.		4,043,822		886,995
Oranges.....	dut.		2,324,907		39,656
Plums and prunes.....	dut.	710,028	73,303	303,917	781,887
Raisins.....	dut.	12,630,598	567,079	6,593,823	922,325
Prepared or preserved fruits.....	dut.		605,063		421,657
All other fruits.....	free.		672,549		873,198
do.....	dut.		1,138,258		
Total fruits.....			\$14,926,771		\$12,258,933
Bananas, imported from—					
British North America.....			91,684		90,987
Central American States.....			1,506,859		1,599,749
British West Indies.....			1,568,483		1,852,843
Cuba.....			147,133		
South America.....			679,180		571,261
Hawaiian Islands.....			63,774		48,081
Other countries.....			29,207		104,047
Total.....			\$4,086,320		\$4,236,418
Lemons, imported from—					
Italy.....			3,831,137		2,771,875
British North America.....			153,415		59,154
Other countries.....			59,270		17,095
Total.....			\$4,043,822		\$2,848,124
Oranges, imported from—					
United Kingdom.....			519,517		23,149
Italy.....			697,193		207,464
Mexico.....			258,340		131,672
British West Indies.....			731,808		502,915
Cuba.....			8,790		1,991
Japan.....			11,788		9,448
Other countries.....			97,483		7,056
Total.....			\$2,324,907		\$886,695

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Nuts (lbs.)—				
Almonds.....dut.	9,644,338	\$880,263	5,746,363	\$650,650
Cocconuts.....free.	.....	.....	.....	554,061
do.....dut.	.....	471,387	.....	21,874
All other.....dut.	.....	848,511	.....	1,002,344
Total fruits and nuts.....	.....	\$17,126,882	.....	\$14,566,874
Furs—				
Furs and fur skins, undressed.....free.	.....	2,988,979	.....	3,832,603
Furs, and manufactures of.....dut.	.....	3,076,125	.....	4,048,545
Furs and fur skins, etc., imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	826,162	.....	1,122,801
France.....	.....	362,147	.....	355,956
Germany.....	.....	915,877	.....	1,428,893
Other Europe.....	.....	74,586	.....	218,026
British North America.....	.....	239,760	.....	290,462
South America.....	.....	16,428	.....	62,965
Japan.....	.....	2,896	.....	75
Other countries.....	.....	501,123	.....	359,365
Total.....	.....	\$2,988,979	.....	\$3,832,603
Furs, and manufactures of, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,076,482	.....	1,310,753
Belgium.....	.....	180,813	.....	235,710
France.....	.....	917,492	.....	1,331,078
Germany.....	.....	752,261	.....	930,768
Other Europe.....	.....	13,969	.....	15,723
China.....	.....	110,967	.....	204,678
Other countries.....	.....	24,111	.....	19,825
Total.....	.....	\$3,076,125	.....	\$4,048,545
Ginger ale or ginger beer.....dut. doz.	.....	.....	181,884	132,079
Glass and Glassware (dutiable)—				
Bottles, etc., empty or filled.....	.....	600,308	.....	338,861
Cylinder, crown, etc., unpolished.....lbs.	55,961,813	1,181,696	38,908,992	953,116
Cylinder and crown glass, polished (square feet)—				
Unsilvered.....	1,232,849	301,412	2,810,541	569,280
Silvered.....	2,632,012	772,296	244,044	66,768
Plate glass (square feet)—				
Fluted, rolled, or rough.....	420,149	18,245	179,961	9,880
Cast, polished, unsilvered.....	1,089,785	235,485	641,070	157,962
Cast, polished, silvered.....	57,388	21,870	16,632	4,207
All other.....	.....	2,328,314	.....	1,566,715
Total.....	.....	\$5,509,626	.....	\$3,669,919
Glass, cylinder, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	3,633,010	181,863	2,890,943	150,083
Belgium.....	51,604,608	962,910	35,638,022	765,335
France.....	542,406	22,318	150,496	8,205
Germany.....	237,178	23,228	185,711	27,986
Other Europe.....	2,250	77	18,575	641
Other countries.....	42,362	1,300	25,245	867
Total.....	55,961,813	\$1,181,696	38,908,992	\$963,116
Glue.....dut. lbs.	.....	.....	3,726,324	403,068
Grease and oils n. e. s.....free.	.....	976,306	.....	432,426
Grease n. e. s.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	161,748
Hair—				
Unmanufactured.....free.	.....	1,330,682	.....	1,838,322
Manufactures of.....dut.	.....	721,572	.....	286,698
Total.....	.....	\$2,062,254	.....	\$2,125,020
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan:				
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, materials for, etc.....free.	.....	1,990,785	.....	361,208
Hats, bonnets, and hoods.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	584,071
Materials for, etc.....dut.	.....	.....	.....	1,623,970
Hay.....	119,943	1,080,497	3,847	84,105
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins (lbs.)—				
Goatskins.....free.	49,868,080	11,328,162	64,908,485	15,776,601
All other, except hides of cattle, etc.....free.	156,232,824	16,534,964	54,442,533	7,667,348
Hides of cattle.....dut.	.....	.....	126,243,566	13,624,889
Total.....	206,100,844	\$27,863,026	245,599,612	\$37,068,832

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Hides and skins (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	37,487,185	\$4,598,932	46,673,962	\$6,432,181
France.....	9,873,797	1,742,330	19,901,428	3,490,230
Germany.....	6,771,896	1,279,417	13,755,842	2,572,454
Other Europe.....	13,387,920	2,082,993	23,191,180	3,860,465
British North America.....	21,467,733	1,555,343	14,414,711	1,148,995
Central American States.....	1,825,941	238,429	1,962,803	193,874
Mexico.....	13,744,511	1,827,615	13,800,779	1,098,574
West Indies.....	10,105,872	815,490	4,230,753	419,853
South America.....	61,062,241	9,295,135	59,195,320	9,178,328
East Indies.....	12,423,674	1,746,907	23,580,789	3,853,296
Other Asia and Oceania.....	6,250,167	1,154,132	18,067,895	3,023,792
Africa.....	4,501,217	629,744	7,334,150	1,226,224
Other countries.....	7,258,700	896,159	.....	.....
Total.....	206,100,844	\$27,863,026	245,589,612	\$37,068,832
Hops.....dut. lbs.	3,017,821	629,987	2,575,932	648,155
Household and personal effects, etc.....free.	.....	2,438,363	.....	1,778,421
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—				
Gutta-percha.....	1,117,665	100,187	696,477	159,331
India-rubber.....	35,574,449	17,457,976	46,055,693	25,386,010
Total unmanufactured.....	36,692,114	\$17,558,163	46,692,170	\$25,545,391
India-rubber, crude (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	6,987,119	3,285,497	9,001,797	5,322,469
Germany.....	993,635	368,750	1,691,683	682,995
Other Europe.....	2,760,543	1,325,755	5,061,852	3,167,976
Central America.....	1,078,949	446,214	972,631	419,742
Mexico.....	106,871	32,675	136,874	41,901
West Indies.....	47,118	15,162	10,467	2,500
Brazil.....	21,858,028	11,400,931	26,570,127	14,980,875
Other South America.....	1,234,615	462,371	1,557,508	622,641
East Indies.....	491,056	135,277	418,890	131,529
Africa.....	4,790	1,614	11,731	3,832
Other countries.....	11,757	3,730	22,163	9,550
Total.....	35,574,449	\$17,457,976	46,055,693	\$25,386,010
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Gutta-percha.....	.....	97,194	.....	156,997
India-rubber.....	.....	297,953	.....	309,246
Total manufactures.....	.....	\$395,147	.....	\$466,243
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—				
Iron ore.....dut. tons.	543,241	778,084	352,555	470,089
Pig iron.....dut. tons.	22,159	529,745	25,640	675,893
Scrap iron and steel, etc.....dut. tons.	3,410	72,258	1,502	14,931
Bar iron.....dut. lbs.	30,148,571	598,382	33,966,542	693,415
Bars, railway, of iron or steel.....dut. tons.	7,777	208,054	529	18,824
Hoop, band, or scroll.....dut. lbs.	5,584	1,930	69,463	3,097
Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, of steel, etc.....dut. lbs.	39,590,628	1,554,438	30,821,157	1,202,055
Sheet, plate, and taggers iron or steel.....dut. lbs.	9,553,233	225,410	5,899,900	183,402
Ties for baling cotton.....free. lbs.	16,265,506	239,498	.....	.....
Tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin.....dut. lbs.	230,073,683	5,344,638	171,662,345	3,809,148
Wire rods.....dut. lbs.	33,153,178	682,803	39,601,639	844,841
Wire, and articles made from.....dut. lbs.	6,328,110	389,297	5,238,193	348,854
Manufactures of—				
Anvils.....dut. lbs.	733,462	44,781	777,903	47,797
Chains.....dut. lbs.	698,481	52,066	176,346	11,429
Cutlery.....dut.	.....	2,339,963	.....	944,056
Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats.....dut.	.....	47,407	.....	35,342
Firearms.....dut.	.....	753,112	.....	409,031
Needles, hand sewing and darning.....free.	.....	309,754	.....	392,606
Machinery.....dut.	.....	1,289,666	.....	1,875,223
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough-bored.....free	.....	33,049	.....	48,885
All other.....dut.	.....	1,386,666	.....	1,097,094
Total, not including ore.....	.....	\$16,064,557	.....	\$12,615,913
Tin plates, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	229,218,495	5,320,238	170,872,133	3,786,626
British North America.....	864,225	24,361	779,482	22,151
Other countries.....	963	39	10,730	371
Total.....	230,073,683	\$5,344,638	171,662,345	\$3,809,148
Irony (free, lbs.) —				
Animal.....	173,480	452,461	244,138	520,518
Vegetable.....	4,445,100	44,618	15,158,128	155,934

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES. <i>Jewelry, Manufactures of Gold and Silver, and Precious Stones—</i>	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Diamonds, rough or uncut, including miner's, etc., not set.....	.....	\$47,865	.....	\$2,517,759
Diamonds, n. e. s., not set.....	.....	1,937,944	.....	4,438,030
Other precious stones, rough or uncut.....	.....	.....	.....	22,802
Other precious stones, and imitations of, not set.....	.....	683,789	.....	1,982,446
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....	.....	886,969	.....	1,494,728
Precious stones, etc. (free), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	6,802	.....	1,108,661
France.....	.....	1,308	.....	124,454
Netherlands.....	.....	649	.....	1,227,387
Other Europe.....	.....	36,786	.....	71,660
Brazil.....	.....	2,318	.....	1,303
Other countries.....	.....	8	.....	7,096
Total.....	.....	\$47,865	.....	\$2,540,561
Jewelry, and other precious stones, etc. (dutyable), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	799,478	.....	1,968,618
France.....	.....	1,074,729	.....	2,548,392
Germany.....	.....	319,412	.....	536,041
Netherlands.....	.....	590,571	.....	2,122,257
Other Europe.....	.....	707,059	.....	563,186
British North America.....	.....	4,378	.....	92,111
Mexico.....	.....	3,737	.....	6,747
East Indies.....	.....	3,542	.....	3,944
Other countries.....	.....	8,796	.....	5,906
Total.....	.....	\$3,511,702	.....	\$7,855,204
Lead, and Manufactures of (dutyable, lbs.) —				
Lead in ore, and base bullion.....	.....	.....	181,371,846	2,509,525
Pigs, bars, and old.....	.....	.....	3,813,090	82,271
Pigs, bars, old, and other in ore.....	169,008,200	1,943,700	.....	.....
Manufactures of.....	.....	4,525	.....	4,250
Lead, pigs, bars, etc. (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	1,196,485	32,596	644,482	17,830
Germany.....	.....	.....	336,053	8,944
Other Europe.....	222,169	4,224	1,120,528	28,988
British North America.....	26,871,077	435,067	42,557,856	934,149
Mexico.....	139,648,154	1,456,320	139,552,207	1,596,725
Other countries.....	1,268,315	15,493	473,810	5,210
Total.....	169,008,200	\$1,943,700	184,684,936	\$2,591,786
Leather, and Manufactures of—				
Leather (dutyable)—				
Bend or belting, and sole leather.....	.....	157,128	.....	155,960
Calfskins, tanned, etc.....	.....	53,395	.....	176,578
Skins for morocco.....	.....	3,716,259	.....	3,081,770
Upper leather and skins, dressed, etc.....	.....	2,410,962	.....	2,210,937
Total leather.....	.....	\$6,337,444	.....	\$5,625,145
Manufactures of (dutyable)—				
Gloves, of kid or other leather.....	.....	6,486,813	.....	5,384,168
All other.....	.....	458,694	.....	404,905
Total manufactures.....	.....	\$6,945,507	.....	\$5,788,973
Gloves, imported from—				
Belgium.....	.....	372,094	.....	309,823
France.....	.....	2,271,699	.....	1,624,114
Germany.....	.....	2,610,175	.....	2,684,287
Other Europe.....	.....	1,232,689	.....	765,475
Other countries.....	.....	186	.....	499
Total.....	.....	\$6,486,813	.....	\$5,384,168
Malt, barley.....duty bush.	11,084	9,384	4,769	4,412
Malt Liquors (dutyable, gals.) —				
In bottles or jugs.....	1,048,994	1,025,967	738,835	695,102
In other coverings.....	1,915,650	534,426	1,777,202	506,428
Total.....	2,964,644	\$1,560,393	2,516,037	\$1,201,530
Manganese ore or oxide.....free tons.	.....	.....	97,320	772,310
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of (dutyable)—				
Marble, and manufactures of.....	.....	872,169	.....	689,454
Stone, and manufactures of, including slate.....	.....	325,039	.....	249,502
Total.....	.....	\$1,197,208	.....	\$938,956

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Matting for floors.....free..rolls.	1,211,391	\$3,922,003	20,804	\$61,899
Matting and mats for floors.....dut..sq. yds.	.....	.....	19,789,331	1,375,272
<i>Metals, Metal Compositions, and Manufactures of (dut.)—</i>				
Bronze manufactures.....	.....	519,458	.....	511,493
All other.....	.....	3,599,140	.....	3,340,614
Total.....	.....	\$4,118,598	.....	\$3,852,107
Musical instruments.....dut.	.....	1,147,926	.....	920,094
<i>Oils (gals.)—</i>				
Animal or rendered—				
Whale and fish.....dut.	202,308	179,879	673,109	221,749
Other.....dut.	38,334	6,066	14,143	5,697
Mineral.....free.	21,980	20,871	1,376,147	98,252
do.....dut.	212,295	14,611	15,379	3,097
Vegetable—				
Fixed or expressed—				
Olive.....dut.	923,567	1,134,077	732,877	923,804
Other.....free.	.....	1,627,066	.....	1,393,378
do.....dut.	.....	725,968	.....	540,331
Volatile or essential, and distilled.....free.	.....	1,624,313	.....	1,183,371
do.....dut.	.....	261,210	.....	377,307
Total.....	.....	\$5,594,111	.....	\$5,197,886
Paints, pigments, and colors.....free.	.....	110,447	.....	8,470
do.....dut.	.....	1,276,906	.....	1,063,553
<i>Paper Stock, Crude (free: see also Wood Pulp)—</i>				
Bags other than woolen.....lbs.	51,181,009	668,355	49,800,209	699,981
All other.....	.....	2,403,320	.....	2,170,342
Total.....	.....	\$3,071,705	.....	\$2,870,323
Paper stock, crude, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,031,038	.....	1,068,272
Belgium.....	.....	301,559	.....	273,141
France.....	.....	215,812	.....	208,923
Germany.....	.....	459,647	.....	571,965
Italy.....	.....	217,712	.....	254,407
Other Europe.....	.....	147,959	.....	129,890
British North America.....	.....	587,694	.....	212,526
East Indies.....	.....	34,362	.....	10,777
Japan.....	.....	38,994	.....	30,318
Other countries.....	.....	36,923	.....	94,104
Total.....	.....	\$3,071,705	.....	\$2,870,323
Paper, and manufactures of.....dut.	.....	3,121,530	.....	2,838,716
Paper, and manufactures of, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	615,162	.....	522,374
Belgium.....	.....	92,990	.....	58,166
France.....	.....	193,583	.....	255,625
Germany.....	.....	1,922,582	.....	1,708,826
Other Europe.....	.....	60,937	.....	55,474
Japan.....	.....	205,929	.....	198,836
Other countries.....	.....	27,377	.....	39,415
Total.....	.....	\$3,121,530	.....	\$2,838,716
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....dut.	.....	698,095	.....	432,011
Pipes and smokers' articles.....dut.	.....	371,072	.....	259,854
Platinum.....free..lbs.	6,357	1,049,780	6,003	1,032,192
Plumbago.....free..tons.	12,469	321,355	11,154	472,441
<i>Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products (dut.)—</i>				
Meat products—				
Meat and meat extracts.....	.....	601,808	.....	344,497
All other.....	.....	49,484	.....	79,699
Dairy products (lbs.)—				
Butter.....	37,963	6,077	31,801	5,427
Cheese.....	12,319,122	1,668,798	10,012,164	1,343,168
Milk, condensed.....	.....	58,497	.....	67,620
Total.....	.....	\$2,384,632	.....	\$1,840,420
Cheese (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	95,012	18,462	197,439	30,537
France.....	919,900	150,698	919,116	146,890
Germany.....	381,900	47,915	263,785	34,215
Italy.....	3,693,249	521,117	3,160,006	417,816
Netherlands.....	905,743	99,079	867,065	96,100
Switzerland.....	6,002,544	783,767	4,346,580	585,309
Other Europe.....	341,225	41,861	224,890	27,907
British North America.....	32,190	4,301	27,365	3,750
Other countries.....	7,949	906	5,822	674
Total.....	12,319,122	\$1,668,796	10,012,164	\$1,343,168

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		1897		1896	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<i>Rice (lbs.)—</i>					
Rice.....	dut.	128,068,330	\$2,324,449	128,499,972	\$2,620,915
do.....	free.	5,881,600	231,511	4,414,300	188,539
Rice flour, rice meal, and broken rice.....	dut.	68,876,204	961,200	59,324,248	936,433
Total.....		197,816,134	\$3,517,160	190,238,520	\$3,745,887
<i>Salt (lbs.).....</i>					
do.....	free.	583,134,519	734,719	26,053,890	34,168
do.....	dut.	15,223,837	19,179	816,200,327	490,491
Total.....		598,358,356	\$753,898	342,254,217	\$524,659
<i>Sausage casings.....</i>					
do.....	free.	.....	.....	.....	488,755
<i>Seeds (bush.)—</i>					
Linseed, or flaxseed.....	dut.	105,222	108,871	136,098	150,515
All other.....	free.	.....	839,955	.....	698,367
do.....	dut.	.....	475,100	.....	382,864
Total.....		.....	\$1,423,926	.....	\$1,231,766
<i>Shells, unmanufactured.....</i>					
do.....	free.	.....	.....	.....	890,706
<i>Silk, and Manufactures of —</i>					
<i>Unmanufactured (free, lbs.)—</i>					
Cocoons.....		.....	.....	10,492	3,999
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon.....		6,513,612	18,496,944	10,315,161	31,446,800
Waste.....		1,479,832	421,339	1,762,297	659,297
Total unmanufactured.....		.....	\$18,918,283	.....	\$32,110,096
<i>Silk, raw (lbs.), imported from—</i>					
France.....		233,005	751,846	339,934	1,192,008
Italy.....		965,972	3,019,515	1,742,157	6,250,671
China.....		1,800,587	4,364,382	2,612,279	6,311,188
Japan.....		3,474,875	10,010,885	5,217,181	16,510,562
Other countries.....		139,173	350,306	403,610	1,182,431
Total.....		6,513,612	\$18,496,944	10,315,161	\$31,446,800
<i>Manufactures of (dutiabie)—</i>					
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel....		.....	2,285,042	.....	1,855,279
Dress and piece goods.....		.....	7,578,001	.....	10,495,057
Laces and embroideries.....		.....	2,157,927	.....	3,349,464
Ribbons.....		.....	963,909	.....	2,085,411
All other.....		.....	12,216,128	.....	5,787,899
Total manufactures.....		.....	\$25,199,097	.....	\$23,523,110
<i>Manufactures of, imported from—</i>					
United Kingdom.....		.....	1,907,528	.....	1,935,072
Austria-Hungary.....		.....	150,127	.....	135,634
Belgium.....		.....	27,625	.....	31,216
France.....		.....	11,321,676	.....	10,842,561
Germany.....		.....	5,198,114	.....	4,434,402
Italy.....		.....	293,207	.....	356,978
Switzerland.....		.....	3,276,674	.....	3,492,734
Other Europe.....		.....	85,114	.....	47,063
China.....		.....	159,298	.....	135,889
Japan.....		.....	2,758,963	.....	2,061,907
Other countries.....		.....	70,741	.....	49,654
Total.....		.....	\$25,199,067	.....	\$23,523,110
<i>Soap (dutiabie, lbs.)—</i>					
Fancy, perfumed, etc.....		1,095,007	352,309	592,687	254,441
All other.....		.....	414,067	.....	244,065
Total.....		.....	\$766,376	.....	\$498,506
<i>Spices —</i>					
<i>Unground (lbs.)—</i>					
Nutmegs.....	free.	1,099,740	451,614	1,213,994	331,235
Pepper, black or white.....	free.	15,033,452	711,453	14,080,136	909,711
All other.....	free.	20,411,490	1,076,963	13,784,413	898,962
do.....	dut.	3,080,031	336,686	2,658,895	264,686
Total.....		.....	\$2,576,718	.....	\$2,404,624
<i>Nutmegs, pepper, etc. (free, lbs.), imported from—</i>					
United Kingdom.....		8,925,107	473,087	7,576,609	599,742
Netherlands.....		4,253,246	388,057	2,023,148	220,857
Other Europe.....		1,222,114	66,889	1,142,043	65,988
British North America.....		116,244	6,734	2,515	109
British West Indies.....		3,648,398	184,484	2,368,264	166,365
China.....		4,039,698	190,973	2,506,699	153,099
East Indies.....		11,962,327	800,376	11,238,416	793,630

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Nutmegs, pepper, etc. (tree, lbs.)—Continued.				
Other Asia and Oceania.....	1,150,307	\$72,377	503,817	\$50,282
Africa.....	1,093,752	50,872	1,066,225	60,079
Other countries.....	124,551	6,081	48,157	2,190
Total.....	37,114,682	\$2,240,030	20,078,543	\$2,139,938
Spices, all other (dutiable), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	276,084	.....	191,680
Other Europe.....	.....	20,696	.....	28,661
Mexico.....	.....	30,133	.....	30,468
Other countries.....	.....	9,773	.....	13,877
Total.....	.....	\$336,686	.....	\$264,686
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—				
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal-revenue tax).....free.	956,760	863,558	854,616	734,901
Brandy.....dut.	337,595	911,721	137,902	395,758
All other.....dut.	1,727,110	2,074,835	709,832	1,004,135
Total.....	3,021,465	\$3,850,114	1,702,350	\$2,134,794
Spirits (not of domestic manufacture; proof gals.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	645,583	911,560	338,486	490,535
Belgium.....	37,182	37,173	25,759	32,316
France.....	391,459	1,070,326	172,907	492,297
Germany.....	119,133	119,974	51,806	35,969
Italy.....	29,752	48,032	9,946	16,767
Netherlands.....	338,813	153,749	111,701	56,886
Other Europe.....	41,802	62,714	9,329	16,509
British North America.....	232,687	438,061	98,430	183,919
West Indies.....	52,894	95,133	22,830	54,555
China.....	131,017	29,530	41,324	11,243
Other Asia and Oceania.....	36,987	9,232	21,751	6,584
Other countries.....	7,406	11,152	3,465	2,293
Total.....	2,064,705	\$2,986,556	907,734	\$1,399,893
Sponges.....dut.	.....	487,143	.....	401,725
Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery—				
Molasses.....free. gals.	284,627	18,376	49,276	2,346
Molasses above 40° polariscopic test.....dut. gals.	3,417,844	568,187	3,554,274	541,670
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard—				
Beet.....dut.	1,865,577,495	33,689,158	140,641,485	2,717,955
Cane.....free.	431,196,980	13,164,379	498,766,798	16,660,109
Cane and other.....dut.	2,422,965,089	47,284,494	1,948,423,905	38,659,764
Above No. 16 Dutch standard—				
Beet, cane, and other.....dut.	199,136,160	4,928,150	100,997,866	2,434,875
Total sugar.....	free. 431,196,980	\$13,164,379	498,766,798	\$16,660,109
	dut. 4,487,708,753	85,901,802	2,190,063,256	43,812,594
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	74,280,451	1,300,003	16,551,980	388,472
Austria-Hungary.....	93,547,897	1,683,410	1,046,190	24,473
Belgium.....	130,317,454	2,308,793	.....	.....
Germany.....	1,511,401,968	27,636,433	138,084,955	2,656,135
Netherlands.....	24,906,329	390,843	2,308,083	57,128
Other Europe.....	65,800,077	1,046,385	77,230	1,698
British North America.....	922,607	66,527	635,904	44,705
Central America.....	.....	.....	4,764,387	195,140
Mexico.....	1,412,255	19,111	2,893,145	44,568
West Indies—				
British.....	322,103,806	5,893,877	232,798,204	4,610,350
Cuba.....	576,261,058	11,053,904	440,225,111	9,828,607
Other West Indies.....	235,003,208	3,956,325	262,716,181	4,263,484
Brazil.....	140,773,682	2,136,989	148,652,308	2,317,987
Other South America.....	243,487,721	5,012,422	162,755,220	3,940,648
China.....	333,096	7,034	365,973	5,755
East Indies.....	645,344,707	13,264,848	610,269,506	11,246,988
Hawaiian Islands.....	431,196,980	13,164,379	499,766,798	16,729,752
Philippine Islands.....	72,463,577	1,199,202	29,439,600	281,279
Other Asia and Oceania.....	171,841	3,183	296,058	7,425
Africa.....	149,950,690	3,094,273	64,435,286	1,353,195
Total.....	4,719,769,564	\$94,138,031	2,587,882,188	\$58,067,828
Above No. 16 Dutch standard (lbs.), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	18,757,131	446,976	4,991,263	126,65
Austria-Hungary.....	11,589,531	273,617	696,133	32,97
France.....	2,397,303	34,884	6,943	82
Germany.....	92,831,103	2,207,588	37,100,485	864,66

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		1897		1898	
Above No. 16 Dutch standard (lbs.)—Continued.		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Netherlands.....		57,252,235	\$1,526,090	38,107,744	\$928,653
China.....		11,115,478	306,981	6,794,091	170,998
Other countries.....		5,193,290	132,014	13,900,057	310,609
Total.....		199,138,169	\$4,928,150	100,997,886	\$2,434,875
Confectionery.....	dut.		24,752		27,133
Tea.....	{ free..lbs. 113,347,175	14,835,862	63,454,891	9,953,394	
	{ dut..lbs.		2,501,868	400,611	
Tea (lbs.), imported from—					
United Kingdom.....		6,212,008	1,165,765	3,011,390	580,183
British North America.....		2,561,371	396,738	1,520,214	242,142
China.....		56,493,924	7,281,931	38,631,890	5,811,751
East Indies.....		2,120,003	272,683	2,254,292	278,273
Japan.....		45,465,161	5,651,279	25,233,407	3,106,663
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		454,111	57,228	303,179	34,951
Other countries.....		60,597	10,240	2,477	742
Total.....		113,347,175	\$14,835,862	70,956,759	\$10,054,005
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, etc.....	free..lbs.	50,460,123	6,535,852	63,938,890	8,776,15
Tin in bars, etc. (lbs.), imported from—					
United Kingdom.....		20,903,129	2,723,133	21,622,543	3,122,562
Netherlands.....		3,393,208	479,076	3,793,284	532,924
East Indies.....		23,301,919	2,982,980	36,782,625	4,822,412
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		1,824,417	236,409	1,572,314	213,651
Other countries.....		1,046,452	114,274	178,079	24,602
Total.....		50,460,123	\$6,535,852	63,938,890	\$8,776,151
Tobacco, and Manufactures of—					
Leaf (dutiable, lbs.)—					
Suitable for cigar wrappers.....		6,057,268	5,663,214	3,988,561	3,913,294
Other.....		7,747,959	3,920,941	6,488,537	3,575,311
Total leaf.....		13,805,227	\$9,584,155	10,477,098	\$7,488,605
Imported from (lbs.)—					
Germany.....		1,374,119	1,180,523	395,806	213,601
Netherlands.....		5,413,448	5,083,202	3,685,435	3,595,282
Other Europe.....		486,614	161,505	489,875	156,575
British North America.....		678,337	566,501	395,241	253,691
Mexico.....		749,580	297,262	578,548	259,279
Cuba.....		4,409,369	2,306,063	4,346,475	2,848,524
Other countries.....		195,890	39,099	585,718	161,553
Total.....		13,805,277	\$9,584,155	10,477,098	\$7,488,605
Manufactures of (dutiable, lbs.)—					
Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....		458,697	2,040,444	331,002	1,551,009
All other.....			57,103		52,496
Total manufactures.....			\$2,097,547		\$1,603,504
Toys.....	dut.		3,295,057		2,214,482
Toys, imported from—					
France.....			198,027		98,183
Germany.....			2,979,138		2,020,045
Other Europe.....			93,296		72,080
Other countries.....			24,626		29,174
Total.....			\$3,295,057		\$2,214,482
Vegetables (dutiable, bush.)—					
Beans and dried peas.....		482,964	489,274	163,543	149,197
Onions.....		560,138	627,273	488,853	429,173
Potatoes.....		246,178	145,584	1,171,233	473,116
Pickles and sauces.....			832,243		243,351
All other—					
In their natural state.....			256,752		239,728
Prepared or preserved.....			720,822		499,807
Total.....			\$2,571,948		\$2,034,430
Wines (dutiable)—					
Champagne, and other sparkling.....	doz.	228,628	3,348,004	223,627	3,264,323
Still wines—					
In casks.....	gals.	2,997,952	2,039,250	1,930,389	1,392,005
In other coverings.....	doz.	309,281	1,475,211	299,337	1,312,258
Total.....			\$6,862,465		\$5,969,180

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wines, imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	\$201,463	.....	\$222,042
France.....	.....	4,112,307	.....	3,788,074
Germany.....	.....	1,358,929	.....	917,190
Italy.....	.....	319,047	.....	280,747
Other Europe.....	.....	890,897	.....	736,551
Other countries.....	.....	39,822	.....	29,586
Total.....	.....	\$6,862,465	.....	\$5,969,190
Wood, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (M feet)—				
Cabinet woods—				
Mahogany.....	free. 15,129	656,976	14,679	799,149
All other.....	free.	544,490	.....	900,187
Logs and round timber.....	free. 339,727	2,616,397	275,547	2,430,080
Timber, hewn, etc.....	free. 4,743	93,777	815	22,416
do.....	dut. cub. ft.	895	188,786	17,118
Lumber—				
Boards, planks, etc.....	free. 883,735	9,072,262	107,953	1,055,126
do.....	dut. 46	3,719	245,074	2,452,252
Shingles.....	dut. M. ....	.....	435,229	760,705
Other lumber.....	dut.	18,979	.....	796,843
All other unmanufactured.....	free.	4,702,081	.....	2,289,933
do.....	dut.	34	.....	14,578
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				
Cabinetware or house furniture.....	.....	264,240	.....	274,153
Wood pulp.....	tons. 41,770	800,886	29,846	601,642
All other.....	.....	1,799,624	.....	1,444,391
Total wood, and manufactures of.....	.....	\$20,543,610	.....	\$13,858,582
Mahogany (M feet), imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	448	131,251	1,354	261,005
Central American States.....	3,996	116,642	4,253	141,724
Mexico.....	8,791	321,800	7,160	309,493
Cuba.....	433	22,777	40	1,766
Other West Indies.....	328	22,867	125	8,821
South America.....	942	31,964	1,662	71,569
Other countries.....	191	9,675	85	4,681
Total.....	15,129	\$656,976	14,679	\$799,149
Boards, planks, etc. (M feet), imported from—				
British North America.....	883,770	9,073,406	352,887	3,496,616
Other countries.....	11	2,576	140	10,762
Total.....	\$883,781	\$9,075,981	\$353,027	\$3,507,378
Wood pulp (tons), imported from—				
Germany.....	1,783	94,574	1,607	72,167
Other Europe.....	5,183	207,606	3,849	159,042
British North America.....	34,804	498,706	24,430	370,433
Total.....	41,770	\$800,886	29,846	\$601,642
Wools, Hair of the Camel, Goat, Alpaca, etc., and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (lbs.)—				
Class 1—Clothing: In the grease.....	free. 176,350,510	27,824,507	10,902,270	1,841,523
do.....	dut. ....	.....	32,159,202	5,461,818
Scoured.....	free. 24,406,599	6,457,149	2,274,045	643,069
do.....	dut. ....	.....	107,570	23,701
Class 2—Combing: In the grease.....	free. 37,627,967	7,119,201	3,197,646	631,029
do.....	dut. ....	.....	1,107,917	224,452
Scoured.....	free. 353,523	68,419	15,310	3,218
Class 3—Carpet: In the grease.....	free. 110,965,432	11,590,886	5,186,116	473,820
do.....	dut. ....	.....	77,841,550	7,480,339
Scoured.....	free. 1,476,025	174,029	2,197	208
do.....	dut. ....	.....	1,479	115
Total unmanufactured.....	free. 350,852,026	\$53,243,191	21,577,584	\$3,503,767
do.....	dut. ....	.....	111,217,718	13,189,925
Wools (lbs.), imported from—				
Class 1—				
United Kingdom.....	107,515,170	18,982,124	20,074,328	2,836,250
France.....	16,978,281	4,283,671	1,154,631	299,073
South America.....	36,056,984	4,692,933	6,729,538	841,377
Asia and Oceania.....	18,618,721	3,159,935	14,205,227	3,616,965
Other countries.....	21,591,923	3,162,993	3,276,393	470,237
Total.....	200,759,079	\$34,281,656	45,443,087	\$7,969,611

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wools (lbs.)—Continued.		1897		1898	
Class 2—					
United Kingdom.....		21,011,983	\$4,297,774	3,080,310	\$645,550
Other Europe.....		1,073,903	249,781	85,119	7,933
British North America.....		7,374,463	1,448,187	969,549	177,506
South America.....		8,339,497	1,173,810	222,583	28,411
Asia and Oceania.....		22,454	3,639	.....	.....
Other countries.....		129,180	14,479	3,362	199
Total.....		37,951,480	\$7,187,620	4,320,873	\$859,599
Class 3—					
United Kingdom.....		40,073,884	4,929,083	22,830,248	2,622,959
France.....		8,799,115	1,146,891	3,146,122	393,060
Germany.....		2,379,654	262,387	1,053,930	111,093
Other Europe.....		16,214,383	1,818,559	19,147,436	1,925,507
British North America.....		33,054	3,016	29,988	1,756
South America.....		16,408,044	1,362,914	10,589,418	862,321
China.....		21,449,747	1,553,947	20,308,267	1,510,166
Other Asia and Oceania.....		6,725,776	661,534	5,508,141	552,777
Other countries.....		57,790	5,584	417,792	34,843
Total.....		112,141,457	\$11,773,915	83,081,342	\$7,954,482
Manufactures of wool—					
Carbonized.....dwt. lbs.		43,726	13,513	.....	.....
Carpets and carpeting.....dwt. sq. yds.		470,757	782,955	589,745	1,790,132
Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit goods.....dwt.		.....	984,689	.....	765,178
Cloths.....dwt. lbs.		27,859,311	17,007,273	5,062,281	3,965,577
Dress goods, women's and children's.....dwt. sq. yds.		77,169,841	16,787,241	29,125,322	6,036,080
Knit fabrics.....dwt.		.....	2,531,058	.....	387,269
Rags, nolls, and wastes.....free. lbs.		44,243,140	5,230,793	1,724,489	253,779
Shoddy, mungo, flocks, etc.....dwt. lbs.		5,670,592	1,714,865	1,574,282	443,843
Shawls.....dwt.		.....	464,835	.....	39,683
Yarns.....dwt. lbs.		1,842,856	956,543	831,849	185,447
All other.....dwt.		.....	2,609,227	.....	956,780
Total manufactures.....		.....	\$49,102,992	.....	\$14,823,768
Carpets (square yards), imported from—					
United Kingdom.....		352,968	545,907	211,895	509,735
Other Europe.....		78,114	146,642	245,693	883,188
Japan.....		6,065	5,709	12,244	13,887
Other Asia and Oceania.....		22,430	59,914	93,918	290,684
Other countries.....		11,140	24,783	25,965	92,638
Total.....		470,757	\$782,955	589,745	\$1,790,132
Cloth (lbs.), imported from—					
United Kingdom.....		23,412,241	13,056,678	4,062,973	3,006,630
Austria-Hungary.....		202,782	179,451	49,976	47,009
Belgium.....		565,244	465,051	106,321	89,522
France.....		421,165	447,181	111,760	123,940
Germany.....		3,230,789	2,837,136	720,854	686,057
Other Europe.....		13,542	10,059	3,580	3,160
Other countries.....		13,568	11,717	6,797	6,359
Total.....		27,859,311	\$17,007,273	5,062,281	\$3,965,577
Dress goods (square yards), imported from—					
United Kingdom.....		28,221,043	5,218,648	13,369,474	2,318,563
France.....		29,578,402	6,768,965	7,636,734	1,629,345
Germany.....		18,748,912	4,053,530	7,361,048	2,060,964
Other Europe.....		618,334	165,289	1,369,168	35,329
Other countries.....		3,150	849	2,298	849
Total.....		77,169,841	\$16,787,241	\$29,125,322	\$6,486,080
Zinc or Spelter, and Manufactures of (dutiable)—					
In blocks or pigs, and old.....lbs.		1,662,356	57,346	3,250,965	127,033
Manufactures of.....		.....	21,054	.....	11,694
Total.....		.....	\$78,400	.....	\$138,727
All other articles.....free.			9,900,502	.....	6,356,332
do.....dwt.		.....	8,079,508	.....	5,544,671
Total value of merchandise free of duty.....		.....	381,938,243	.....	291,382,948
Total value of merchandise dutiable.....		.....	382,792,169	.....	\$24,622,211
Total value of imports of merchandise.....		.....	\$764,730,412	.....	\$616,005,159
Imported direct from foreign countries.....			722,686,041	.....	578,354,063
Imported through exterior ports, without appraisement.....		.....	42,044,371	.....	37,451,066
Entered for immediate consumption.....		.....	657,724,700	.....	523,340,699
Entered for warehouse.....		.....	107,065,712	.....	92,694,460
Brought in cars and other land vehicles.....		.....	35,812,620	.....	30,422,836
Brought in American vessels: Steam.....		.....	76,011,807	.....	64,422,062
Sailing.....		.....	33,121,647	.....	29,063,829
Brought in foreign vessels: Steam.....		.....	588,301,144	.....	480,233,871
Sailing.....		.....	31,483,194	.....	31,832,470

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		1897		1898	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Agricultural Implements—					
Mowers and reapers, and parts of.....		.....	\$3,127,415	.....	\$5,500,665
Plows and cultivators, and parts of.....		.....	590,779	.....	927,250
All other, and parts of.....		.....	1,522,492	.....	1,181,817
Total.....		.....	\$5,240,686	.....	\$7,609,732
Exported to—					
United Kingdom.....		.....	642,317	.....	1,145,025
France.....		.....	623,956	.....	1,252,167
Germany.....		.....	710,818	.....	1,232,242
Other Europe.....		.....	1,070,241	.....	1,451,284
British North America.....		.....	464,959	.....	781,415
Central American States and British Honduras.....		.....	35,925	.....	14,910
Mexico.....		.....	130,825	.....	124,368
Santo Domingo.....		.....	1,428	.....	1,079
Cuba.....		.....	3,624	.....	7,817
Puerto Rico.....		.....	4,239	.....	2,504
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		.....	6,705	.....	7,432
Argentina.....		.....	415,312	.....	377,054
Brazil.....		.....	23,626	.....	24,755
Colombia.....		.....	3,362	.....	4,843
Other South America.....		.....	140,117	.....	196,054
East Indies, British.....		.....	8,708	.....	8,333
British Australasia.....		.....	490,985	.....	697,565
Other Asia and Oceania.....		.....	46,206	.....	51,159
Africa.....		.....	417,333	.....	224,306
Other countries.....		.....	.....	.....	420
Total agricultural implements.....		.....	\$5,240,686	.....	\$7,609,732
Animals—					
Cattle (number)—					
United Kingdom.....		378,459	35,374,322	378,956	35,431,464
Other Europe.....		3,048	363,125	.....	.....
British North America.....		6,812	459,039	15,906	1,068,239
Central American States and British Honduras.....		397	16,561	98	7,068
Mexico.....		690	29,186	1,953	78,400
West Indies and Bermuda.....		1,962	133,303	42,119	1,232,157
South America.....		44	3,134	285	7,462
Asia and Oceania.....		157	8,434	39	2,720
Other countries.....		1	350	.....	.....
Total.....		392,190	\$36,357,451	439,255	\$37,827,500
Hogs (number)—					
United Kingdom.....		66	539	1,030	7,987
British North America.....		3,768	17,833	4,039	24,940
Mexico.....		22,164	263,063	4,067	44,487
West Indies and Bermuda.....		17	190	1,463	11,556
South America.....		8	110	24	488
Asia and Oceania.....		2,615	13,487	3,636	19,213
Other countries.....		113	736	122	1,816
Total.....		28,751	\$295,998	14,411	\$110,487
Horses (number)—					
United Kingdom.....		19,350	2,579,736	22,088	3,063,348
France.....		23	8,500	72	9,000
Germany.....		4,897	822,250	7,913	1,161,750
Other Europe.....		4,218	467,365	7,559	769,170
British North America.....		3,902	478,574	9,476	893,824
Central American States and British Honduras.....		486	39,172	234	12,795
Mexico.....		1,884	88,978	1,416	85,490
West Indies and Bermuda.....		4,235	234,320	1,924	132,982
South America.....		170	11,655	21	5,700
Asia and Oceania.....		365	36,190	350	34,925
Africa.....		1	400	117	17,585
Other countries.....		1	125	.....	.....
Total.....		\$39,532	\$4,769,265	51,150	\$6,176,569
Mules.....No.					
		7,473	545,331	8,098	664,799
Sheep (number)—					
United Kingdom.....		180,304	1,314,104	181,389	943,546
Other Europe.....		3,751	34,466	1	50
British North America.....		43,487	90,353	59,164	181,795
Mexico.....		4,623	11,877	2,859	9,748
West Indies and Bermuda.....		5,466	39,807	5,056	38,871

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Sheep (number)—Continued.				
South America.....	1,280	\$14,076	1,475	\$12,408
Other countries.....	254	25,022	296	27,467
Total.....	244,120	\$1,531,645	199,690	\$1,213,886
All other, and fowls.....	.....	68,771	.....	250,175
Total animals.....	.....	\$48,568,461	.....	\$48,243,416
Art works: Paintings and statuary.....	.....	301,362	.....	273,521
Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....	.....	241,979	.....	329,994
Beeswax.....lbs.	*	*	*151,094	41,827
Blacking—				
Stove polish.....	.....	384,937	.....	382,001
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	351,567
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste.....	.....	280,140	.....	174,861
Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	890,087	.....	841,068
France.....	.....	44,613	.....	30,454
Germany.....	.....	112,153	.....	102,385
Other Europe.....	.....	38,870	.....	62,402
British North America.....	.....	612,588	.....	722,049
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	69,564	.....	34,264
Mexico.....	.....	161,343	.....	125,006
Santo Domingo.....	.....	1,336	.....	550
Cuba.....	.....	221,251	.....	22,516
Puerto Rico.....	.....	5,250	.....	1,332
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	29,067	.....	26,967
Argentina.....	.....	25,313	.....	26,614
Brazil.....	.....	128,214	.....	153,770
Colombia.....	.....	72,389	.....	17,484
Other South America.....	.....	53,846	.....	43,558
China.....	.....	16,520	.....	15,836
East Indies, British.....	.....	8,041	.....	12,831
Japan.....	.....	23,689	.....	27,098
British Australasia.....	.....	67,275	.....	92,706
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	32,320	.....	33,521
Africa.....	.....	33,819	.....	41,384
Total.....	.....	\$2,647,548	.....	\$2,434,325
Brass, and manufactures of.....	.....	1,171,431	.....	1,320,083
Breadstuffs—				
Barley.....bush.	20,030,301	7,646,884	11,237,077	5,542,040
Bran, middlings, and mill feed.....tons.	+	+	491,189	1,329,519
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	15,214,619	697,695	15,960,258	788,264
Buckwheat.....bush.	1,677,102	678,959	1,370,403	589,285
Corn (bush.)—				
United Kingdom.....	75,489,129	22,952,199	82,876,864	29,580,758
France.....	7,082,156	2,113,628	11,465,121	3,991,172
Germany.....	31,784,181	9,881,821	39,246,387	14,166,476
Other Europe.....	40,444,535	11,930,336	48,211,439	17,303,435
British North America.....	9,506,877	2,541,453	23,476,509	7,850,840
Central American States and British Honduras.....	107,672	50,421	130,227	70,965
Mexico.....	8,825,860	3,233,781	125,310	43,557
Santo Domingo.....	1,067	389	409	166
Cuba.....	689,846	247,905	1,055,512	415,843
Puerto Rico.....	1,200	433	240	80
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	710,819	271,396	739,543	314,120
South America.....	38,235	13,921	95,419	38,186
Asia and Oceania.....	278,941	106,149	15,261	10,168
Africa.....	1,941,287	741,838	1,362,442	509,516
Other countries.....	4,560	1,452	4,296	1,608
Total.....	176,916,385	\$54,087,152	208,744,989	\$74,196,830
Corn meal.....bbls.	475,263	902,061	827,651	1,766,068
Oats.....bush.	35,096,736	8,756,207	69,130,287	20,632,914
Oatmeal.....lbs.	47,310,251	1,071,340	85,500,270	1,757,978
Rye.....bush.	8,590,271	3,667,506	15,541,575	8,825,769
Rye flour.....bbls.	2,568	7,336	3,410	11,815
Wheat (bush.)—				
United Kingdom.....	55,742,689	41,975,657	80,163,905	76,884,524
France.....	264,422	185,006	30,041,289	82,566,269
Germany.....	3,000,477	1,997,639	3,218,401	3,124,543
Other Europe.....	8,504,862	6,300,919	22,124,014	21,397,984
British North America.....	5,581,151	3,975,433	5,116,901	5,104,900
Central American States and British Honduras.....	80,575	71,236	41,540	43,808

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

† Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wheat (bush.)—Continued.				
Mexico.....	40	\$32	45	\$41
West Indies and Bermuda.....	1,539	1,393	1,394	1,580
South America.....	178,423	165,292	1,867,493	1,705,171
British Australasia.....	1,820,591	1,538,846	102,316	85,396
Other Asia and Oceania.....	998,788	769,645	70,693	59,667
Africa.....	3,881,473	2,939,110	5,493,470	4,850,946
Total.....	79,562,020	\$59,920,178	148,231,261	\$145,684,659
Wheat flour (bbls.)—				
United Kingdom.....	8,253,630	30,925,512	9,132,465	41,083,120
France.....	408	1,350	8,828	16,990
Germany.....	169,382	613,309	190,089	851,713
Other Europe.....	806,531	2,754,208	1,282,457	5,146,080
British North America.....	709,878	2,748,355	557,471	2,767,306
Central American States and British Honduras.....	280,330	1,190,824	250,223	1,183,182
Mexico.....	24,659	96,782	19,240	86,548
Santo Domingo.....	35,968	163,078	35,889	167,538
Cuba.....	132,738	564,638	245,293	1,160,736
Puerto Rico.....	126,983	516,188	90,578	450,493
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	868,886	3,625,122	770,269	3,396,418
Brazil.....	786,378	3,541,579	637,562	3,240,362
Colombia.....	133,254	580,237	115,256	541,147
Other South America.....	378,207	1,500,624	365,290	1,740,204
China.....	18,270	72,100	19,609	80,306
East Indies, British.....	7,608	28,953	8,896	36,678
Japan.....	237,126	819,620	161,654	644,039
British Australasia.....	318,073	1,310,175	41,845	174,118
Other Asia and Oceania.....	1,049,554	3,850,108	1,073,800	4,450,210
Africa.....	214,402	984,004	362,553	1,511,956
Other countries.....	12,154	48,106	10,664	52,578
Total.....	14,569,545	\$55,914,347	15,349,943	\$69,263,718
Preparations of, for table food.....	.....	4,508,025	.....	1,765,207
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	1,743,033
Total breadstuffs.....	.....	\$197,867,219	.....	\$333,897,119
Bricks—				
Building.....M.	4,732	30,213	4,368	30,014
Fire.....	.....	118,178	.....	127,260
Total.....	.....	\$148,389	.....	\$157,274
Broom corn.....	.....	136,007	.....	163,066
Brooms and brushes.....	.....	188,056	.....	158,272
Candles.....lbs.	2,073,717	216,565	3,072,969	232,214
Carriages, Cars, other Vehicles, and Parts of—				
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of—				
For steam railways.....	.....	990,950	.....	1,478,188
For other railways.....	.....	.....	.....	200,393
All other carriages, and parts of, except cycles.....	.....	1,955,780	.....	1,685,838
Total.....	.....	\$2,946,710	.....	\$3,424,419
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	575,000	.....	606,671
France.....	.....	26,076	.....	71,031
Germany.....	.....	64,966	.....	103,583
Other Europe.....	.....	41,507	.....	60,805
British North America.....	.....	126,553	.....	183,233
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	155,143	.....	45,149
Mexico.....	.....	615,468	.....	508,680
Santo Domingo.....	.....	20,588	.....	24,111
Cuba.....	.....	12,957	.....	22,194
Puerto Rico.....	.....	10,240	.....	5,821
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	106,140	.....	75,067
Argentina.....	.....	149,768	.....	237,506
Brazil.....	.....	119,334	.....	564,773
Colombia.....	.....	55,718	.....	42,029
Other South America.....	.....	47,042	.....	79,934
China.....	.....	1,663	.....	29,068
East Indies, British.....	.....	7,843	.....	10,752
Japan.....	.....	1,418	.....	10,967
British Australasia.....	.....	351,886	.....	324,890
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	44,752	.....	58,896
Africa.....	.....	412,642	.....	359,139
Other countries.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	\$2,946,710	.....	\$3,424,419
Cycles, and parts of—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	2,375,675	.....	1,862,166

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES. Cycles, and parts of—Continued.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
France.....	\$262,606	.....	\$482,680
Germany.....	1,026,846	.....	1,724,404
Other Europe.....	1,194,988	.....	949,502
British North America.....	734,493	.....	614,003
Central American States and British Honduras.....	53,801	.....	8,267
Mexico.....	73,117	.....	68,022
Santo Domingo.....	4,908	.....	1,171
Cuba.....	4,016	.....	9,214
Puerto Rico.....	4,120	.....	3,350
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	132,607	.....	84,393
Argentina.....	42,091	.....	90,229
Brazil.....	29,355	.....	98,482
Colombia.....	24,290	.....	15,684
Other South America.....	73,507	.....	48,966
China.....	18,410	.....	27,449
East Indies, British.....	18,326	.....	90,388
Japan.....	52,179	.....	88,905
British Australasia.....	602,894	.....	309,006
Other Asia and Oceania.....	61,398	.....	81,164
Africa.....	125,979	.....	197,365
Other countries.....	217	.....	1,710
Total.....	\$7,005,323	.....	\$6,846,529
Total carriages, cars, etc.....	\$9,962,083	.....	\$10,270,948
Casings for sausages.....	1,514,651	.....	1,821,702
Celluloid, and manufactures of.....	*	*155,381
Cement..... bbls.	88,490	71,160	48,836	86,206
<i>Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines—</i>				
Acids.....	102,483	.....	115,050
Ashes, pot and pearl..... lbs.	511,830	21,727	899,841	33,410
Copper, sulphate of..... lbs.	†	†	†14,736,373	475,717
Dyes and dyestuffs.....	450,000	.....	442,967
Ginseng..... lbs.	179,578	840,686	174,083	638,446
Lime, acetate of..... lbs.	†	†	†37,496,288	537,856
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....	2,287,744	.....	2,480,689
Roots, herbs, and barks, n. e. s.....	154,347	.....	147,839
All other.....	5,980,582	.....	4,589,909
Total.....	\$9,787,578	.....	\$9,441,763
Cider..... gals.	*	*	*465,873	60,083
<i>Clocks and Watches—</i>				
Clocks, and parts of.....	968,911	.....	955,557
Watches, and parts of.....	801,491	.....	771,912
Total.....	\$1,770,402	.....	\$1,727,469
<i>Exported to—</i>				
United Kingdom.....	608,856	.....	646,436
France.....	11,050	.....	11,219
Germany.....	14,502	.....	11,216
Other Europe.....	31,079	.....	33,522
British North America.....	344,946	.....	349,196
Central American States and British Honduras.....	12,474	.....	6,998
Mexico.....	25,116	.....	20,128
West Indies and Bermuda.....	11,956	.....	12,059
Argentina.....	34,902	.....	23,065
Brazil.....	59,520	.....	40,898
Other South America.....	102,019	.....	85,040
China.....	31,242	.....	18,504
East Indies, British.....	37,493	.....	48,943
Japan.....	177,607	.....	163,438
British Australasia.....	165,420	.....	152,722
Other Asia and Oceania.....	21,832	.....	23,744
Africa.....	85,303	.....	70,082
Other countries.....	85	.....	307
Total.....	\$1,770,402	.....	\$1,727,469
<i>Coal and Coke—</i>				
Coal (tons)—
Anthracite.....	1,274,417	5,678,198	1,226,582	5,906,171
Bituminous.....	2,364,069	5,330,445	2,682,414	5,777,578
Total coal.....	3,638,486	\$11,008,643	4,008,996	\$11,683,749

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

† Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.		1897		1896	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Coal—Exported to (tons)—					
United Kingdom.....		55	\$241	53	\$550
France.....		779	3,985	2,067	11,322
Germany.....		198	470	87	156
Other Europe.....		6,935	48,733	5,904	37,341
British North America.....		2,975,813	9,076,567	3,186,745	9,510,923
Central American States and British Honduras.....		7,411	28,000	5,668	19,335
Mexico.....		221,031	649,955	340,426	974,040
Santo Domingo.....		6,415	26,211	3,384	11,288
Cuba.....		254,244	632,896	208,124	459,805
Puerto Rico.....		22,785	58,977	9,766	21,014
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		124,513	325,862	188,419	432,162
Brazil.....		16,853	68,090	17,570	93,774
Colombia.....		11,690	26,175	16,109	38,285
Other South America.....		8,296	32,548	6,165	20,429
Asia and Oceania.....		1,114	7,605	14,018	43,358
Other countries.....		854	3,338	4,551	9,973
Total coal.....		3,658,486	\$11,008,643	4,008,996	\$11,663,749
Coke.....	tons.	155,972	\$547,046	212,021	\$608,784
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate....		.....	128,078	.....	137,364
Copper, and Manufactures of—					
Ore (tons)—					
United Kingdom.....		13,960	1,889,564	5,896	579,939
Germany.....		.....	.....	2	300
Other countries.....		1,041	170,215	2,507	243,926
Total.....		15,001	\$2,059,779	8,395	\$824,165
Ingots, bars, and old (lbs.)—					
United Kingdom.....		78,619,936	8,283,175	72,306,274	8,079,164
France.....		56,270,720	6,272,962	60,656,376	6,770,671
Germany.....		28,558,912	3,167,670	32,898,962	3,705,937
Other Europe.....		117,469,132	12,934,696	111,431,932	12,332,912
British North America.....		854,991	38,591	1,398,565	155,215
Mexico.....		96,998	11,046	186,545	22,583
Other countries.....		28,461	3,477	77,937	9,154
Total.....		279,898,907	\$30,711,597	278,956,641	\$31,075,636
Manufactures of.....		.....	909,528	.....	1,105,236
Total copper, and manufactures of, not incl'g ore		.....	81,621,125	.....	32,180,872
Cork, manufactures of.....		.....	*	.....	*45,899
Cotton, and Manufactures of—					
Unmanufactured—					
Sea Island.....	bales.	55,347	.....	40,037	.....
	lbs.	21,585,360	\$4,078,044	15,610,302	\$2,767,211
Upland and other.....	bales.	6,121,018	.....	7,540,867	.....
	lbs.	3,062,169,589	226,812,937	3,834,653,993	227,674,924
Total.....	bales.	6,176,365	.....	7,581,004	.....
	lbs.	3,103,754,949	230,890,971	3,850,204,295	230,442,215
Exported to—					
United Kingdom.....	bales.	3,105,362	.....	3,461,895	.....
	lbs.	1,563,592,959	117,292,717	1,769,050,390	105,853,614
France.....	bales.	704,216	.....	882,312	.....
	lbs.	358,012,439	26,110,302	421,018,631	24,599,724
Germany.....	bales.	1,370,728	.....	1,846,947	.....
	lbs.	685,738,846	50,264,855	929,232,297	54,886,245
Other Europe.....	bales.	825,724	.....	1,002,554	.....
	lbs.	408,875,745	30,491,886	532,654,237	31,938,894
British North America.....	bales.	79,983	.....	122,123	.....
	lbs.	40,203,937	3,137,800	61,247,259	3,961,586
Mexico.....	bales.	29,598	.....	39,093	.....
	lbs.	15,103,628	1,236,447	21,216,237	1,321,473
South America.....	bales.	40	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	19,020	1,497	.....	.....
Japan.....	bales.	60,506	.....	212,542	.....
	lbs.	32,011,252	2,345,016	112,106,823	7,423,226
Other Asia and Oceania.....	bales.	250	.....	13,010	.....
	lbs.	130,178	9,742	6,699,498	451,800
Other countries.....	bales.	18	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	8,415	649	8,553	653
Total manufactured.....	bales.	6,176,365	.....	7,581,004	.....
	lbs.	3,106,754,949	230,890,971	3,850,204,295	230,442,215
Waste.....	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

† Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Manufactures of—				
Cloths (yards)—				
Colored.....	88,409,441	\$4,770,231	79,415,376	\$4,188,887
Uncolored.....	280,123,608	12,511,389	191,082,443	9,151,986
Total.....	318,533,044	\$17,281,620	270,507,818	\$13,290,823
Cloths—Exported to (yards)—				
United Kingdom.....	11,094,345	830,421	10,765,645	796,284
France.....	663,546	33,233	163,687	8,378
Germany.....	1,588,638	85,672	487,387	43,086
Other Europe.....	687,603	62,397	1,382,134	91,377
British North America.....	29,460,860	1,775,453	14,116,228	783,965
Central American States and British Honduras.....	11,581,088	569,126	8,496,741	366,510
Mexico.....	5,677,808	366,753	6,679,429	415,910
Santo Domingo.....	1,837,647	82,831	2,642,038	120,167
Cuba.....	291,263	25,008	138,662	12,163
Puerto Rico.....	110,638	7,067	22,878	2,206
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	13,453,938	794,706	13,598,473	798,175
Argentina.....	3,262,953	270,844	2,673,651	181,868
Brazil.....	8,331,326	607,019	8,666,686	565,921
Colombia.....	6,736,924	852,546	5,857,768	281,803
Other South America.....	26,257,078	1,364,903	24,000,968	1,128,871
China.....	140,121,035	7,458,203	115,492,797	5,195,645
East Indies, British.....	3,670,390	199,680	13,291,373	622,283
Japan.....	2,525,985	141,264	578,741	47,107
British Australasia.....	651,432	68,423	1,148,627	114,088
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	29,286,624	1,972,265	26,648,521	1,178,052
Africa.....	16,284,319	748,236	13,554,743	579,428
Other countries.....	78,674	5,350	100,641	5,236
Total cloths.....	318,533,044	\$17,281,620	270,507,818	\$13,290,823
Other manufactures of—				
Wearing apparel.....		878,804		984,192
Waste, cop, and mill..... lbs.		2,877,254	7,086,906	233,643
All other.....				2,515,434
Total.....		\$3,756,058		\$3,733,269
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....		467,656		380,089
France.....		10,492		4,478
Germany.....		219,069		190,041
Other Europe.....		51,817		69,350
British North America.....		1,851,179		1,081,645
Central American States and British Honduras.....		240,683		214,246
Mexico.....		849,189		384,663
Santo Domingo.....		31,012		18,491
Cuba.....		42,444		11,715
Puerto Rico.....		4,945		1,678
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....		83,905		96,900
Argentina.....		66,545		84,726
Brazil.....		67,975		60,828
Colombia.....		54,532		44,764
Other South America.....		56,683		36,410
China.....		22,775		7,582
East Indies, British.....		4,055		1,882
British Australasia.....		181,597		167,274
Other Asia and Oceanica.....		371,736		327,467
Africa.....		70,232		52,728
Other countries.....		10,787		7,312
Total other manufactures of.....		\$3,756,058		\$3,733,269
Total manufactures of.....		21,037,678		17,024,092
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware—				
Earthen and stone ware.....		152,272		193,334
Chinaware.....		25,560		30,658
Total.....		\$177,832		\$223,992
Eggs..... doz.	1,300,183	180,954	2,754,810	448,370
Feathers.....				*157,553
Fertilizers..... tons.	580,818	5,005,929	474,380	4,366,834
Exported to (tons)—				
United Kingdom.....	146,518	945,549	96,315	779,697
France.....	32,770	279,006	14,964	53,130
Germany.....	195,825	1,944,411	183,231	1,738,361
Other Europe.....	185,874	1,841,791	147,377	1,184,198
British North America.....	4,409	98,373	4,574	93,470
Central American States and British Honduras.....	4	121	1	40
Mexico.....	10	253	21	587

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Fertilizers—Exported to (tons)—Continued.				
West Indies and Bermuda.....	3,256	\$70,320	2,422	\$58,475
South America.....	88	1,268	74	3,378
Asia and Oceania.....	11,371	324,006	23,141	417,735
Other countries.....	193	3,831	210	2,968
Total.....	530,818	\$5,005,929	474,230	\$4,359,824
Fibers, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of—				
Bags.....	.....	498,373	.....	556,926
Cordage..... lbs.	10,735,443	583,267	10,104,127	576,140
Twine.....	.....	808,563	.....	1,091,576
All other.....	.....	331,981	.....	332,823
Total.....	.....	\$2,216,184	.....	\$2,557,465
Fish—				
Fresh, other than salmon..... lbs.	1,078,359	59,563	1,250,055	48,878
Dried, smoked, or cured—				
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock..... lbs.	10,598,963	396,422	7,999,681	300,963
Herring..... lbs.	5,600,570	105,770	3,701,526	74,844
Other..... lbs.	710,994	38,571	1,063,327	48,442
Pickled—				
Mackerel..... bbls.	3,001	28,990	1,370	14,880
Other..... bbls.	22,889	84,978	20,345	75,408
Salmon—				
Canned..... lbs.	35,308,299	3,215,796	27,279,455	2,564,017
Other, fresh or cured.....	.....	284,891	.....	332,023
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish.....	.....	213,699	.....	146,510
Caviare.....	.....	*	.....	*195,110
Shellfish—				
Oysters.....	.....	623,285	.....	586,401
Other.....	.....	309,496	.....	266,408
All other fish, and fish products.....	.....	*	.....	*20,840
Total.....	.....	\$5,361,435	.....	\$4,674,657
Fruits and Nuts—				
Apples, dried..... lbs.	30,775,401	1,340,159	31,061,254	1,897,725
Apples, green or ripe..... bbls.	1,508,981	2,371,143	605,390	1,634,717
Oranges.....	.....	+	.....	+639,366
Prunes..... lbs.	.....	+	+15,940,791	1,021,888
Raisins..... lbs.	.....	+	+3,109,639	167,062
All other green, ripe, or dried.....	.....	2,172,199	.....	2,033,845
Fruits, preserved—				
Canned.....	.....	1,696,723	.....	1,624,741
Other.....	.....	43,376	.....	32,504
Nuts.....	.....	125,805	.....	161,432
Total.....	.....	\$7,739,305	.....	\$9,013,810
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	3,688,577	.....	3,415,616
France.....	.....	801,380	.....	747,389
Germany.....	.....	1,080,304	.....	1,644,723
Other Europe.....	.....	1,067,809	.....	1,195,547
British North America.....	.....	750,752	.....	1,202,998
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	58,976	.....	35,716
Mexico.....	.....	72,654	.....	58,513
Santo Domingo.....	.....	2,388	.....	1,394
Cuba.....	.....	46,745	.....	38,175
Puerto Rico.....	.....	4,123	.....	2,348
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	56,894	.....	56,096
Argentina.....	.....	4,610	.....	9,853
Brazil.....	.....	11,528	.....	11,751
Colombia.....	.....	9,472	.....	10,517
Other South America.....	.....	35,496	.....	23,892
China.....	.....	18,119	.....	31,785
East Indies, British.....	.....	13,175	.....	12,863
British Australasia.....	.....	311,625	.....	298,757
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	109,734	.....	129,279
Africa.....	.....	79,740	.....	90,261
Other countries.....	.....	204	.....	847
Total fruits and nuts.....	.....	\$7,739,305	.....	\$9,013,810
Furniture of metal.....	.....	+	.....	\$21,758
Furs and Fur Skins—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	2,432,774	.....	2,020,459
France.....	.....	1,025	.....	15,497

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

+ Returned under "All other green, ripe, or dried fruit" prior to July, 1897.

‡ Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.
Furs and Fur Skins—Continued.

	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Germany.....	.....	\$579,863	.....	\$527,220
Other Europe.....	.....	8,878	.....	15,271
British North America.....	.....	249,116	.....	366,196
Other countries.....	.....	12,093	.....	21,725
Total.....	.....	\$3,284,349	.....	\$2,966,970
<i>Glass and Glassware—</i>				
Window glass.....	.....	13,369	.....	23,480
All other.....	.....	1,194,818	.....	1,187,604
Total.....	.....	\$1,208,187	.....	\$1,211,084
Glucose or grape sugar.....lbs.	194,419,250	2,736,674	196,960,805	2,871,839
Glue.....lbs.	1,400,963	132,581	2,318,711	209,441
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stock.....	.....	2,070,111	.....	1,964,565
<i>Gunpowder and other Explosives—</i>				
Gunpowder.....lbs.	1,066,465	118,001	1,202,971	139,644
Cartridges and other.....	.....	1,437,317	.....	1,255,762
Total.....	.....	\$1,555,318	.....	\$1,395,406
Hair, and manufactures of.....	.....	517,469	.....	635,716
Hay.....tons.	61,668	845,590	81,827	1,151,273
<i>Hides and Skins other than Furs (lbs.)—</i>				
United Kingdom.....	2,098,358	157,030	318,551	29,456
France.....	4,829,171	404,728	687,736	67,332
Germany.....	8,338,374	652,613	4,879,327	392,292
Other Europe.....	1,859,284	184,714	382,021	54,492
British North America.....	13,513,923	943,937	5,142,937	490,325
Central American States and British Honduras.....	12,985	1,411	.....	.....
Mexico.....	289,898	31,243	19,117	2,076
West Indies and Bermuda.....	4,099	554	1,472	163
Japan.....	28,808	1,892	20,200	1,205
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	13,600	1,385	.....	.....
Africa.....	135,700	9,000	80,962	6,650
Other countries.....	46	23	3,750	391
Total.....	31,119,166	\$2,388,530	11,536,073	\$1,015,032
Honey.....	.....	22,363	.....	98,504
<i>Hops (lbs.)—</i>				
United Kingdom.....	9,913,152	1,159,262	15,809,457	2,468,853
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	1,985	290
British North America.....	969,188	31,509	232,374	35,185
Central American States and British Honduras.....	22,501	2,655	21,335	3,279
Mexico.....	474,132	55,619	290,772	32,425
Santo Domingo.....	2,910	287	122	19
Cuba.....	2,242	247	3,097	339
Puerto Rico.....	2,505	296	495	54
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	7,213	736	6,734	773
South America.....	10,525	1,287	8,615	1,248
East Indies, British.....	36,190	2,324	27,008	3,760
British Australasia.....	552,445	48,450	632,580	93,101
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	33,268	3,041	23,448	3,020
Other countries.....	.....	.....	3,067	393
Total.....	11,423,241	\$1,304,183	17,161,699	\$2,642,779
Ice.....tons.	26,454	52,560	22,542	33,116
<i>India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Manufactures of—</i>				
Boots and shoes.....pairs.	306,026	195,499	391,832	224,705
All other.....	.....	1,611,646	.....	1,499,138
Total.....	.....	\$1,807,145	.....	\$1,723,843
India-rubber, scrap and old.....	.....	*	.....	*267,663
<i>Ink—</i>				
Printers'.....	.....	162,955	.....	113,924
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	90,008
Total.....	.....	\$162,955	.....	\$203,932
<i>Instruments and Apparatus for Scientific Purposes, including Telegraph, Telephone, and other Electric—</i>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	437,066	.....	538,998
France.....	.....	298,133	.....	174,316
Germany.....	.....	240,577	.....	234,942
Other Europe.....	.....	313,607	.....	239,613

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES. <i>Instruments and Apparatus for Scientific Purposes, etc.—</i>	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<i>Continued.</i>				
British North America.....	.....	\$310,589	.....	\$306,019
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	97,453	.....	53,771
Mexico.....	.....	284,714	.....	287,270
West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	102,379	.....	88,815
Argentina.....	.....	157,564	.....	109,886
Brazil.....	.....	110,488	.....	88,235
Other South America.....	.....	210,037	.....	123,800
China.....	.....	5,813	.....	31,199
Japan.....	.....	148,271	.....	230,197
British Australasia.....	.....	58,348	.....	57,883
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	.....	82,188	.....	107,973
Africa.....	.....	195,686	.....	94,637
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Total.....	.....	\$3,054,453	.....	\$2,770,808
<i>Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—</i>				
Iron ore..... tons.	9,770	34,168	11,537	34,224
Pig iron..... tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-manganese..... tons.	168,890	2,331,771	8,408	344,743
All other..... tons.	.....	.....	227,485	2,385,252
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture..... tons.	16,566	198,508	60,195	632,394
Bar iron..... lbs.	7,764,208	128,646	12,308,615	181,845
Bars or rods of steel, other than wire..... lbs.	92,507,017	1,121,090	36,151,791	451,468
Bars or rails for railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron..... tons.	4,181	79,488	2,769	37,150
Steel..... tons.	107,991	2,482,208	229,733	4,613,376
Billets, ingots, and blooms..... tons.	*	*	*16,100	290,827
Hoop, band and scroll..... lbs.	890,864	16,964	3,475,969	47,327
Rods, wire, of steel..... lbs.	.....	.....	*32,409,528	330,022
Sheets and plates—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron..... lbs.	4,273,349	92,332	9,097,071	182,809
Steel..... lbs.	5,594,423	118,965	27,890,984	354,579
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin..... lbs.	*	*	*20,827	962
Structural iron and steel..... tons.	*	*	*30,585	1,193,492
Wire..... lbs.	107,729,155	2,242,617	136,951,294	2,563,194
Car wheels..... No.	18,550	112,187	21,006	129,446
Castings, n. e. s.....	.....	989,432	.....	804,975
Cutlery—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Table.....	.....	178,381	.....	31,151
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	125,377
Firearms.....	.....	644,992	.....	672,223
Builders' hardware and saws and tools—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware.....	.....	4,152,836	.....	3,997,796
Saws.....	.....	2,474,630	.....	208,799
Tools, n. e. s.....	.....	.....	.....	2,223,737
Total.....	.....	\$6,627,466	.....	\$6,428,332
<i>Exported to—</i>				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,670,057	.....	1,585,009
France.....	.....	185,506	.....	181,806
Germany.....	.....	568,448	.....	778,623
Other Europe.....	.....	440,289	.....	555,568
British North America.....	.....	554,441	.....	722,178
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	149,211	.....	82,442
Mexico.....	.....	622,488	.....	458,684
Santo Domingo.....	.....	11,283	.....	13,197
Cuba.....	.....	84,072	.....	56,961
Puerto Rico.....	.....	15,299	.....	9,439
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	74,908	.....	62,739
Argentina.....	.....	228,344	.....	147,958
Brazil.....	.....	246,819	.....	160,884
Colombia.....	.....	116,880	.....	90,309
Other South America.....	.....	252,851	.....	205,323
China.....	.....	31,463	.....	19,609
East India, British.....	.....	25,042	.....	22,066
Japan.....	.....	45,910	.....	76,514
British Australasia.....	.....	969,774	.....	877,635
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	.....	78,064	.....	108,850
Africa.....	.....	257,286	.....	208,622
Other countries.....	.....	4,096	.....	3,716
Total builders' hardware, etc.....	.....	\$6,627,466	.....	\$6,428,332
<i>Machinery, machines, and parts of—</i>				
Electrical.....	.....	*	.....	*2,052,564
Metal-working.....	.....	*	.....	*4,618,683
Printing presses, and parts of.....	.....	649,710	.....	874,515
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	.....	*	.....	*2,023,064

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

† Not separately stated prior to December, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Machinery, machines, and parts of—Continued.				
Sewing-machines, and parts of—				
United Kingdom.....	\$1,074,489	.....	\$879,650
France.....	128,806	.....	108,824
Germany.....	761,229	.....	861,687
Other Europe.....	194,469	.....	211,648
British North America.....	108,112	.....	141,222
Central American States and British Honduras.....	88,117	.....	80,812
Mexico.....	199,018	.....	197,642
Santo Domingo.....	1,798	.....	1,282
Cuba.....	3,199	.....	2,785
Puerto Rico.....	2,242	.....	3,120
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	17,359	.....	17,471
Argentina.....	101,623	.....	77,188
Brazil.....	114,555	.....	95,966
Colombia.....	118,043	.....	82,359
Other South America.....	117,889	.....	101,289
China.....	9,505	.....	3,848
East Indies, British.....	2,814	.....	4,363
Japan.....	7,275	.....	5,888
British Australasia.....	249,510	.....	274,154
Other Asia and Oceania.....	35,842	.....	30,961
Africa.....	18,903	.....	10,556
Other countries.....	264	.....	159
Total.....	\$3,340,241	.....	\$3,136,364
Shoe machinery.....				
.....	*	*895,788
Steam engines, and parts of (number)—				
Fire engines.....	2	6,790	9	7,497
Locomotive engines.....	398	3,225,881	468	3,883,719
Stationary engines.....	423	323,438	565	398,570
Boilers and parts of engines.....	371,901	.....	927,552
Typewriting machines, and parts of—				
United Kingdom.....	731,152	.....	896,875
France.....	99,222	.....	94,908
Germany.....	228,710	.....	425,614
Other Europe.....	175,976	.....	232,263
British North America.....	80,710	.....	51,732
Central American States and British Honduras.....	13,270	.....	2,380
Mexico.....	25,298	.....	28,900
Santo Domingo.....	267	.....	90
Cuba.....	2,745	.....	1,457
Puerto Rico.....	590	.....	65
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	5,540	.....	4,225
Argentina.....	11,914	.....	18,187
Brazil.....	4,006	.....	4,945
Colombia.....	3,995	.....	4,228
Other South America.....	11,278	.....	14,652
China.....	3,672	.....	2,642
East Indies, British.....	7,808	.....	9,014
Japan.....	4,856	.....	4,220
British Australasia.....	67,622	.....	60,689
Other Asia and Oceania.....	5,062	.....	9,985
Africa.....	19,622	.....	36,342
Total.....	\$1,453,117	.....	\$1,902,153
All other.....	19,771,856	.....	13,336,930
Nails and spikes (lbs.)—				
Cut.....	26,476,585	519,471	32,310,893	612,234
Wire.....	22,894,099	458,775
All other, including tacks.....	9,941,714	357,541	4,308,082	245,722
Pipes and fittings.....	*	*3,082,016
Saws.....	No.	*	*1,849	87,614
Scales and balances.....	381,886	.....	343,300
Stoves, ranges, and parts of.....	325,625	.....	282,980
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	9,112,408	.....	9,266,731
Total iron and steel, etc., not including ore.....	\$57,497,872	.....	\$70,367,527
Jewelry, and other Manufactures of Gold and Silver—				
Jewelry.....	\$658,676	.....	\$555,719
Other manufactures of gold and silver.....	192,061
Total.....	\$658,676	.....	\$747,780
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes.....				
.....	710,997	.....	672,010

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Lead, and Manufactures of (lbs.)—				
Pigs, bars, and old.....	*17,632,455	\$474,090	32,560	\$1,462
Type.....	.....	181,398	301,988	104,404
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	117,182
Total.....	.....	\$656,098	.....	\$223,018
Leather, and Manufactures of—				
Leather, sole (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	29,737,390	4,906,736	30,019,394	5,125,572
Germany.....	280,276	45,101	305,900	60,305
Other Europe.....	6,066,132	1,100,189	4,201,948	727,867
British North America.....	488,087	82,722	1,056,205	208,161
West Indies and Bermuda.....	44,609	8,826	41,828	8,672
South America.....	15,788	3,108	42,950	9,071
Japan.....	1,064,068	218,853	1,563,105	327,836
British Australasia.....	187,271	38,571	178,522	37,724
Other Asia and Oceania.....	271,097	54,319	192,118	40,985
Africa.....	170,781	33,123	166,538	34,539
Other countries.....	118,885	23,806	44,511	8,871
Total.....	38,384,314	\$6,510,404	37,813,019	\$6,644,553
Leather, other—				
Upper leather—				
Kid, glazed.....	.....	313,151	.....	251,288
Patent or enameled.....	.....	8,793,902	.....	98,847
Split, buff, grain, and all other.....	.....	813,798	.....	9,949,593
All other leather.....	.....	.....	.....	857,123
Total.....	.....	\$9,920,851	.....	\$111,151,851
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	7,511,770	.....	8,025,217
France.....	.....	173,618	.....	291,228
Germany.....	.....	317,174	.....	587,602
Other Europe.....	.....	964,185	.....	1,162,151
British North America.....	.....	654,001	.....	674,893
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	5,143	.....	4,713
Mexico.....	.....	16,456	.....	9,310
Santo Domingo.....	.....	1,177	.....	569
Cuba.....	.....	1,217	.....	2,298
Puerto Rico.....	.....	839	.....	1,394
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	16,082	.....	15,105
Argentina.....	.....	4,065	.....	4,360
Brazil.....	.....	18,914	.....	54,022
Colombia.....	.....	2,388	.....	4,763
Other South America.....	.....	14,242	.....	12,658
British Australasia.....	.....	172,316	.....	239,474
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	18,756	.....	37,678
Africa.....	.....	28,185	.....	23,886
Other countries.....	.....	403	.....	530
Total leather, other.....	.....	\$9,920,851	.....	\$111,151,851
Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	300,978	.....	352,755
France.....	.....	17,119	.....	26,778
Germany.....	.....	15,368	.....	68,572
Other Europe.....	.....	32,369	.....	36,113
British North America.....	.....	227,679	.....	285,054
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	98,678	.....	88,907
Mexico.....	.....	58,639	.....	87,669
West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	264,878	.....	290,516
Colombia.....	.....	42,719	.....	41,735
Other South America.....	.....	28,481	.....	28,574
British Australasia.....	.....	403,787	.....	235,679
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	129,955	.....	177,418
Africa.....	.....	87,370	.....	93,247
Other countries.....	.....	2,174	.....	3,521
Total.....	.....	\$1,708,224	.....	\$1,816,538
Harness and saddles.....				
All other.....	.....	246,499	.....	214,665
.....	.....	775,488	.....	1,298,033
Total leather, and manufactures of.....	.....	\$19,181,446	.....	\$21,113,640
Lime..... bbls.	78,726	72,311	48,887	42,268
Malt..... bush.	+	+	+406,702	237,473

* Part of this is foreign lead, returned by collectors of customs by mistake as domestic lead prior to July 1, 1897.

— + Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Malt Liquors—				
In bottles.....doz.	549,910	\$636,837	406,231	\$497,031
In other coverings.....gals.	390,048	87,112	391,802	88,548
Total.....		\$723,949		\$585,579
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured.....		66,065		95,953
Manufactures of—				
Roofing slate.....		780,112		1,370,075
All other.....		536,703		422,507
Total.....		\$1,383,480		\$1,888,535
Matches.....		70,988		78,548
Musical Instruments—				
Organs.....No.	13,725	799,132	13,421	742,963
Pianofortes.....No.	826	214,849	987	332,144
All other, and parts of.....		262,736		408,760
Total.....		\$1,276,717		\$1,383,867
Naval Stores—				
Rosin, tar, turpentine, and pitch (bbls.)—				
Rosin.....	2,429,116	4,668,163	2,206,206	3,689,252
Tar.....	17,840	34,878	19,316	36,475
Turpentine and pitch.....	18,920	44,366	19,225	48,611
Total.....	2,465,876	\$4,767,407	2,244,744	\$3,774,338
Exported to (bbls.)—				
United Kingdom.....	726,042	1,523,543	614,203	1,068,255
Germany.....	610,993	1,122,761	520,427	843,611
Other Europe.....	713,760	1,301,391	698,063	1,102,578
British North America.....	54,657	116,123	49,990	111,482
Central American States and British Honduras.....	9,080	24,151	5,774	15,459
Mexico.....	2,343	6,910	4,323	10,212
Santo Domingo.....	2,063	5,066	2,895	6,156
Cuba.....	4,839	9,396	4,077	7,543
Puerto Rico.....	523	1,045	404	814
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	8,322	18,906	7,537	15,853
Argentina.....	34,210	75,851	53,782	95,161
Brazil.....	124,427	234,731	118,058	194,409
Colombia.....	9,029	19,163	6,067	13,102
Other South America.....	46,034	95,528	49,752	95,878
China.....	3,230	6,307	2,139	4,635
Japan.....	9,574	20,446	8,067	17,762
British Australasia.....	42,826	83,698	60,238	106,564
Other Asia and Oceania.....	62,279	99,433	42,979	62,726
Africa.....	1,396	3,042	952	2,046
Other countries.....	29	73	36	92
Total rosin, tar, etc.....	2,465,876	\$4,767,407	2,244,744	\$3,774,338
Turpentine, spirits of (gals.)—				
United Kingdom.....	8,478,694	2,111,852	7,506,837	2,156,130
Germany.....	2,418,736	613,772	2,810,720	797,125
Other Europe.....	4,322,736	1,270,136	6,079,499	1,758,074
British North America.....	491,050	132,670	670,432	207,600
Central American States and British Honduras.....	13,377	4,346	7,468	3,029
Mexico.....	7,612	2,667	10,071	3,626
Santo Domingo.....	859	312	1,229	491
Cuba.....	63,616	18,900	48,149	15,352
Puerto Rico.....	9,980	3,174	4,675	1,648
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	27,865	8,855	22,310	7,785
Argentina.....	166,350	50,264	335,677	129,506
Brazil.....	152,401	46,722	202,207	74,148
Colombia.....	15,620	5,781	11,757	4,513
Other South America.....	113,151	36,672	169,334	61,984
China.....	11,250	3,701	6,655	2,494
Japan.....	27,750	8,651	12,500	4,088
British Australasia.....	294,879	96,843	368,568	126,553
Other Asia and Oceania.....	14,470	4,134	20,550	7,358
Africa.....	70,254	23,183	60,006	24,192
Other countries.....	101	36	411	160
Total.....	17,302,323	\$4,447,551	18,351,140	\$5,380,906
Total naval stores.....		\$9,214,958		\$9,155,144
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte.....lbs.	3,246,209	725,300	5,699,109	1,402,808
Nursery stock.....		*		*96,330

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Oil Cake and Oil-Cake Meal (lbs.)—				
Cotton-seed.....	623,396,698	\$5,515,800	919,727,701	\$8,040,710
Flaxseed or linseed.....	498,106,448	4,096,244	436,206,321	4,540,824
Total.....	1,066,493,086	\$9,611,044	1,355,934,022	\$12,581,534
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	350,698,898	3,170,883	351,137,788	3,295,950
France.....	311,703,258	266,749	67,843,237	629,967
Germany.....	311,526,721	2,827,285	438,908,664	3,795,548
Other Europe.....	348,152,367	8,198,013	437,844,589	4,661,127
British North America.....	1,100,497	10,340	8,519,966	38,571
West Indies and Bermuda.....	12,594,713	130,600	12,296,858	157,178
South America.....	560,417	5,619	301,282	3,724
Other countries.....	156,275	1,555	121,988	1,460
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	1,066,493,086	\$9,611,044	1,355,934,022	\$12,581,534
Oilcloths—				
For floors.....	.....	*	.....	*29,439
Other.....	.....	*	.....	*89,212
Total.....	.....	*	.....	\$118,641
Oils—				
Animal (gals.)—				
Fish.....	798,211	155,052	585,930	108,194
Lard.....	961,407	419,803	775,102	305,825
Whale.....	55,129	21,233	83,302	37,736
Other.....	112,555	47,936	123,711	50,587
Total animal.....	1,927,302	\$643,924	1,568,045	\$502,332
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity (gals.)—				
France.....	100,153,929	4,584,562	85,125,657	3,221,437
Other Europe.....	18,225,384	795,845	16,042,002	544,761
British North America.....	18,300	899	100	8
Mexico.....	7,090,853	249,021	7,713,859	317,514
Cuba.....	4,772,589	296,849	3,829,463	207,649
Puerto Rico.....	623,958	59,676	585,290	51,806
Other countries.....	841,140	85,000	1,026	85
Total.....	131,736,243	\$6,171,852	113,297,397	\$4,343,262
Mineral, refined or manufactured, not including residuum (gals.)—				
Naphtha, includ'g all lighter products of distillation	14,249,028	1,123,347	16,252,929	1,080,797
illuminating.....	771,350,626	48,543,916	824,426,581	42,922,682
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil.....	50,199,845	6,919,804	60,319,365	7,239,454
Total.....	835,798,999	\$56,287,127	900,998,875	\$51,242,933
Exported to (gals.)—				
United Kingdom.....	213,627,168	13,240,527	212,295,593	11,157,459
France.....	9,065,114	932,938	12,835,631	1,133,288
Germany.....	124,261,435	6,617,189	152,203,222	6,838,484
Other Europe.....	244,336,854	14,165,611	290,431,216	12,431,565
British North America.....	10,013,517	724,447	11,087,502	737,389
Central American States and British Honduras.....	1,250,700	146,789	1,064,890	112,834
Mexico.....	830,628	174,107	1,106,853	184,088
Santo Domingo.....	520,671	62,486	579,825	50,051
Cuba.....	68,747	10,067	243,202	31,358
Puerto Rico.....	276,195	33,375	200,542	22,677
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	4,224,737	376,638	4,108,714	336,290
Argentina.....	10,394,716	1,090,214	11,699,132	1,007,498
Brazil.....	20,593,993	1,642,912	20,561,064	1,532,231
Colombia.....	1,245,185	121,861	1,069,622	103,145
Other South America.....	10,213,795	960,080	11,283,540	967,007
China.....	42,627,184	3,371,937	44,523,552	2,865,085
East Indies, British.....	21,361,346	1,897,651	35,732,502	2,577,216
Japan.....	47,411,176	4,222,383	53,698,185	3,815,125
British Australasia.....	16,537,914	1,915,699	20,495,308	1,985,606
Other Asia and Oceania.....	40,111,696	3,512,417	34,353,656	2,234,918
Africa.....	10,474,918	1,072,522	12,232,744	1,114,106
Other countries.....	63,548	5,277	42,020	3,458
Total mineral, refined or manufactured (not including residuum).....	835,798,999	\$56,287,127	900,998,875	\$51,242,933
Residuum, including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled.....bbls.				
	142,612	176,058	475,562	539,383
Total refined or manufactured (including residuum).....	.....	\$56,463,185	.....	\$51,782,316

* Not enumerated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
<i>Oils—Continued.</i>				
Vegetable—				
Corn.....gals.	*	*	*2,648,560	\$575,646
Cotton-seed (gals.)—				
United Kingdom.....	1,147,573	\$294,611	2,500,080	628,679
France.....	10,464,382	2,601,526	14,383,581	3,617,133
Germany.....	1,766,586	430,535	2,600,577	639,312
Other Europe.....	9,614,594	2,558,614	15,471,225	3,977,385
British North America.....	277,630	62,220	460,649	115,648
Central American States and British Honduras....	16,949	4,355	8,869	3,080
Mexico.....	1,616,407	320,496	1,727,423	323,768
Santo Domingo.....	46,828	15,616	82,772	27,824
Cuba.....	1,090	290	9,543	2,774
Puerto Rico.....	170	46	100	30
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	737,545	198,708	754,504	196,192
Argentina.....	35,651	11,594	19,270	5,947
Brazil.....	656,555	172,533	876,307	237,065
Other South America.....	290,521	73,379	323,247	104,844
British Australasia.....	52,282	16,823	76,506	22,696
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	2,800	800	1,300	355
Africa.....	531,319	139,355	864,820	228,897
Total.....	27,198,882	\$6,897,061	40,230,784	\$10,137,619
Linseed.....gals.	111,262	42,700	90,074	38,439
Volatile or essential—				
Peppermint.....lbs.	162,492	257,484	145,375	180,811
Other.....	.....	146,569	.....	201,497
All other.....	.....	1,167,504	.....	885,057
Total vegetable.....	.....	\$8,511,618	.....	\$12,019,069
<i>Paints, Pigments, and Colors—</i>				
Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack.....	.....	.....	.....	178,422
Zinc, oxide of.....lbs.	.....	.....	7,140,009	211,299
All other.....	.....	944,536	.....	689,797
Total.....	.....	\$944,536	.....	\$1,079,518
<i>Paper, and Manufactures of—</i>				
Paper-hangings.....	.....	111,146	.....	186,904
Printing paper.....lbs.	*	*	*107,405,508	2,702,331
Writing paper and envelopes.....	.....	110,329	.....	180,480
All other.....	.....	3,111,688	.....	2,444,810
Total.....	.....	\$3,333,163	.....	\$5,494,564
<i>Paraffine and Paraffine Wax (lbs.)—</i>				
United Kingdom.....	82,639,081	3,126,041	96,105,085	3,671,424
France.....	1,323,807	58,896	2,768,636	120,756
Germany.....	16,344,506	658,619	23,588,735	923,540
Other Europe.....	14,208,008	591,181	19,724,325	802,544
British North America.....	41,807	1,754	128,714	5,788
Central American States and British Honduras....	530,842	31,083	404,759	19,745
Mexico.....	2,888,475	144,805	3,687,767	157,893
West Indies and Bermuda.....	101,664	4,069	81,656	1,246
Brazil.....	250,559	13,980	234,969	10,968
Other South America.....	99,257	4,738	111,879	5,703
Japan.....	4,318,986	171,476	4,380,586	158,205
British Australasia.....	2,218,124	96,590	2,727,684	117,246
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	79,532	3,213	58,154	2,658
Africa.....	1,381,003	52,326	715,391	29,506
Total.....	126,365,128	\$4,957,096	154,628,460	\$6,080,232
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	.....	316,913	.....	306,363
Plated ware.....	.....	443,082	.....	417,824
<i>Provisions, comprising Meat and Dairy Products—</i>				
Meat products—				
Beef products (canned, lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	34,714,439	3,019,451	20,763,181	1,828,593
France.....	1,111,143	91,471	422,017	35,503
Germany.....	4,611,748	372,460	5,069,008	446,440
Other Europe.....	3,191,531	284,919	3,046,732	266,779
British North America.....	1,382,395	107,304	519,815	40,169
Central American States and British Honduras....	309,320	37,407	287,868	28,584
Mexico.....	117,420	14,253	112,112	14,232
Santo Domingo.....	910	72	466	40
Cuba.....	32,696	2,508	81,046	6,412
Puerto Rico.....	2,496	192	384	30
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	370,982	32,028	449,213	41,651
Argentina.....	1,750	135	4,890	545

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Beef products (canned, lbs.)—Continued.				
Brazil.....	220,360	\$17,610	184,600	\$17,744
Colombia.....	76,684	6,467	72,278	6,623
Other South America.....	154,299	12,750	157,317	14,492
China.....	117,084	16,762	173,858	24,470
East Indies, British.....	6,145	591	5,000	668
Japan.....	706,490	60,013	227,672	33,452
British Australasia.....	139,974	13,993	69,945	7,696
Other Asia and Oceania.....	603,664	85,696	516,655	76,670
Africa.....	6,147,902	480,863	4,976,319	388,855
Other countries.....	500	43	264	20
Total.....	54,019,772	\$4,650,308	37,100,570	\$3,279,657
Fresh (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	290,007,772	22,636,778	274,183,696	22,922,136
British North America.....	37,105	2,173	144,960	9,676
West Indies and Bermuda.....	360,063	24,725	439,578	34,744
Other countries.....	1,000	66	.....	.....
Total.....	290,368,900	\$22,653,742	274,768,074	\$22,906,556
Salted or pickled, and other cured (lbs.)—				
Salted or pickled.....	67,712,940	3,514,126	44,464,479	2,368,467
Other cured.....	969,448	83,701	1,569,062	150,051
Total.....	68,682,388	\$3,597,827	46,033,531	\$2,518,518
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	36,080,224	2,127,815	19,279,027	1,125,707
France.....	236,766	11,371	323,775	17,911
Germany.....	4,949,385	263,347	4,892,150	271,011
Other Europe.....	7,416,354	379,556	5,637,239	298,596
British North America.....	5,736,967	248,220	3,364,157	155,528
Central American States and British Honduras.....	561,291	27,921	793,031	39,079
Mexico.....	4,220	250	8,275	492
Santo Domingo.....	61,650	2,612	52,900	2,718
Cuba.....	91,000	4,141	279,189	13,730
Puerto Rico.....	147,100	6,590	16,700	859
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	6,496,683	305,904	5,869,499	311,033
Brazil.....	61,900	3,601	22,400	1,237
Colombia.....	276,687	12,652	252,189	13,240
Other South America.....	3,262,811	156,416	3,123,975	175,027
Asia and Oceania.....	794,197	99,775	1,567,625	65,650
Africa.....	446,263	20,473	613,500	30,752
Other countries.....	18,900	813	18,500	961
Total beef, salted, etc.....	68,682,388	\$3,597,827	46,033,531	\$2,518,518
Tallow (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	24,527,265	896,966	41,061,299	1,506,528
France.....	18,823,193	675,424	9,608,964	351,545
Germany.....	9,277,703	336,545	11,195,548	445,231
Other Europe.....	14,436,711	534,074	11,419,748	422,424
British North America.....	76,013	2,882	247,375	7,185
Central American States and British Honduras.....	2,724,512	119,156	2,206,331	95,679
Mexico.....	967,216	36,561	636,742	24,364
Santo Domingo.....	536,562	21,037	766,763	30,338
Cuba.....	566,729	20,958	343,217	11,554
Puerto Rico.....	4,565	256	5,807	287
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	2,323,087	102,019	2,041,605	85,917
Brazil.....	222,675	9,256	572,245	25,070
Colombia.....	245,644	11,704	434,833	17,907
Other South America.....	310,680	13,126	453,419	20,033
Asia and Oceania.....	29,585	1,078	183,563	5,447
Other countries.....	1,704	53	2,850	144
Total.....	75,106,834	\$2,782,595	81,744,809	\$3,141,653
Hog products—				
Bacon (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	886,457,491	27,564,915	473,201,692	34,919,807
France.....	1,979,586	133,066	2,370,065	166,925
Germany.....	26,873,299	1,572,264	51,524,565	3,336,999
Other Europe.....	44,825,894	2,642,802	62,533,646	5,336,717
British North America.....	10,799,240	541,485	19,699,775	1,297,237
Central American States and British Honduras.....	261,220	19,248	217,533	16,692
Mexico.....	101,727	9,449	95,100	9,804
Santo Domingo.....	46,906	2,706	31,824	2,213
Cuba.....	10,561,819	574,402	10,736,382	672,008
Puerto Rico.....	618,015	36,238	496,391	33,013
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	520,576	39,004	737,730	56,128
Brazil.....	16,770,905	1,013,182	7,857,354	506,171
Colombia.....	27,781	1,662	18,490	1,366
Other South America.....	321,353	21,596	380,001	29,223
China.....	20,372	2,650	35,656	4,635

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.
Hog products - Bacon (lbs.)—Continued.

	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Other Asia and Oceania.....	78,209	\$9,787	138,318	\$17,906
Africa.....	91,915	5,687	33,342	2,159
Other countries.....	300	22	.....	.....
Total.....	500,399,448	\$34,187,147	660,108,968	\$46,880,918

Hams (lbs.)—

United Kingdom.....	184,933,004	13,008,512	153,549,559	14,567,748
France.....	316,624	30,078	1,182,618	117,518
Germany.....	2,943,983	268,216	11,963,631	1,109,550
Other Europe.....	15,648,739	1,544,715	19,902,884	1,899,425
British North America.....	3,070,493	301,751	5,793,345	513,129
Central American States and British Honduras.....	312,078	33,054	278,160	28,291
Mexico.....	264,049	28,976	211,471	23,790
Santo Domingo.....	62,984	7,316	59,918	6,716
Cuba.....	4,012,433	374,185	3,532,940	365,243
Puerto Rico.....	888,945	79,399	602,415	50,941
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	1,276,848	125,501	1,534,182	138,380
Brazil.....	18,373	1,733	33,016	3,262
Colombia.....	172,921	14,989	156,021	13,805
Other South America.....	864,375	94,131	795,108	84,288
China.....	49,238	6,557	68,159	8,788
British Australasia.....	11,680	1,544	6,985	909
Other Asia and Oceania.....	275,387	35,905	347,856	41,685
Africa.....	119,968	12,469	152,025	18,688
Other countries.....	5,209	540	15,568	1,450
Total.....	165,247,302	\$15,970,021	200,185,861	\$18,987,535

Pork (lbs.)—

Fresh.....	1,306,424	94,816	12,224,285	815,075
Salted or pickled.....	66,768,920	3,297,214	88,133,078	4,906,961
Total.....	68,075,344	\$3,392,030	100,357,363	\$5,722,036

Exported to (lbs.)—

United Kingdom.....	19,005,770	1,068,919	31,691,732	2,014,665
France.....	131,550	8,037	112,900	5,670
Germany.....	1,902,637	101,639	9,617,099	524,859
Other Europe.....	2,934,899	170,899	12,839,338	804,817
British North America.....	12,239,836	561,850	15,751,791	867,101
Central American States and British Honduras.....	1,307,365	57,582	1,423,005	70,438
Santo Domingo.....	95,500	4,357	95,000	5,338
Cuba.....	222,660	10,005	267,600	14,108
Puerto Rico.....	3,450,200	152,411	3,556,700	176,219
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	21,881,575	965,397	19,205,017	985,879
Brazil.....	315,400	17,684	32,300	2,045
Colombia.....	135,722	6,830	154,039	8,899
Other South America.....	3,007,250	175,566	4,242,440	218,568
Asia and Oceania.....	278,585	19,047	144,735	9,840
Africa.....	128,900	6,476	102,800	6,316
Other countries.....	107,525	5,361	130,329	7,339
Total.....	\$98,075,344	\$3,392,030	100,357,363	\$5,722,036

Lard (lbs.)—

United Kingdom.....	192,116,063	10,040,789	241,077,725	13,807,640
France.....	20,934,590	1,032,296	21,307,239	1,129,191
Germany.....	166,192,473	8,317,050	233,844,879	12,820,848
Other Europe.....	107,780,558	5,485,167	138,643,160	7,681,868
British North America.....	5,372,233	249,756	6,456,740	347,811
Central American States and British Honduras.....	2,104,781	111,747	2,666,022	156,161
Mexico.....	7,195,747	332,235	3,602,758	177,525
Santo Domingo.....	420,634	23,077	489,767	29,668
Cuba.....	25,717,489	1,255,183	20,139,515	1,027,667
Puerto Rico.....	4,572,985	228,051	3,609,131	190,630
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	6,993,212	408,022	6,482,058	418,487
Argentina.....	83,903	4,065	46,002	3,133
Brazil.....	12,358,589	714,828	15,362,399	973,990
Colombia.....	2,917,290	152,501	2,057,865	120,436
Other South America.....	11,625,901	646,067	10,837,490	661,023
Asia and Oceania.....	466,403	32,005	661,288	46,854
Africa.....	1,411,088	90,172	2,018,217	145,228
Other countries.....	51,731	2,774	41,800	2,496
Total.....	568,315,640	\$29,126,485	709,344,045	\$30,710,672

Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottonseed, lard-
ine, etc.)..... lbs.

Mutton..... lbs.	16,261,991	857,708	21,343,028	1,118,659
Oil and oleomargarine (lbs.)—	361,955	28,341	329,169	27,961
Oil, the oil.....	113,506,152	6,742,061	132,579,277	7,904,413
Oleomargarine, imitation butter.....	4,664,351	472,856	4,328,536	286,297
Total.....	118,370,503	\$7,214,917	136,907,813	\$8,290,710

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	7,661,339	\$478,172	9,164,137	\$551,425
Germany.....	24,887,346	1,398,082	31,590,087	1,911,780
Netherlands.....	70,988,741	4,375,584	81,452,069	4,378,318
Other Europe.....	10,286,582	570,105	11,536,933	668,194
British North America.....	1,296,180	65,227	823,902	49,604
Central American States and British Honduras.....	2,610	261	10,930	1,254
Mexico.....	6,414	701	9,017	961
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	2,573,397	260,225	1,753,190	170,080
Colombia.....	86,898	7,513	93,896	8,400
Other South America.....	309,375	32,663	161,766	15,855
Asia and Oceania.....	92,768	9,742	198,896	22,440
Other countries.....	181,875	18,622	112,960	12,394
Total.....	\$118,370,508	\$7,214,917	186,907,813	\$3,290,710
Poultry and game.....	.....	72,062	.....	85,739
All other meat products.....	.....	2,944,486	.....	4,198,078
Dairy products—				
Butter (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	20,022,410	2,965,086	14,801,641	2,269,961
Germany.....	2,534,147	329,882	1,448,806	171,735
Other Europe.....	2,638,485	297,479	1,141,279	136,418
British North America.....	1,797,069	276,005	3,899,462	594,083
Central American States and British Honduras.....	263,208	45,737	279,895	48,631
Mexico.....	238,595	40,069	249,079	43,720
Santo Domingo.....	33,525	7,331	55,816	7,911
Cuba.....	58,120	10,475	42,715	8,067
Puerto Rico.....	33,525	4,009	18,900	2,407
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	1,984,709	289,484	1,857,252	284,855
Brazil.....	313,797	40,308	749,653	92,191
Colombia.....	132,947	17,333	134,644	19,673
Other South America.....	675,295	87,990	661,569	91,623
China.....	25,336	4,621	21,555	4,688
Japan.....	87,180	16,654	115,203	23,097
Other Asia and Oceania.....	150,464	27,079	255,304	52,995
Africa.....	15,820	2,791	20,987	4,186
Other countries.....	11,056	1,586	36,275	5,586
Total.....	31,245,224	\$4,493,364	25,690,025	\$3,964,765
Cheese (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	40,680,737	3,701,596	38,146,235	3,267,507
Germany.....	520	78	106	9
British North America.....	8,479,813	716,487	13,149,652	1,073,447
Central American States and British Honduras.....	172,839	19,707	156,187	17,721
Mexico.....	129,623	15,519	123,541	14,486
Santo Domingo.....	40,681	4,711	32,796	3,984
Cuba.....	64,899	11,284	219,531	25,888
Puerto Rico.....	26,478	3,022	12,167	1,535
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	854,565	108,718	766,813	90,483
Brazil.....	1,704	212	2,295	257
Colombia.....	91,883	11,294	91,658	11,082
Other South America.....	129,722	16,142	134,899	17,079
China.....	41,680	4,589	44,264	4,817
Japan.....	40,965	4,433	35,594	3,867
Other Asia and Oceania.....	187,908	20,935	241,215	26,071
Other countries.....	20,640	2,398	10,368	1,141
Total.....	50,944,617	\$4,636,063	53,167,290	\$4,550,324
Milk.....	.....	524,968	.....	671,670
Total provisions, etc.....	.....	\$137,138,084	.....	\$165,519,441
Quicksilver..... lbs.	1,131,901	448,333	963,460	414,938
Rice..... lbs.	*	*	*637,146	27,501
Rice bran, meal, and polish..... lbs.	3,518,466	20,113	5,563,841	35,496
Salt..... lbs.	*	*	*17,073,214	66,151
Seeds—				
Clover..... lbs.	13,042,994	1,003,157	31,155,381	1,892,101
Cotton..... lbs.	26,598,024	170,604	32,764,781	197,258
Flaxseed or linseed..... bush.	4,713,747	3,850,835	257,228	231,237
Timothy..... lbs.	16,733,998	574,457	10,238,780	317,173
Other grass seeds.....	.....	429,379	.....	167,109
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	149,845
Total.....	.....	\$6,028,432	.....	\$2,964,723
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	2,966,906	.....	1,065,977
France.....	.....	122,565	.....	44,904
Germany.....	.....	601,733	.....	338,904

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.
Seeds—Exported to—Continued.

	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Other Europe.....	.....	\$1,529,455	.....	\$390,943
British North America.....	.....	699,558	.....	481,486
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	10,074	.....	5,387
Mexico.....	.....	20,065	.....	29,472
Santo Domingo.....	.....	538	.....	864
Cuba.....	.....	3,458	.....	2,612
Puerto Rico.....	.....	327	.....	19
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	3,969	.....	3,970
Argentina.....	.....	782	.....	368
Brazil.....	.....	1,593	.....	858
Colombia.....	.....	2,768	.....	1,733
Other South America.....	.....	4,905	.....	2,345
China.....	.....	590	.....	909
British Australasia.....	.....	52,996	.....	76,134
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	4,542	.....	5,609
Africa.....	.....	1,984	.....	2,229
Total seeds.....	.....	\$6,028,432	.....	\$2,964,723
Shells.....	.....	*	.....	*129,143
Silk, manufactures of.....	.....	224,680	.....	297,074
Soap—				
Toilet or fancy.....	.....	204,564	.....	275,935
Other..... lbs.	24,662,178	932,316	29,397,736	1,114,668
Total.....	.....	\$1,138,380	.....	\$1,390,603
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax..... lbs.	228,777	72,568	236,537	68,423
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—				
Alcohol—				
Wood.....	.....	140,046	385,938	199,230
Other, including pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....	416,725	12,640	1,619,230	463,616
Brandy.....	11,815	24,886	39,455	39,455
Rum.....	808,393	1,102,287	607,634	845,673
Whisky—				
Bourbon.....	569,413	422,451	296,599	241,096
Rye.....	21,282	38,402	17,495	31,164
All other.....	500,338	225,997	36,969	30,149
Total.....	2,327,996	\$1,941,708	2,978,651	\$1,850,353
Starch..... lbs.	79,068,876	1,665,926	72,806,818	1,371,549
Stationery, except of paper.....	.....	923,378	.....	1,005,016
Stereotype and electrotype plates.....	.....	69,506	.....	61,482
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....	.....	305,418	.....	317,468
Sugar and Molasses—				
Molasses..... gals.	8,913,830	788,323	3,817,829	267,212
Syrup..... gals.	.....	.....	7,573,541	794,727
Sugar, brown..... lbs.	1,107,864	35,267	480,682	17,373
Sugar, refined (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	491,835	20,127	547,132	24,698
Germany.....	10,690	535	2,075	98
Other Europe.....	17,908	906	5,940	318
British North America.....	45,730	2,554	74,151	4,563
Central American States and British Honduras.....	1,313,239	59,696	1,041,455	50,408
Mexico.....	484,112	23,610	416,981	18,722
Santo Domingo.....	49,179	2,332	30,290	1,618
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	2,368,838	115,732	1,789,814	96,877
Colombia.....	926,066	44,396	525,688	26,815
Other South America.....	48,795	2,422	92,355	5,204
Asia and Oceania.....	966,213	44,974	1,231,167	57,257
Africa.....	474,654	24,059	290,561	14,963
Total.....	7,197,355	\$341,641	6,047,808	\$301,511
Candy and confectionery.....	.....	543,631	.....	730,865
Total sugar and molasses.....	.....	\$1,708,962	.....	\$2,111,638
Tin, manufactures of.....	.....	300,441	.....	263,315
Tobacco, and Manufactures of—				
Unmanufactured (lbs.)—				
Leaf.....	305,978,302	24,513,567	252,258,902	21,924,337
Stems and trimmings.....	8,953,390	197,979	10,761,312	247,243
Total.....	314,931,691	\$24,711,446	263,020,214	\$22,171,510

* Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Exported to (lbs.)—				
United Kingdom.....	89,684,816	\$8,121,335	88,480,225	\$8,575,629
France.....	23,762,881	1,832,908	22,016,208	1,724,682
Germany.....	67,697,957	4,650,021	60,308,408	4,325,743
Other Europe.....	106,852,977	7,488,168	70,462,438	5,436,089
British North America.....	15,415,909	1,553,532	7,183,780	700,945
Central American States and British Honduras.....	138,987	16,787	218,499	30,770
Mexico.....	1,458,871	109,152	1,814,085	136,630
West Indies and Bermuda.....	2,720,656	251,428	3,201,279	311,645
Argentina.....	67,790	5,020	236,143	12,984
Colombia.....	18,303	2,405	56,029	8,057
Other South America.....	1,113,017	92,576	1,172,617	100,238
Japan.....	861,677	55,124	2,751,246	197,031
British Australasia.....	1,752,085	261,312	2,246,127	332,369
Other Asia and Oceania.....	205,591	17,485	238,245	21,195
Africa.....	3,178,684	253,719	2,637,612	259,203
Other countries.....	1,520	179	2,400	295
Total unmanufactured.....	314,931,691	\$24,711,446	263,020,214	\$22,171,580
Manufactures of—				
Cigars.....M.	1,962	41,685	1,547	37,381
Cigarettes.....M.	921,316	1,959,252	1,005,905	2,018,616
Plug.....lbs.	.....	3,024,890	9,449,002	2,077,064
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	684,832
Total.....	.....	\$5,025,817	.....	\$4,818,493
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	1,589,950	.....	\$1,188,080
France.....	.....	16,912	.....	18,052
Germany.....	.....	199,746	.....	134,998
Other Europe.....	.....	345,756	.....	333,873
British North America.....	.....	64,459	.....	62,128
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	67,765	.....	49,571
Mexico.....	.....	13,235	.....	25,914
Cuba.....	.....	116,679	.....	146,232
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	204,642	.....	148,669
Argentina.....	.....	50,467	.....	2,362
Brazil.....	.....	1,355	.....	500
Colombia.....	.....	1,250	.....	3,748
Other South America.....	.....	65,412	.....	82,015
China.....	.....	229,956	.....	328,404
East Indies, British.....	.....	125,071	.....	138,908
Japan.....	.....	407,577	.....	474,236
British Australasia.....	.....	949,896	.....	1,217,989
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	224,012	.....	244,578
Africa.....	.....	351,008	.....	219,354
Other countries.....	.....	690	.....	4,062
Total manufactures of.....	.....	\$5,025,817	.....	\$4,818,493
Toys.....	.....	133,792	.....	177,608
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.....	.....	100,382	.....	104,802
Varnish.....gals.	400,569	431,761	398,641	422,693
Vegetables—				
Beans and peas.....bush.	900,219	1,110,387	850,184	1,094,094
Onions.....bush.	73,511	60,088	100,148	90,832
Potatoes.....bush.	923,646	515,067	605,187	490,666
Vegetables, canned.....	.....	408,840	.....	386,029
All other, including pickles and sauces.....	.....	243,542	.....	350,167
Total.....	.....	\$2,337,924	.....	\$2,381,788
Vessels Sold to Foreigners (tons) —				
Steamers.....	1,425	\$189,413	678	\$120,493
Sailing vessels.....	144	2,427	2,267	24,300
Total.....	1,569	\$191,840	2,945	\$144,793
Vinegar.....gals.	93,980	11,572	108,657	12,939
Whalebone.....lbs.	111,040	383,603	123,470	382,736
Wine—				
In bottles.....doz.	16,704	69,444	9,672	46,721
In other coverings.....gals.	1,389,375	629,270	1,623,103	682,028
Total.....	.....	\$698,714	.....	\$728,749
Wood, and Manufactures of—				
Timber and unmanufactured wood—				
Sawed.....M feet.	391,291	4,096,214	334,571	3,428,578
Hewn.....cubic feet.	6,406,824	1,236,112	5,459,714	1,128,883
Logs, and other.....	.....	3,945,106	.....	3,189,830
Total.....	.....	\$9,217,432	.....	\$7,757,291

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1896	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	\$4,332,373	.....	\$3,032,929
France.....	.....	230,167	.....	327,622
Germany.....	.....	1,385,979	.....	1,332,621
Other Europe.....	.....	1,135,419	.....	1,211,365
British North America.....	.....	1,185,430	.....	1,108,081
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	145,861	.....	49,526
Mexico.....	.....	276,440	.....	296,599
Cuba.....	.....	18,687	.....	14,663
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	23,645	.....	5,121
Argentina.....	.....	33,799	.....	11,728
Brazil.....	.....	18,434	.....	7,278
Colombia.....	.....	21,294	.....	23,737
Other South America.....	.....	18,320	.....	50,997
British Australasia.....	.....	196,908	.....	154,201
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	53,667	.....	90,257
Africa.....	.....	141,059	.....	45,246
Total timber and unmanufactured wood.....	.....	\$9,217,432	.....	\$7,757,291
Lumber (M feet)—				
Boards, deals, and planks.....	876,689	13,076,247	790,062	12,080,366
Joists and scantling.....	36,253	423,675	35,607	387,623
Total.....	912,942	\$13,500,122	826,269	\$12,467,989
Exported to (M feet)—				
United Kingdom.....	143,184	3,214,340	124,668	2,853,717
France.....	19,763	273,068	27,187	384,143
Germany.....	28,154	639,586	36,698	801,046
Other Europe.....	104,338	1,534,670	116,751	2,004,623
British North America.....	62,643	859,018	79,800	1,097,263
Central American States and British Honduras.....	12,269	139,965	3,254	36,469
Mexico.....	76,627	1,158,754	65,215	843,300
Santo Domingo.....	4,025	65,512	2,696	36,080
Cuba.....	27,451	286,387	23,867	266,076
Puerto Rico.....	9,586	124,510	4,050	51,129
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	56,446	813,203	35,964	513,202
Argentina.....	81,186	999,491	75,096	876,263
Brazil.....	53,877	700,007	48,705	629,796
Colombia.....	4,363	58,211	4,355	56,633
Other South America.....	60,308	706,474	46,085	516,490
China.....	7,371	60,709	17,256	121,469
Japan.....	20,290	172,588	7,685	62,287
British Australasia.....	63,943	636,761	40,801	451,564
Other Asia and Oceania.....	32,043	323,415	43,503	419,710
Africa.....	44,691	726,012	22,456	447,989
Other countries.....	389	7,441	147	2,171
Total boards, deals, etc.....	912,942	\$13,500,122	826,269	\$12,467,989
Shingles.....	M.	58,508	103,291	50,524
Shooks—				
Box.....	.....	529,492	.....	499,880
Other.....	No.	695,858	597,606	557,896
Staves.....	No.	.....	553,079	557,896
Heading.....	.....	3,922,081	54,132,759	3,559,750
All other.....	.....	3,162,470	.....	227,328
Manufactures of—				
Doors, sash, and blinds.....	.....	557,404	.....	3,256,880
Furniture, not elsewhere specified—				
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	.....	995,183	.....	1,027,463
France.....	.....	183,334	.....	294,447
Germany.....	.....	255,073	.....	314,633
Other Europe.....	.....	218,696	.....	269,705
British North America.....	.....	631,801	.....	523,434
Central American States and British Honduras.....	.....	154,384	.....	74,586
Mexico.....	.....	197,484	.....	157,085
Santo Domingo.....	.....	12,016	.....	11,657
Cuba.....	.....	34,288	.....	24,910
Puerto Rico.....	.....	15,700	.....	6,041
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	.....	137,310	.....	113,260
Argentina.....	.....	80,638	.....	62,224
Brazil.....	.....	51,537	.....	36,010
Colombia.....	.....	40,861	.....	33,410
Other South America.....	.....	101,682	.....	75,362
China.....	.....	30,046	.....	21,220
East Indies, British.....	.....	10,061	.....	18,565
Japan.....	.....	27,445	.....	27,424
British Australasia.....	.....	205,058	.....	186,924
Other Asia and Oceania.....	.....	109,827	.....	147,236
Africa.....	.....	332,669	.....	343,178
Other countries.....	.....	2,030	.....	3,378
Total.....	.....	\$3,785,143	.....	\$3,701,852

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	1897		1898	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wood, and Manufactures of—Continued.				
Furniture, not elsewhere specified.....	.....	\$3,785,143	.....	\$3,701,851
Hogsheads and barrels, empty.....	.....	267,845	.....	238,890
Trimnings, moldings, and other house finishings....	.....	197,984	.....	287,494
Woodenware.....	.....	531,480	.....	500,042
Wood pulp..... lbs.	.....	*	*50,423,161	536,670
All other.....	.....	3,253,110	.....	3,017,787
Total wood, and manufactures of.....	.....	\$39,624,900	.....	\$37,513,252
Wool, and Manufactures of—				
Wool, raw (lbs.)—				
Exported to—				
United Kingdom.....	1,434,063	162,621	.....	.....
Germany.....	28,062	1,900	.....	.....
Other Europe.....	131,712	18,520	16,000	1,600
British North America.....	1,977,898	296,497	105,089	16,461
Mexico.....	1,668,952	140,809	50	10
Other countries.....	808	85	.....	.....
Total wool, raw.....	5,271,535	\$619,932	121,139	\$18,071
Manufactures of—				
Carpets..... yards.	247,213	189,579	192,891	164,274
Dress goods..... yards.	*	*	*80,979	41,472
Flannels and blankets.....	.....	57,373	.....	47,439
Wearing apparel.....	.....	386,845	.....	429,083
All other manufactures of.....	.....	315,011	.....	407,414
Total manufactures.....	.....	\$947,808	.....	\$1,089,632
Zinc, and Manufactures of—				
Ore..... tons.	5,311	122,765	11,310	313,370
Manufactures of—				
Pig, bars, plates, and sheets..... lbs.	35,869,987	1,756,617	25,892,221	1,251,246
All other manufactures of.....	.....	72,943	.....	88,423
Total, not including ore.....	.....	\$1,829,560	.....	\$1,339,690
All other articles.....	.....	4,670,126	.....	4,599,688
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise..	.....	\$1,062,007,603	.....	\$1,210,292,007
Carried in cars and other land vehicles.....	.....	59,308,596	.....	67,068,927
Carried in American vessels: Steam.....	.....	53,694,482	.....	45,485,753
Sailing.....	.....	23,461,110	.....	19,243,583
Carried in foreign vessels: Steam.....	.....	836,451,289	.....	962,518,662
Sailing.....	.....	68,692,156	.....	85,985,172

* Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Area Surveyed and Unsurveyed.

(Prepared by the General Land Office.)

Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1897, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1898; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	In Acres.	In Square Miles.	Up to June 30, 1897.	Under Contracts Made Prior to June 30, '97, and not H'tofore Reported, because Accepted since June 30, 1897.	Under Contr'ts Made for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1898.	Total up to June 30, 1898.	Total Area of Public & Indian L'ds Remaining Unsurvey'd, Including the Area of Private Land Claims Surveyed up to June 30, 1898.
Alabama.....	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115	.....	.....	32,462,115	.....
Arkansas.....	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063	.....	.....	33,410,063	.....
California.....	100,992,640	157,301	76,293,298	188,977	.....	76,482,275	24,540,370
Colorado.....	66,880,000	104,500	61,391,497	123,667	.....	61,515,164	5,364,836
Florida.....	37,931,520	59,238	30,832,485	199	.....	30,832,684	7,098,836
Illinois.....	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093	.....	.....	35,465,093	.....
Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,909	21,637,760	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....
Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....
Idaho.....	55,228,160	86,294	15,447,631	1,148,408	.....	16,596,039	38,632,121
Kansas.....	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240	.....	.....	51,770,240	.....
Louisiana.....	28,731,090	44,898	27,174,005	1,307	.....	27,175,212	1,555,878
Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	.....	.....	36,128,640	.....
Minnesota.....	53,459,840	83,531	46,505,728	463,800	22,853	46,969,528	6,467,459
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
Missouri.....	41,896,931	65,370	41,896,931	.....	.....	41,896,931	.....
Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	28,945,456	454,790	.....	29,400,246	62,616,394
Nebraska.....	47,468,800	74,170	47,368,404	.....	.....	47,368,404	100,396
Nevada.....	71,737,600	112,060	36,172,204	.....	.....	36,172,204	35,565,396
North Dakota..	45,561,600	71,190	31,890,426	888,451	.....	32,768,877	12,792,723
Ohio.....	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976	.....	.....	25,581,976	.....
Oregon.....	60,975,360	95,274	43,867,232	606,495	4,420	44,473,727	16,498,213
South Dakota..	50,643,200	79,130	39,692,951	877,078	.....	40,570,029	10,073,171
Utah.....	54,064,640	84,476	16,891,242	248,270	.....	17,139,512	36,925,128
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	*24	*3	34,511,360	.....
Washington.....	44,796,160	69,994	25,511,597	412,763	.....	25,924,360	18,870,800
Wyoming.....	62,645,120	97,883	51,890,201	598,606	.....	52,488,807	10,161,313
Alaska.....	369,529,600	577,390	1,145	.....	.....	1,145	369,528,455
Arizona.....	72,906,240	113,918	17,248,889	47,396	.....	17,296,285	55,610,015
Indian Terr't'y.	19,575,040	30,586	10,800,640	.....	.....	10,800,640	78,774,400
New Mexico.....	77,568,640	121,201	50,378,119	155,061	.....	50,533,170	27,035,470
Oklahoma.....	24,599,680	38,437	24,599,680	.....	.....	24,599,680	.....
Totals..	1,815,524,388	2,896,757	1,061,075,643	6,210,096	27,273	1,067,313,014	274,211,374

* This area appears to have been counted in former reports, and is therefore not added in this.

† The completion of surveys in the Indian Territory is being carried forward by the Geological Survey, but the amount of surveys executed and number of acres remaining unsurveyed have not been furnished this office.

‡ This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp-land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

Vacant Public Lands, with Area Reserved and Appropriated.

State or Territory.	—Area Unappropriated & Unreserved—		Area Reserved.	Area Appropriated.	Total Area of Land Surface in State or Territory, Exclusive of Water Area.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.			
Alabama.....	522,373		522,373	86,240	32,658,000
Arizona.....	11,990,620	42,438,203	54,369,023	12,738,022	72,792,500
Arkansas.....	3,696,990		3,696,990	1,920	33,543,500
California.....	34,272,434	8,230,599	42,503,023	16,189,170	99,361,083
Colorado.....	35,273,705	4,484,846	39,708,551	6,225,533	66,390,650
Florida.....	1,562,893	164,382	1,727,275	19,840	35,264,500
Idaho.....	11,268,796	32,939,163	44,207,949	1,989,989	52,830,200
Indiana.....				19,575,040	19,575,040
Iowa.....					35,228,800
Kansas.....	1,060,883		1,060,883	987,875	52,383,000
Louisiana.....	690,627	65,018	755,545	1,474,834	28,863,188
Michigan.....	505,896		505,896	87,746	36,819,000
Minnesota.....	3,246,498	2,478,828	5,725,326	4,968,409	51,689,440
Mississippi.....	388,950		388,950		29,685,000
Missouri.....	445,911		445,911		43,796,000
Montana.....	16,962,887	54,674,779	71,637,666	11,424,213	95,259,720
Nebraska.....	10,548,450		10,548,450	70,522	49,137,339
Nevada.....	29,179,480	32,179,129	61,358,609	5,983,409	70,336,500
New Mexico.....	42,960,798	13,917,042	56,877,835	6,029,448	78,197,005
North Dakota.....	11,717,278	8,857,385	20,574,613	3,050,610	44,902,987
Oklahoma.....	7,004,362	2,890	7,007,252	7,207,180	24,753,663
Oregon.....	24,065,763	11,802,108	35,867,869	5,467,702	61,626,218
South Dakota.....	10,890,234	2,082,542	12,972,776	10,922,506	48,158,555
Utah.....	9,816,110	34,121,796	43,937,896	5,383,467	52,580,100
Washington.....	5,319,428	8,128,154	13,447,582	11,131,345	42,684,084
Wisconsin.....	413,799		413,799	365,353	35,275,000
Wyoming.....	42,946,054	6,135,200	49,081,253	8,171,043	62,433,000
Grand total..	316,716,303	262,651,971	579,368,274	139,516,276	1,356,233,972

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. Alaska, which contains about 577,360 square miles, or 369,529,000 acres of land, mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated, is also excluded.

Statement of Number of Acres Entered Annually Under the Homestead and Timber Culture Acts from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1897, Inclusive.

Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.	Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.	Year Ending June 30.	Original Homestead Entries. Acres.	Original Timber Culture. Acres.
1866.....	1,890,848		1877.....	2,176,257	524,562	1888.....	6,670,616	3,735,305
1867.....	1,894,513		1878.....	4,496,856	1,902,088	1889.....	6,029,220	2,551,069
1868.....	2,332,151		1879.....	5,267,385	2,775,503	1890.....	3,531,678	1,787,403
1869.....	2,698,482		1880.....	6,045,571	2,169,484	1891.....	5,040,393	969,006
1870.....	3,754,203		1881.....	5,023,101	1,763,799	1892.....	7,716,062	41,375
1871.....	4,657,355		1882.....	6,348,045	2,546,086	1893.....	6,808,791	10,969
1872.....	4,595,435		1883.....	8,171,914	3,110,680	1894.....	8,046,968	4,209
1873.....	3,790,200	50,246	1884.....	7,831,510	4,084,464	1895.....	5,009,491	3,599
1874.....	3,429,570	851,266	1885.....	7,415,886	4,755,006	1896.....	4,890,915	1,228
1875.....	2,399,782	473,694	1886.....	9,145,136	5,391,809	1897.....	4,432,239	646
1876.....	2,867,814	599,918	1887.....	7,594,350	4,224,397	1898.....	6,206,557	160

Lands patented by the United States up to June 30, 1896: To States for wagon roads, 1,945,045.25 acres; to States for canal purposes, 4,433,073.06 acres; to States and corporations for railroad purposes, 81,952,623.22 acres; under river improvement grants, 1,406,210.50 acres: total, 89,746,957.33 acres.

United States Local Land Offices.

JULY 1, 1898.

ALABAMA.	FLORIDA.	MONTANA.	OREGON.
Huntsville. Montgomery.	Gainesville.	Bozeman. Helena. Kalispell. Lewistown. Miles City. Missoula.	Burns. La Grande. Lakeview. Oregon City. Roseburg. The Dalles.
ALASKA.	IDAHO.	NEBRASKA.	SOUTH DAKOTA.
Circle. Nulato. Sitka.	Blackfoot. Hoise City. Cœur d'Alene. Hally. Lewiston.	Alliance. Broken Bow. Lincoln. McCook. North Platte. O'Neill. Sidney. Valentine.	Aberdeen. Chamberlain. Huron. Mitchell. Pierre. Rapid City. Watertown.
ARIZONA.	IOWA.	NEVADA.	UTAH.
Prescott. Tucson.	Des Moines.	Carson City.	Salt Lake City.
ARKANSAS.	KANSAS.	NEW MEXICO.	WASHINGTON.
Camden. Dardanelle. Harrison. Little Rock.	Colby. Dodge City. Topeka. Wa-Keeney.	Clayton. Las Cruces. Roswell. Santa Fé.	North Yakima. Olympia. Seattle. Spokane. Vancouver. Walla Walla. Waterville.
CALIFORNIA.	LOUISIANA.	NORTH DAKOTA.	WISCONSIN.
Humboldt, P. O. Eureka Independence. Los Angeles. Marysville. Redding. Sacramento. San Francisco. Stockton. Susanville. Visalia.	Natchitoches. New Orleans.	Bismarck. Devils Lake. Fargo. Grand Forks. Minot.	Ashland. Eau Claire. Wausau.
COLORADO.	MICHIGAN.	OKLAHOMA.	WYOMING.
Akron. Del Norte. Denver. Durango. Glenwood Springs. Gunnison. Hugo. Lamar. Leadville. Montrose. Pueblo. Sterling.	Marquette.	Alva. Enid. Guthrie. Kingfisher. Mangum. Oklahoma. Perry. Woodward.	Buffalo. Cheyenne. Douglas. Evanston. Lander. Sundance.
	MINNESOTA.		
	MISSISSIPPI.		
	MISSOURI.		
	Crookston. Duluth. Marshall. St. Cloud.		
	Jackson.		
	Boonville. Ironton. Springfield.		

Manufactures of the United States.

In the absence of any means of getting complete information as to the present condition of the manufacturing industries, the census of 1890 must be accepted as affording the only available data. In compiling the last census, new methods of inquiry were employed in collecting the returns, with the result of showing increases, as compared with the census of 1880, which the facts do not warrant. Besides, many industries were reported in the last census which were not included in the previous one; and the retail business was much more fully reported in 1890 than in 1880. It is from these causes that many of the comparisons between the two censuses will appear dubious; and that the total industrial capital of the nation is shown to have made the incredible advance from \$2,780,768,895 in 1880 to \$6,139,397,785 in 1890—an increase of 120.78 per cent., and that the value of products shows a gain of 69.31 per cent. Whether the returns of 1890 were deficient, or those of 1880 were excessive, or whether there is reason for both suppositions, it is not easy to decide; but there is unquestionably a more or less general discrepancy which materially lessens the value of the vast compilation. The Superintendent of Census remarks on this aspect of the census of 1890: "Owing to the changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry at the census of 1890, as compared with that of 1880, the totals as reported at the two census periods should not be used to compute the percentages of increase. In the following comparative statement (the subjoined totals of manufactures), showing

the percentage of increase, the statistics for 1880 do not include the data for the industries previously enumerated as not being included in the reports of the tenth census" (1880).

The following comparative summary of totals for the United States, with percentage of increase, 1880 and 1890, is from the census of 1890:

	1890.	1880.	Per Cent. of In- crease.
Number of establishments reporting.....	322,638	253,502	27.27
Capital.....	\$6,139,397,785	\$2,780,768,895	120.78
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$615,337,620	(b)	.....
Average number of employes (aggregate).....	4,478,884	2,700,732	65.77
Total wages.....	\$2,171,750,183	\$689,462,252	131.17
Officers, firm members, and clerks:			
Average number.....	426,009	(c)	.....
Total wages.....	\$372,078,691	(c)	.....
All other employes:			
Average number.....	4,050,785	(c)	.....
Total wages.....	\$1,799,671,492	(c)	.....
Cost of materials used.....	\$5,021,453,326	\$3,393,925,123	47.87
Value of products.....	\$9,066,764,996	\$5,349,191,458	69.31

b This item was not reported at the census of 1880.

c Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

The following table exhibits the distribution of manufactures as between the several States and Territories:

MANUFACTURES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

States and Ter- ritories.	Year.	Num- ber of Estab- lish- ments Report- ing.	Capital.	Average Number of Employes, and Total Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Cus- tom Work and Repairing.
United States....	1890	355,415	\$6,525,154,486	4,712,622	\$5,162,044,076	\$9,372,437,233
	1880	253,952	2,794,272,006	2,732,595	3,394,823,549	5,368,579,191
Alabama.....	1890	2,977	46,122,571	33,821	12,676,029	51,226,005
	1880	2,070	9,668,006	10,019	2,500,504	18,565,504
Alaska *.....	1890	10	106,727	86	22,173	58,440
Arizona.....	1890	76	616,629	528	358,127	947,547
	1880	66	272,600	220	111,180	618,365
Arkansas.....	1890	2,073	14,971,614	15,972	5,749,888	22,659,179
	1880	1,202	2,953,130	4,557	925,358	6,756,159
California.....	1890	7,923	146,797,102	88,642	51,538,780	213,403,996
	1880	5,885	61,243,784	43,698	21,065,905	116,218,973
Colorado.....	1890	1,518	26,651,840	17,067	12,285,734	42,480,205
	1880	599	4,311,714	5,074	2,314,427	14,290,159
Connecticut.....	1890	6,822	227,004,496	149,089	75,990,606	248,336,364
	1880	4,488	120,480,275	112,915	43,501,518	183,697,211
Dakota +.....	1890	881	6,102,349	4,269	2,101,299	10,710,855
	1880	251	771,428	868	359,375	1,523,970
Delaware.....	1890	1,008	33,696,400	21,906	9,892,387	87,571,848
	1880	746	15,655,822	12,638	4,267,349	20,514,438
District Columbia.	1890	2,295	28,965,069	23,404	14,622,264	39,331,437
	1880	971	5,552,523	7,146	3,924,612	11,832,316
Florida.....	1890	805	11,110,304	13,927	6,513,068	18,222,890
	1880	428	3,210,690	5,504	1,270,875	5,546,448
Georgia.....	1890	4,285	56,921,580	56,383	17,312,196	68,917,020
	1880	3,568	20,672,410	24,875	5,296,152	36,440,948
Idaho.....	1890	140	1,048,916	774	324,202	1,396,096
	1880	162	677,215	348	136,826	1,271,317
Illinois.....	1890	20,482	502,004,512	312,198	171,523,579	908,640,280
	1880	14,549	140,632,066	144,727	57,429,085	414,864,673
Indiana.....	1890	12,354	131,005,396	124,349	51,749,976	226,825,062
	1880	11,198	65,742,962	69,508	21,960,888	148,006,411
Indian Ter.*.....	1890	20	204,329	175	79,830	248,932
Iowa.....	1890	7,440	77,513,097	59,174	25,878,997	125,049,183
	1880	6,921	33,087,886	28,372	9,725,962	71,045,926
Kansas.....	1890	4,471	43,929,002	32,843	16,328,485	110,219,805
	1880	2,963	11,192,315	12,062	3,995,010	30,843,777
Kentucky.....	1890	7,745	79,811,980	65,579	27,761,746	126,719,857
	1880	5,328	45,613,039	37,391	11,637,844	75,493,677
Louisiana.....	1890	2,613	34,754,121	31,901	13,159,564	57,806,513
	1880	1,553	11,482,438	12,167	4,380,371	24,442,508
Maine.....	1890	5,010	80,419,969	75,780	26,526,217	95,699,590
	1880	4,481	49,988,171	52,954	13,623,318	79,829,793
Maryland.....	1890	7,485	119,067,316	107,054	41,526,832	171,842,593
	1880	6,787	58,742,384	74,945	18,904,965	106,790,593
Massachusetts.....	1890	28,923	630,032,341	485,182	239,670,509	888,160,403
	1880	14,312	303,908,185	352,255	128,315,362	631,135,284

* No report received in 1880.

+ North Dakota and South Dakota combined for 1890, to compare with Dakota Territory for 1880

States and Territories.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reported.	—Average Number of—			Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
			Capital.	Em- ployes.	Wages.		
Michigan.....	1880	12,127	\$282,412,240	163,941	\$66,347,796	\$154,521,918	\$277,896,706
	1880	8,873	92,930,959	77,591	25,313,682	92,900,269	150,715,025
Minnesota.....	1880	7,506	127,686,618	79,629	38,189,239	118,481,941	192,053,478
	1880	3,493	31,004,811	21,247	8,613,094	55,660,681	76,065,198
Mississippi.....	1880	1,098	14,896,884	15,817	4,913,863	10,064,897	18,705,834
	1880	1,479	4,727,600	5,827	1,182,645	4,667,183	7,518,302
Missouri.....	1880	14,052	189,558,546	143,139	76,417,394	177,582,382	324,561,963
	1880	8,582	72,507,844	63,995	24,309,716	110,798,382	165,386,205
Montana.....	1880	289	4,293,794	2,096	1,948,213	2,375,093	5,507,573
	1880	196	899,390	578	318,756	1,006,442	1,855,867
Nebraska.....	1880	3,014	37,569,508	23,876	12,964,571	67,334,532	93,037,794
	1880	1,403	4,881,150	4,793	1,742,311	8,208,478	12,627,336
Nevada.....	1880	95	1,211,269	620	445,503	439,058	1,105,063
	1880	184	1,323,300	577	461,807	1,049,794	2,179,629
New Hampshire....	1880	3,229	79,375,160	63,361	24,248,064	47,754,152	85,770,549
	1880	3,181	51,112,263	48,831	14,814,793	43,552,402	73,978,028
New Jersey.....	1880	9,225	250,805,745	187,398	96,778,796	189,365,740	354,573,571
	1880	7,128	106,229,593	126,038	46,083,045	165,285,779	254,380,296
New Mexico.....	1880	127	965,938	944	532,727	691,420	1,516,195
	1880	144	463,275	567	218,731	871,352	1,284,846
New York.....	1880	65,840	1,130,161,195	850,084	466,846,642	871,264,085	1,711,577,671
	1880	42,739	514,246,575	531,533	198,634,029	679,612,545	1,080,696,596
North Carolina....	1880	3,667	32,745,995	36,214	7,830,536	22,789,187	40,375,450
	1880	3,802	13,045,639	18,109	2,740,768	13,090,937	20,195,037
North Dakota*....	1880	382	2,894,553	1,847	1,002,881	3,087,161	5,028,107
Ohio.....	1880	26,673	402,793,019	331,548	154,768,883	341,016,464	641,688,064
	1880	20,699	188,939,614	183,606	62,103,800	215,334,258	348,298,390
Oklahoma†.....	1880	72	95,519	195	71,918	56,518	180,445
Oregon.....	1880	1,523	32,122,051	18,798	11,535,229	21,793,578	41,432,174
	1880	1,080	6,312,056	3,473	1,667,046	6,954,436	10,931,232
Pennsylvania.....	1880	39,339	991,243,115	620,562	305,591,003	773,734,637	1,331,794,901
	1880	31,232	474,510,963	387,072	184,055,904	465,020,563	744,818,445
Rhode Island.....	1880	3,377	126,483,401	86,976	37,927,921	76,253,023	142,500,625
	1880	2,205	75,575,943	62,878	21,355,619	58,103,443	104,163,621
South Carolina....	1880	2,382	29,276,261	24,662	6,590,963	18,873,666	31,926,681
	1880	2,078	11,205,894	15,828	2,636,229	9,885,538	16,738,008
South Dakota*....	1880	499	3,207,796	2,422	1,098,418	3,523,840	5,682,748
Tennessee.....	1880	4,559	51,475,092	42,769	16,899,351	40,463,782	72,355,286
	1880	4,326	20,092,845	22,445	5,254,775	23,834,262	37,074,886
Texas.....	1880	5,268	46,815,181	39,475	18,596,338	36,152,308	70,433,551
	1880	2,996	9,245,561	12,159	3,343,067	12,956,269	20,719,928
Utah.....	1880	531	6,583,022	4,980	2,715,805	4,252,090	8,911,047
	1880	640	2,656,657	2,405	858,863	2,561,737	4,324,992
Vermont.....	1880	3,081	32,763,291	24,894	10,096,549	20,433,174	38,340,066
	1880	2,874	23,265,224	17,540	5,164,479	18,330,677	31,354,396
Virginia.....	1880	5,915	63,456,799	59,591	19,644,860	50,148,285	88,363,824
	1880	5,710	26,968,990	40,184	7,425,261	32,883,933	51,780,992
Washington.....	1880	1,543	34,349,735	20,396	12,658,614	19,917,057	41,768,022
	1880	261	3,202,497	1,147	532,236	1,907,469	3,250,134
West Virginia....	1880	2,376	28,118,030	21,999	8,330,997	23,729,089	28,702,125
	1880	2,375	13,883,390	14,311	4,313,965	14,027,388	22,867,126
Wisconsin.....	1880	10,417	246,515,404	132,031	51,843,708	145,437,016	248,546,164
	1880	7,674	73,821,802	57,109	18,814,917	85,793,178	128,255,480
Wyoming.....	1880	190	1,411,184	1,144	878,646	1,084,432	2,367,601
	1880	57	364,673	391	187,798	601,214	898,494

* See Dakota

† Part of Indian Territory in 1880.

The tabulation following gives a statement of manufactures by specified industries, not including those whose total capital employed is below \$5,000,000:

MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1880 AND 1890.

[The classifications of industries in 1880 and 1890 are not identical, some classes shown in 1890 being subdivided, some consolidated, and the phraseology of others changed in 1890. In this table, when possible, the necessary combinations and changes have been made so as to compare similar classes.]

		Number of Establishments	Capital.	Average Number of Employes.	Total Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.*	Year.	ing.		Em- ployes.	Wages.		
Agricultural implements.....	1880	910	\$145,313,997	42,544	\$21,811,761	\$31,603,285	\$81,271,651
	1890	1,943	62,103,668	39,580	15,359,610	31,531,170	68,640,486
Ammunition.....	1880	35	4,368,529	2,367	1,110,432	2,759,782	6,538,959
	1890	4	821,000	1,066	361,778	1,223,452	1,904,966
Bags, other than paper.....	1880	64	6,015,685	3,769	1,462,011	12,657,270	16,355,365
	1890	37	2,425,900	2,242	776,096	8,027,770	9,744,600
Belting and hose, leather.....	1880	93	4,973,420	1,621	1,114,754	6,132,704	8,633,634
	1890	93	2,743,799	1,237	606,067	5,019,853	6,525,737
Belting and hose, rubber.....	1880	17	5,270,068	1,945	1,043,768	3,479,688	5,512,840
	1890	2	265,000	364	131,721	863,000	1,065,000
Blacksmithing & wheelwrighting.....	1880	28,001	31,500,139	50,867	26,796,927	14,645,096	54,304,659
	1890	38,802	31,259,932	50,634	16,200,800	21,276,040	62,667,129
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	1880	805	10,062,034	13,815	6,903,951	6,007,417	17,067,780
	1890	568	5,798,671	10,612	3,827,349	5,195,771	11,976,764
Boots & shoes, factory product.....	1880	2,062	95,232,311	139,333	66,375,076	118,785,531	220,649,358
	1890	1,959	42,991,028	111,152	43,001,438	102,442,442	166,050,354
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	1880	11	17,781,970	9,264	3,936,875	11,650,737	18,632,080
	1890	9	2,425,100	4,662	1,499,038	6,023,053	9,705,724
Bottling.....	1880	716	5,656,705	3,929	2,271,355	7,967,001	13,583,418
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1880	568	9,277,973	19,954	6,869,900	7,893,941	18,805,330
	1890	369	2,496,496	9,678	2,373,918	3,574,827	7,665,553
Boxes, wooden packing.....	1880	636	13,018,456	13,922	6,477,125	14,244,508	25,518,180
	1890	602	5,304,212	7,722	2,769,135	7,674,921	12,637,068
Brass and copper, rolled.....	1880	16	8,041,581	2,801	1,577,778	5,493,231	8,381,472
	1890	25	9,057,600	5,063	2,524,169	9,523,157	14,329,731
Brass castings & brass finishing.....	1880	453	18,663,296	11,903	6,822,489	12,249,807	24,344,434
	1890	396	5,740,237	6,237	2,729,794	5,891,452	10,808,742
Brassware.....	1880	113	10,893,001	7,518	4,037,068	7,089,202	13,615,172
	1890	20	594,582	1,142	411,329	948,118	1,523,098
Bread & other bakery products.....	1880	10,484	45,758,489	52,762	28,790,047	72,507,579	128,421,535
	1890	6,396	19,155,296	22,438	9,411,328	42,612,027	65,824,996
Brick and tile.....	1880	5,828	82,578,596	109,151	32,695,189	12,639,587	67,770,695
	1890	5,631	27,673,616	66,355	13,443,532	9,774,834	32,833,587
Bridges.....	1880	137	10,960,218	8,921	5,661,364	12,770,146	21,898,068
	1890	75	4,056,649	4,293	1,862,179	5,669,798	8,978,122
Brooms and brushes.....	1880	1,235	7,743,632	10,964	4,317,026	6,900,563	14,156,383
	1890	890	4,186,897	8,773	2,424,040	6,694,856	10,560,855
Carpentering.....	1880	16,917	81,542,845	140,021	94,524,197	137,847,018	281,195,162
	1890	9,184	19,541,358	54,138	24,582,077	51,621,120	94,162,139
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	1880	173	38,208,842	23,121	11,633,116	28,644,906	47,770,193
	1890	196	21,468,587	20,371	6,895,218	18,984,877	31,792,802
Carriage and wagon materials.....	1880	539	13,023,161	10,323	5,208,427	7,387,904	16,262,293
	1890	412	7,084,718	7,502	2,731,004	4,781,065	10,114,352
Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing.....	1880	8,614	104,210,802	73,453	40,198,522	49,889,173	114,551,907
	1890	3,841	37,973,493	45,394	18,968,615	30,567,068	64,961,617
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.....	1880	166	48,460,687	31,329	19,445,698	47,528,561	76,352,199
	1890	130	9,272,690	14,232	5,507,753	19,760,271	27,997,591
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk.....	1880	4,712	16,624,163	14,321	5,390,705	51,364,574	62,696,043
	1890	3,962	9,604,803	7,903	1,546,495	18,363,579	25,742,510
Chemicals.....	1880	563	55,062,462	16,952	9,691,843	33,694,927	50,352,546
	1890	592	23,598,458	9,545	4,157,163	24,380,566	38,173,658
Clay and pottery products.....	1880	707	26,127,104	20,296	10,139,143	5,618,401	22,057,090
	1890	752	7,396,323	10,221	3,600,727	2,949,063	8,977,333
Clocks.....	1880	27	5,727,202	3,565	1,935,525	1,457,778	4,228,846
	1890	22	2,474,900	3,940	1,622,693	1,908,411	4,110,297
Clothing, men's.....	1880	18,638	182,552,938	243,857	111,389,672	179,425,661	378,022,815
	1890	6,166	79,861,696	160,813	45,940,353	181,363,262	209,548,460
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	1880	19,587	12,883,079	67,598	27,373,636	23,366,829	57,071,732
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The totals for "All Industries" for 1880 and 1890 are the same as for "United States."

+ No inquiry respecting this industry in 1890.

	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Capital.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.							
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1880	1,224	\$21,239,528	42,008	\$18,812,787	\$34,277,219	\$68,164,019
	1880	562	8,207,273	25,182	6,061,005	19,559,227	32,094,794
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	1880	358	16,996,009	5,122	3,263,019	65,961,465	75,042,010
	1880	300	6,366,392	2,716	1,370,699	18,201,302	22,924,894
Coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing*.....	1880	1,368	6,016,385	3,234	1,999,153	3,656,859	7,783,140
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	1880	194	11,097,736	6,424	3,555,256	5,547,082	12,220,554
	1880	769	5,735,392	4,415	1,893,905	3,776,222	8,157,760
Coke.....	1880	218	17,462,729	9,159	4,186,284	11,509,737	16,498,345
	1880	149	5,545,058	3,142	1,196,654	2,965,441	5,359,489
Confectionery.....	1880	2,921	23,328,799	27,211	11,633,448	31,116,629	55,997,101
	1880	1,450	8,498,874	9,801	3,242,852	17,125,775	25,637,033
Cooperage.....	1880	2,652	17,806,554	24,652	11,065,396	20,636,911	38,617,956
	1880	3,898	12,178,726	25,973	8,992,603	18,441,064	33,714,770
Cordage and twine.....	1880	150	23,351,893	12,799	4,536,871	24,051,666	33,312,559
	1880	105	7,140,475	5,435	1,558,678	9,390,261	12,482,171
Corsets.....	1880	205	6,640,056	11,370	4,082,815	5,682,140	12,401,575
	1880	113	1,611,695	8,902	1,743,969	3,686,821	6,494,705
Cotton, compressing.....	1880	52	7,864,373	3,000	1,223,619	234,309	2,624,027
	1880	29	3,243,800	1,008	573,005	326,808	1,271,700
Cotton goods.....	1880	905	354,020,843	221,585	69,489,272	154,912,979	297,961,724
	1880	1,005	219,504,794	185,472	45,614,419	113,765,537	210,960,383
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1880	474	12,082,638	9,487	4,918,152	3,465,124	11,110,614
	1880	429	9,850,885	10,519	4,447,319	4,682,222	11,661,370
Dyeing and finishing textiles....	1880	248	38,450,900	20,267	9,717,011	12,385,220	28,900,560
	1880	191	26,223,981	16,098	6,474,384	13,694,295	32,297,420
Dyestuffs and extracts.....	1880	62	8,645,458	2,302	1,289,987	6,500,928	9,292,514
	1880	41	2,363,700	992	512,097	3,818,741	5,253,038
Electrical apparatus & supplies..	1880	189	18,997,337	9,485	5,396,184	8,919,498	19,114,714
	1880	76	1,509,758	1,271	682,164	1,116,470	2,655,036
Electric light and power ‡.....	1880	144	33,838,549	2,004	1,556,623	1,155,789	4,783,224
	1880	3	425,000	229	117,500	150,650	458,004
Fertilizers.....	1880	390	40,594,168	10,158	4,671,831	25,113,871	39,180,844
	1880	364	17,913,680	8,598	2,648,422	15,595,078	23,650,795
Fire-arms.....	1880	34	4,672,424	2,759	1,700,205	485,946	2,622,514
	1880	39	8,115,499	4,982	2,700,281	1,859,626	5,736,936
Flouring & grist-mill products.	1880	18,470	208,473,500	63,481	27,083,742	434,162,290	513,971,474
	1880	24,338	177,361,878	58,407	17,422,316	441,545,225	505,185,712
Food preparations.....	1880	302	6,715,535	4,152	1,816,835	8,129,925	14,105,485
	1880	109	1,293,905	1,393	318,253	1,604,690	2,493,224
Foundry & machine shop prod'ts.	1880	6,475	382,796,337	247,754	148,389,063	171,145,156	412,701,472
	1880	4,958	154,519,484	145,351	65,982,133	103,345,063	214,878,468
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving...	1880	1,012	19,609,122	59,597	7,204,604	25,464,799	40,095,450
	1880	411	8,247,488	31,905	2,679,980	12,051,293	17,599,576
Fur goods §.....	1880	484	11,115,840	8,075	4,749,191	11,742,508	20,526,968
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1880	586	12,299,011	22,211	7,589,349	15,280,572	29,870,516
	1880	161	3,724,664	11,174	2,644,155	6,543,164	11,506,857
Furniture, chairs.....	1880	340	14,387,075	13,937	5,737,810	6,572,299	16,896,358
	1880	384	6,276,364	10,575	3,311,286	4,443,438	8,807,323
Furniture, including cabinet-making, repairing, and upholstering.....	1880	5,633	79,255,072	78,067	43,054,942	48,553,531	118,760,974
	1880	5,624	41,555,165	52,067	21,737,128	35,567,652	75,196,795
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	1880	108	7,218,964	5,530	3,562,512	2,208,124	7,825,672
	1880	35	3,248,400	3,169	1,469,267	1,675,875	4,292,656
Gas, illuminating and heating*..	1880	742	258,771,795	14,860	10,642,794	14,067,067	56,997,290
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass.....	1880	294	40,966,850	45,987	22,119,522	12,140,895	41,051,004
	1880	211	19,844,699	24,177	9,144,100	8,028,621	21,154,571
Gloves and mittens....	1880	324	5,977,820	8,689	3,108,008	5,021,144	10,105,621
	1880	300	3,379,648	7,997	1,655,695	4,351,499	7,379,606
Gold and silver reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	1880	38	4,763,397	966	771,090	30,005,096	32,085,530
	1880	28	817,100	304	178,696	9,129,811	9,548,198
Gunpowder.....	1880	37	9,600,975	1,730	1,002,694	3,279,004	6,752,543
	1880	31	4,963,580	1,011	510,550	2,053,498	3,343,941
Hardware.....	1880	350	26,271,840	16,971	9,911,486	10,189,442	26,726,466
	1880	492	15,393,551	16,901	6,946,913	10,097,577	22,653,696

* No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

† Excludes 2,115 officers and clerks for whom salaries were not reported.

‡ The data for "Electric Light and Power" in 1890 are confined to the State of New York, the District of Columbia, and the city of St. Louis, Mo.

§ Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Number of Establishments Reporting.	Average Number— of Employees and Total Wages.		Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
			Capital.	Em- ployés.		
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.....	1880	705	\$13,724,002	27,193	\$14,111,747	\$57,311,599
	1880	489	5,455,488	17,240	6,635,522	21,303,107
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1880	796	50,607,738	61,209	18,263,272	35,861,585
	1880	359	15,579,591	28,885	6,701,475	15,210,951
Ice, artificial.....	1880	222	9,844,468	3,265	1,441,187	940,999
	1880	35	1,251,200	447	140,985	158,112
Iron and steel.....	1880	645	372,678,018	152,535	84,665,506	296,777,843
	1880	1,005	230,971,884	140,978	55,476,785	191,271,150
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, wash- ers and rivets.....	1880	82	10,789,821	7,341	3,472,202	6,746,204
	1880	100	4,933,019	5,064	1,981,300	6,097,011
Iron and steel, forgings.....	1880	90	7,152,145	4,448	2,638,641	4,876,697
	1880	91	3,598,241	3,210	1,329,151	3,960,790
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	1880	138	24,334,549	17,116	7,816,994	22,960,737
	1880	62	3,877,916	2,910	1,255,171	3,312,602
Iron and steel, pipe, wrought....	1880	22	22,622,367	12,064	5,945,462	25,968,738
	1880	35	6,129,565	5,672	1,786,258	9,480,049
Iron-work, architectural and orna- mental.....	1880	724	21,968,172	18,672	11,951,457	18,630,510
	1880	220	1,400,197	1,934	844,614	1,699,465
Jewelry.....	1880	783	22,248,508	15,761	10,270,393	16,110,219
	1880	739	11,431,164	12,697	6,441,648	10,324,990
Leather, morocco*.....	1880	121	12,263,798	8,237	4,599,569	18,174,452
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,279,105
Leather, tanned and curried.....	1880	1,596	81,261,666	34,348	17,325,905	100,114,806
	1880	75,424	67,100,574	34,865	14,049,656	144,256,716
Lime and cement.....	1880	873	18,752,376	13,710	5,473,222	5,667,963
	1880	615	6,382,338	5,699	1,579,313	2,649,189
Liquors, distilled.....	1880	440	31,006,176	5,343	2,814,889	14,908,173
	1880	844	24,247,595	6,502	2,663,967	27,744,245
Liquors, malt.....	1880	1,248	232,471,200	34,800	28,382,544	64,008,347
	1880	2,191	91,208,224	26,220	12,198,053	56,636,500
Liquors, vinous.....	1880	236	5,792,733	1,232	480,738	1,318,012
	1880	117	2,581,910	967	216,559	1,340,629
Lithographing and engraving....	1880	219	15,490,127	10,560	7,147,174	6,265,446
	1880	167	4,501,825	4,322	2,307,302	2,755,284
Looking-glass and picture frames	1880	1,290	8,554,995	9,664	5,257,553	7,068,115
	1880	645	4,437,666	6,183	2,471,105	4,881,248
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.....	1880	21,011	496,339,968	286,197	87,784,433	231,555,618
	1880	25,708	181,186,122	147,956	31,845,974	146,155,385
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, & blinds.	1880	3,670	120,271,440	86,888	48,970,080	104,926,934
	1880	2,491	38,070,593	37,187	14,431,654	45,298,492
Malt.....	1880	202	24,298,964	3,664	2,103,200	17,100,074
	1880	218	14,390,441	2,342	1,004,548	14,321,433
Marble and stone work....	1880	3,573	37,115,193	35,969	25,363,521	23,868,904
	1880	2,846	16,498,221	21,471	10,238,885	12,743,345
Masonry, brick and stone.....	1880	7,715	54,969,408	119,129	77,527,287	96,207,162
	1880	1,591	3,980,708	16,020	6,880,866	10,123,478
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1880	696	6,662,929	7,337	3,660,297	8,727,380
	1880	257	1,749,750	2,364	868,325	3,116,471
Millinery and lace goods.....	1880	278	6,630,210	11,827	5,452,429	8,588,342
	1880	247	2,678,880	6,555	1,661,044	6,142,091
Mineral and soda waters.....	1880	1,377	10,781,817	7,717	4,206,868	4,562,803
	1880	512	2,569,561	2,726	1,065,633	2,117,764
Mixed textiles†.....	1880	470	37,966,057	43,378	18,316,753	37,227,741
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,221,703
Musical instruments, organs and materials.....	1880	145	9,890,288	4,969	3,096,477	3,454,720
	1880	171	3,922,338	4,202	2,142,539	2,692,332
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.....	1880	236	18,430,872	13,057	9,347,729	10,470,779
	1880	174	9,899,577	6,575	4,663,193	5,283,119
Oil, cottonseed and cake.....	1880	119	12,808,996	6,301	9,007,827	14,363,126
	1880	45	3,862,300	3,319	880,836	5,091,251
Oil, linseed.....	1880	62	14,003,358	2,073	1,286,062	19,374,543
	1880	81	5,872,750	1,416	681,677	12,874,294
Ordnance and ordnance stores..	1880	4	7,639,991	1,459	1,099,306	743,348
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,424,962

* In 1890, included with "Leather, Dressed Skins."

† In 1890, an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry, and was counted twice. In 1880, but one report was received for each establishment.

‡ Included in other classifications in 1890.

§ Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

	Year.	Number of Establishments Reported.	Capital.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Receipts from Custom Work and Repairing.
Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.							
Painting and paper-hanging.....	1880	10,043	\$23,185,781	56,281	\$37,722,550	\$23,110,359	\$74,067,998
	1880	3,968	5,645,950	17,711	7,020,898	8,762,780	22,457,500
Paints.....	1880	382	34,000,203	8,737	5,006,626	24,930,532	40,438,171
	1880	244	13,555,292	4,483	2,184,255	17,062,552	23,390,767
Paper.....	1880	567	82,374,099	29,568	13,746,594	42,223,314	74,340,388
	1880	602	46,241,202	24,422	8,525,355	33,951,297	55,109,914
Paper-hangings.....	1880	27	5,709,900	2,814	1,474,788	3,572,027	7,481,736
	1880	25	3,560,500	2,487	874,921	3,629,222	6,267,303
Patent medicines & compounds..	1880	1,127	18,596,623	9,390	5,094,202	11,030,916	32,620,182
	1880	563	10,620,890	4,026	1,651,596	6,704,729	14,682,494
Paving and paving materials....	1880	704	12,643,098	22,730	10,450,970	13,891,005	30,644,072
	1880	46	745,750	757	244,339	576,301	1,024,243
Petroleum, refining*.....	1880	94	77,416,236	12,471	6,999,478	67,918,723	85,001,198
	1880						
Photography.....	1880	3,105	7,804,532	10,432	6,406,871	3,892,196	15,488,324
	1880	1,287	3,131,895	3,977	1,751,118	1,671,455	5,935,311
Pickles, preserves, and sauces...	1880	316	4,913,459	4,252	1,787,319	5,328,541	9,790,855
	1880	109	841,023	980	259,454	1,472,699	2,407,342
Plated and britannia ware.....	1880	68	13,150,990	6,919	3,775,305	4,647,890	11,502,968
	1880	55	5,862,025	4,675	2,453,361	4,100,116	8,596,181
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	1880	5,327	29,335,247	42,513	28,762,611	37,735,671	80,905,625
	1880	2,161	5,950,512	9,684	4,770,389	9,006,308	18,183,250
Printing and publishing.....	1880	16,596	195,387,445	165,227	105,093,075	68,868,915	275,452,515
	1880	3,467	62,983,704	58,478	30,531,657	32,460,395	90,789,341
Pulp, wood	1880	82	7,455,449	2,830	1,228,901	2,005,166	4,627,796
	1880	50	1,898,450	1,209	444,778	910,885	2,256,946
Roofing and roofing materials...	1880	2,140	13,303,597	13,333	8,558,026	14,712,379	29,412,813
	1880	493	2,329,277	3,062	1,411,133	3,382,354	6,227,224
Rubber and elastic goods.....	1880	139	13,303,787	9,802	4,516,266	11,113,528	18,706,917
	1880	90	6,057,987	6,268	2,295,972	9,249,967	13,751,724
Saddlery and harness.....	1880	7,931	35,346,620	30,326	16,030,845	24,674,225	52,970,801
	1880	7,999	16,508,019	21,446	7,997,752	19,968,716	38,061,643
Salt.....	1880	200	13,437,749	4,455	1,782,491	1,826,770	5,484,618
	1880	268	8,225,740	4,289	1,260,023	2,074,049	4,829,566
Saws.....	1880	95	6,313,373	2,943	1,859,694	2,346,401	5,572,992
	1880	99	3,281,135	2,596	1,226,370	1,744,063	3,943,105
Screws.....	1880	27	7,244,580	2,764	1,160,408	1,232,377	3,509,968
	1880	20	4,265,000	1,685	456,542	985,800	2,148,532
Sewing-machines & attachments.	1880	59	16,043,126	9,121	5,170,555	3,502,172	12,823,147
	1880	106	12,501,830	9,553	4,636,099	4,829,106	13,868,188
Shipbuilding.....	1880	1,010	53,393,074	25,934	16,028,847	16,925,109	40,342,115
	1880	2,188	20,979,874	21,945	19,713,813	19,738,358	36,800,327
Shirts.....	1880	869	14,273,611	32,750	10,704,603	15,704,353	33,638,563
	1880	549	6,841,778	25,687	5,403,696	11,306,444	20,130,031
Silk and silk goods.....	1880	472	51,007,537	50,913	19,680,318	51,004,425	87,298,454
	1880	382	19,125,300	31,337	9,148,705	22,467,701	41,033,045
Slaughtering and meat-packing, not including retail butchering establishments.....	1880	1,367	118,016,066	49,052	29,403,249	482,897,381	564,667,035
	1880	872	40,419,213	27,297	10,508,530	267,738,902	308,562,413
Soap and candles.....	1880	578	24,621,069	9,306	4,951,648	28,687,412	43,600,285
	1880	629	14,541,294	5,289	2,219,513	19,907,444	26,552,627
Stamped ware.....	1880	99	8,662,848	7,075	3,062,872	5,229,888	10,475,271
	1880	26	2,175,940	2,382	868,043	2,104,141	3,512,423
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.....	1880	217	17,017,364	11,779	7,594,395	10,628,314	23,147,434
	1880	95	3,075,751	2,474	1,305,739	2,857,000	5,127,842
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	1880	393	24,013,008	7,629	2,815,275	107,768,811	123,118,259
	1880	49	27,432,506	5,857	2,875,032	144,096,499	155,484,915
Timber products, not manufactured at mill.....	1880	1,906	61,541,086	46,142	11,353,606	11,006,678	34,289,807
	1880						
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working.....	1880	7,002	38,434,900	38,442	21,066,375	31,217,522	66,653,746
	1880	7,693	23,197,362	37,116	11,243,276	26,460,228	50,183,811
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.....	1880	395	30,841,316	31,267	8,568,071	29,192,249	65,643,587
	1880	477	17,207,401	32,758	6,419,024	34,397,072	52,793,056
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes...	1880	10,956	59,517,827	96,156	44,797,999	50,298,990	129,063,275
	1880	7,145	21,698,549	53,297	18,464,562	29,577,833	63,979,575
Tools, not elsewhere specified....	1880	462	11,376,622	7,095	4,144,838	3,517,299	10,529,025
	1880	145	4,384,109	3,151	1,499,531	1,532,556	4,236,568
Trunks and valises.....	1880	395	6,900,756	6,785	3,513,749	4,703,962	10,821,621
	1880	295	2,732,256	4,534	1,798,586	3,910,133	7,252,470
Type-founding.....	1880	38	4,998,309	2,172	1,401,749	1,434,054	3,916,804
	1880	48	2,772,690	1,996	958,693	660,743	2,330,298

* In 1880, "Petroleum, refining," formed part of a separate report, and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

† Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries.	Year.	Num-ber of Estab-lish-ments Report-ing.	-Average Number- of Employés, and Total Wages.		Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Products, Including Repairs from Custom Work and Repairing.
			Cap-ital.	Em-ployés.	Wages.	
Umbrellas and canes.....	1890	435	\$5,848,289	8,883	\$3,204,797	\$7,562,921
	1880	172	2,658,725	3,608	1,158,682	4,502,777
Varnish.....	1890	140	11,308,943	1,851	1,749,081	7,805,683
	1880	81	3,778,100	573	886,716	3,699,684
Vinegar and cider.....	1890	694	5,858,395	3,288	1,149,069	3,268,455
	1880	306	2,151,766	1,257	413,451	1,888,173
Watches.....	1890	19	10,106,114	6,675	3,688,927	995,740
	1880	11	4,144,327	3,846	1,712,276	982,224
Wire.....	1890	24	11,607,685	7,804	4,183,802	15,038,540
	1880	40	4,230,071	6,169	1,982,731	7,084,065
Wire-work, including wire rope and cable.....	1890	569	11,757,902	7,917	3,963,209	8,325,435
	1880	305	3,681,893	4,459	1,708,165	5,410,064
Wood, turned and carved.....	1890	872	7,825,688	8,430	4,226,923	3,947,227
	1880	916	4,482,800	7,240	2,585,578	3,637,950
Woolen goods.....	1890	1,311	130,989,940	79,351	28,478,931	82,270,335
	1880	1,990	96,045,564	86,504	25,836,392	100,845,811
Worsted goods.....	1890	143	68,085,116	43,593	15,890,183	50,706,769
	1880	76	20,374,043	18,803	5,688,027	22,013,628

Mineral Products.

For information on this class of products reference is made to another part of this volume under the head of "Mineral Industries."

Fisheries.

FISHERIES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890, SHOWING PERSONS EMPLOYED, APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, ETC.

See *Commercial Year Book*, Volume II, Pages 164 to 168.

National Wealth.

It is not possible to give a trustworthy estimate of the present wealth of the United States, for the reason that the true data for such a computation does not exist in any available form. The only way in which a general approximation to a valuation could be made would be to add to the last census estimate an amount proportioned to the increase in population. The growth in population since 1890 may perhaps be safely estimated at 12½ per cent. The valuation of the national wealth in the last census was \$65,037,091,197, 12½ per cent. of which would amount to \$8,129,636,308. Adding this amount to the figures for 1890, we should have a total of \$73,167,727,595 for 1896. This, however, could only be regarded as a probable approximation to the truth. The census of 1890 gives the following explanation of the method in which the national valuation was reached:

"The total true valuation of all tangible property* in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, at the census of 1890 amounted to \$65,037,091,197, of which amount \$39,544,544,333 represents the value of real estate and improvements thereon and \$25,492,546,864 that of personal property, including railroads, mines, and quarries. At the same time the total assessed value of real and personal property taxed was \$25,473,173,418, of which amount \$18,956,556,675 represents real estate and improvements thereon, and \$6,516,616,743 personal property.

"The true valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census, and is thus termed in distinction from the assessed valuation, which is a value placed upon certain taxable property for taxation purposes only.

"The true valuation of real estate includes all improvements thereon, and is based on reports of local officers or of private individuals believed to be familiar with real estate values in their respective localities, but does not include the value of railroads or mines and quarries. In every case a statement showing such true valuation of the State by counties has been submitted to the Governor of the State for his approval or correction, and all changes suggested by him have been made.

"The true value of personal property in most cases is that placed upon it by its owners and given to the enumerators and other census officials, as required by law.

"The value given to railroads and equipments, however, represents the cost of construction and equipment of the roads in question, and is distributed among the several States, according to mileage.

"The gold and silver coin and bullion is the amount reported by the Director of the Mint as in the country at the close of the fiscal year 1890.

"The value of merchandise in stock and of cattle not on farms is based upon the value of such property assessed for taxation; that of furniture and personal belongings upon their insured values, as shown by an examination of 8,000 policies upon contents of houses not in large cities; that of libraries and other exempt property upon returns received from nearly every municipality in the country; that of foreign goods in bond upon the report of the Treasury Department, and that of agricultural products on hand upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890. These values are included as miscellaneous, and represent, it is believed, substantially all the wealth of the country not elsewhere classified.

"The true and assessed valuations for 1890, compared with like valuations of the previous decade, are as follows:

Year.	—True Valuation of all Real and— Personal Property.			—Assessed Valuation of Real and— Personal Property Taxed.		
	Total.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Increase.	Total.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Increase.
1890.....	\$65,037,091,197	\$1,086	49.02	\$25,473,173,418	\$407	48.62
1880.....	43,642,000,000	870	....	17,139,903,495	342	....

"The assessed valuation of 1890 has been somewhat increased above the amount reported by the Tenth Census by the inclusion of railroad values omitted, but on which ad valorem taxes were levied.

"The total true value in 1890 includes \$941,031,378, the value of vacant national lands and Indian reservations not embraced in the figures for 1890. Omitting this amount, the percentage of increase of true valuation was substantially the same for the decade as that of the assessed valuation.

"The valuation given to real estate and personal property throughout the country for purposes of taxation is termed 'assessed valuation.' It covers but a portion of the property in existence, a considerable amount of both real and personal being specially exempt from taxation by law, and of the latter class it is known that an additional portion escapes taxation by fraudulent evasion."

*"Bonds, notes, mortgages, and various forms of securities are not included, nor are corporation stocks reckoned as part of the wealth, nor are stocks, bonds, and corporate property computed. Paper representations are not treated at all: only actual, tangible property entered into the estimate and that was credited to the place where located. It was found wholly impracticable to attempt to locate property by ownership."

True Valuation of Real and Personal Property, Total and Per Capita, by States and Territories:* 1880 and 1890.

States and Territories.	True Valuation of Real and Personal Property—		Per Capita—	
	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.
The United States.....	\$65,087,091,197	\$43,642,000,000	+\$1,038	\$870
North Atlantic division.....	21,435,491,864	17,583,000,000	1,232	1,209
Maine.....	489,134,128	511,000,000	740	787
New Hampshire.....	325,128,740	368,000,000	883	1,046
Vermont.....	265,567,323	302,000,000	799	909
Massachusetts.....	2,808,645,447	2,623,000,000	1,232	1,471
Rhode Island.....	504,162,352	400,000,000	1,459	1,447
Connecticut.....	835,120,219	779,000,000	1,119	1,351
New York.....	8,576,701,991	6,308,000,000	1,430	1,241
New Jersey.....	1,445,285,114	1,305,000,000	1,000	1,154
Pennsylvania.....	6,190,746,550	4,942,000,000	1,177	1,154
South Atlantic division.....	5,182,280,866	3,752,000,000	579	495
Delaware.....	175,678,795	186,000,000	1,043	928
Maryland.....	1,085,473,048	887,000,000	1,041	865
District of Columbia.....	343,546,733	280,000,000	1,491	1,239
Virginia.....	862,318,070	707,000,000	521	467
West Virginia.....	438,954,881	350,000,000	575	506
North Carolina.....	584,148,969	461,000,000	361	329
South Carolina.....	400,911,303	322,000,000	348	323
Georgia.....	852,409,449	616,000,000	484	393
Florida.....	389,489,388	120,000,000	995	445
North Central division.....	25,255,915,549	16,186,000,000	1,129	932
Ohio.....	3,951,382,384	3,238,000,000	1,076	1,012
Indiana.....	2,095,176,626	1,681,000,000	956	850
Illinois.....	5,066,751,719	3,210,000,000	1,324	1,043
Michigan.....	2,095,016,272	1,580,000,000	1,001	965
Wisconsin.....	1,833,308,523	1,139,000,000	1,067	886
Minnesota.....	1,691,851,927	792,000,000	1,300	1,014
Iowa.....	2,287,348,333	1,721,000,000	1,196	1,059
Missouri.....	2,397,932,945	1,562,000,000	985	720
North Dakota.....	337,000,506		1,844	
South Dakota.....	425,141,299	\$118,000,000	1,293	\$873
Nebraska.....	1,275,685,514	385,000,000	1,206	851
Kansas.....	1,799,343,501	760,000,000	1,261	763
South Central division.....	6,401,281,019	3,882,000,000	459	435
Kentucky.....	1,172,232,313	902,000,000	681	547
Tennessee.....	887,956,143	705,000,000	502	431
Alabama.....	622,773,504	423,000,000	412	339
Mississippi.....	454,242,688	354,000,000	352	313
Louisiana.....	495,301,597	382,000,000	443	406
Texas.....	2,106,578,786	825,000,000	942	518
Oklahoma.....	48,285,124		781	
Arkansas.....	455,147,422	286,000,000	408	356
Indian Territory.....	159,765,462			
Western division.....	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	2,250	1,291
Montana.....	453,135,209	40,000,000	3,429	1,022
Wyoming.....	189,773,710	54,000,000	2,797	2,596
Colorado.....	1,145,712,367	240,000,000	2,780	1,235
New Mexico.....	231,459,897	49,000,000	1,507	410
Arizona.....	188,880,976	41,000,000	3,166	1,014
Utah.....	349,411,234	114,000,000	1,661	782
Nevada.....	180,323,668	156,000,000	3,941	2,506
Idaho.....	207,496,591	29,000,000	2,464	890
Washington.....	780,668,726	62,000,000	2,177	825
Oregon.....	590,396,194	154,000,000	1,682	882
California.....	2,538,733,627	1,343,000,000	2,067	1,553

The following statement exhibits the distribution of the national wealth as among the several States and Territories:

* Exclusive of Alaska.

† In computing these per capita the true valuation of Indian Territory is excluded.

‡ Dakota Territory.

TRUE VALUATION (*) OF REAL AND PERSONAL

States and Territories. The United States.....	Total. \$65,037,091,197	Real estate with improve- ments there- on. \$39,544,544,333	Live stock on farms, farm implements, and ma- chinery. \$2,703,015,040
North Atlantic division.....	21,435,491,864	13,905,274,364	430,770,756
Maine.....	499,134,128	254,089,559	33,779,553
New Hampshire.....	325,123,740	176,131,000	14,044,975
Vermont.....	265,567,323	138,378,194	21,377,894
Massachusetts.....	2,803,645,447	1,498,637,794	20,139,118
Rhode Island.....	504,162,352	334,740,032	3,305,000
Connecticut.....	835,120,219	543,421,891	13,050,113
New York.....	8,576,701,991	5,817,704,867	171,183,439
New Jersey.....	1,445,283,114	961,013,972	23,191,074
Pennsylvania.....	6,190,746,550	3,781,177,285	140,699,613
South Atlantic division.....	5,132,980,666	2,923,418,932	198,075,819
Delaware.....	175,678,795	105,720,519	6,034,384
Maryland.....	1,085,473,048	745,307,917	26,734,410
District of Columbia.....	343,593,733	286,563,006	208,899
Virginia.....	862,318,070	470,642,553	30,997,989
West Virginia.....	438,954,881	248,727,477	27,031,630
North Carolina.....	584,148,999	278,975,226	82,730,490
South Carolina.....	400,911,303	178,528,452	20,744,672
Georgia.....	852,409,449	415,330,384	37,242,908
Florida.....	389,489,388	195,614,306	8,301,129
North Central division.....	25,255,915,549	15,125,481,180	1,447,471,577
Ohio.....	3,951,382,334	2,530,255,018	145,637,036
Indiana.....	2,095,176,626	1,288,163,737	114,533,677
Illinois.....	5,066,751,719	3,294,042,440	214,848,600
Michigan.....	2,095,016,272	1,149,290,454	91,747,545
Wisconsin.....	1,833,308,523	1,098,350,591	82,951,347
Minnesota.....	1,691,851,927	1,034,163,155	74,642,156
Iowa.....	2,289,348,333	1,261,701,010	243,101,557
Missouri.....	2,397,902,945	1,438,731,201	160,531,842
North Dakota.....	337,006,596	175,917,069	25,435,474
South Dakota.....	425,141,299	206,923,201	37,603,221
Nebraska.....	1,275,685,514	708,413,098	119,440,877
Kansas.....	1,799,343,501	939,530,176	146,938,085
South Central division.....	6,401,231,019	3,538,805,438	409,372,600
Kentucky.....	1,172,232,313	711,798,385	81,890,906
Tennessee.....	887,946,143	483,761,510	70,191,110
Alabama.....	622,773,504	271,363,944	35,288,375
Mississippi.....	454,242,688	206,393,024	39,905,300
Louisiana.....	495,301,597	271,961,846	25,065,735
Texas.....	2,105,576,766	1,220,417,771	117,008,044
Oklahoma.....	48,285,124	34,037,571	3,679,850
Arkansas.....	455,147,422	233,555,131	34,445,280
Indian Territory.....	159,765,462	103,221,251	.....
Western division.....	6,811,422,099	4,051,564,424	217,324,288
Montana.....	453,135,209	207,770,797	22,976,697
Wyoming.....	169,773,710	92,493,357	15,870,581
Colorado.....	1,145,712,287	603,326,165	25,322,899
New Mexico.....	231,459,897	113,729,183	7,538,320
Arizona.....	188,890,976	95,644,280	3,454,240
Utah.....	349,411,234	183,117,253	7,978,490
Nevada.....	180,323,668	92,222,975	6,330,300
Idaho.....	207,896,591	95,606,807	8,425,959
Washington.....	790,698,728	516,365,149	17,263,310
Oregon.....	590,396,194	380,174,803	27,205,640
California.....	2,533,733,627	1,671,113,655	74,948,940

* True valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property at the date of the census.

PROPERTY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (†) 1890:

Mines and quarries, including product on hand.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured.	Railroads and equipments, including street railroads.	Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals.	Miscellaneous.
\$1,291,291,579	\$1,168,774,948	\$3,058,593,441	\$3,685,407,323	\$701,755,712	\$7,993,708,821
424,071,494	390,431,585	1,739,752,192	1,445,910,393	351,293,123	2,747,998,117
5,806,940	10,655,666	27,400,727	69,524,389	43,175,046	54,722,248
1,188,069	6,059,688	31,964,366	58,782,551	2,143,867	35,814,204
11,541,193	5,890,723	8,223,289	49,849,396	1,716,604	29,300,045
3,363,965	43,476,225	309,096,895	110,793,408	51,658,136	361,477,876
816,055	5,996,129	74,846,062	13,433,793	5,163,956	65,890,445
3,106,787	13,456,492	86,624,237	54,550,504	14,753,310	106,154,845
31,512,948	176,941,588	594,476,039	534,671,937	129,098,710	1,122,111,672
5,513,997	23,761,541	121,173,974	99,357,320	16,225,600*	195,015,136
361,888,490	99,700,433	496,944,603	455,446,676	87,347,794	777,541,606
61,415,252	140,731,590	180,991,025	943,510,396	76,132,063	608,705,699
282,062	2,824,336	15,859,670	16,599,418	6,590,068	22,278,322
20,770,825	19,335,876	58,727,020	66,733,915	18,351,391	130,311,694
.....	5,296,300	13,963,068	4,489,953	2,023,844	31,066,862
6,512,817	23,889,094	28,162,069	169,867,928	11,960,333	109,734,307
14,457,319	11,776,054	11,273,084	65,609,822	3,539,626	56,485,519
4,293,904	24,358,230	12,044,428	152,160,420	8,132,644	71,453,857
7,297,518	17,542,408	11,502,673	114,063,428	5,792,545	47,449,612
7,613,745	28,298,848	26,196,591	227,397,970	11,671,918	98,648,185
186,042	5,960,549	3,762,472	126,557,482	7,879,714	41,207,711
220,544,444	387,040,555	873,977,334	3,937,237,117	160,425,950	3,103,737,392
53,637,259	60,430,088	182,610,892	424,107,906	35,698,555	518,935,630
15,112,499	35,640,877	54,920,942	110,172,144	9,117,198	287,525,614
22,044,593	77,890,591	245,552,366	521,464,517	23,344,205	667,524,414
77,008,518	34,418,789	96,490,821	375,484,296	38,723,391	241,252,428
8,298,551	27,934,449	81,874,031	294,299,054	14,738,945	221,801,515
10,390,329	23,066,530	55,615,545	281,641,106	5,574,598	206,748,521
7,676,126	30,981,325	29,938,530	442,694,783	8,218,294	263,036,718
12,480,754	46,436,377	100,566,607	322,668,487	12,964,186	30,523,441
66,590	3,041,965	943,450	102,937,257	730,876	27,934,815
6,822,622	5,243,004	1,329,023	127,245,237	1,315,232	38,639,759
2,080,177	18,961,494	14,948,633	272,129,695	4,292,140	145,412,331
4,237,466	23,006,063	19,118,444	462,422,646	5,706,384	198,332,220
40,916,904	170,393,078	133,558,243	1,238,746,449	53,964,196	760,494,116
9,919,417	29,192,083	36,096,069	142,262,792	8,470,490	152,737,321
7,844,009	27,372,564	26,681,618	152,683,677	7,874,072	113,047,588
13,777,597	23,203,293	23,124,086	174,557,142	8,236,253	68,722,864
5,000	19,365,980	5,535,804	119,889,776	6,499,749	54,048,075
.....	17,785,914	19,244,378	91,673,064	8,319,098	61,251,562
1,253,970	35,582,610	22,047,604	446,547,938	9,834,432	252,894,617
.....	937,774	51,114	8,629,471	247,396	742,008
2,622,902	16,975,521	6,732,996	97,552,745	4,512,716	56,450,141
1,492,009	27,509	114,549	54,910,144	.....	.....
544,343,485	70,178,250	126,314,647	1,070,003,098	59,920,490	672,778,507
81,626,388	3,111,659	1,197,833	112,602,661	528,686	23,520,488
5,020,496	1,216,666	456,748	48,466,975	242,820	6,007,067
161,471,917	8,606,796	14,507,433	223,329,424	1,648,792	108,599,940
21,692,388	2,524,943	471,948	75,469,338	614,372	9,419,410
23,090,504	1,013,002	232,980	56,348,389	238,490	5,899,151
67,432,128	3,961,485	2,798,974	55,974,079	891,920	27,302,210
27,130,047	1,054,488	296,977	47,513,454	183,044	5,583,393
46,987,295	1,410,142	899,892	48,078,479	397,540	6,680,516
7,576,766	7,576,766	11,713,975	92,724,845	9,947,920	97,483,998
16,846,577	7,007,914	12,984,629	74,978,844	6,450,099	64,767,728
62,652,997	32,674,449	80,219,258	236,616,555	38,897,137	317,610,636

State and Local Debts and Taxation.

Statements of the State and local obligations and taxation, according to the census of 1890, will be found at pages 236 to 245 of Volume I of the "Year Book."

Other Statistics.

Statistics of

COMMERCE,

BANKING,

MONEY,

PRECIOUS METALS,

RAILROADS,

SHIPPING,

TELEGRAPH,

POSTAL SERVICE,

CONSULAR SERVICE,

will be found under appropriate headings in other parts of this volume.

† Exclusive of Alaska.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

(Revised by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

The Civil Service Act "To Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States" was passed on January 16, 1883. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a Chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employees, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying the Act into effect, to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the Act, and to control such examinations. The main purpose of the Act is to establish a system of examinations for ascertaining the fitness of applicants for performance of the public work. In place of the machinery of patronage, largely based on official favor and social and political influence, it substitutes a merit system of competitive examinations for appointment and promotion in the Civil Service, open to all citizens alike, and forbids discrimination for political or religious reasons. Among others, the Act contains provisions forbidding any person in the service of the United States from levying upon or collecting from persons in the Executive Civil Service contributions to be devoted to political objects; the collection of such contributions in any public building of the United States; or discrimination against persons who do not make such contributions or render political service.

The number of persons regularly employed in the Executive Civil Service of the United States is about 179,000, of whom 80,334 are classified subject to competitive examination or registration under the Civil Service Act and rules. The total number of persons in the Classified Civil Service (by which is meant all that part of the Executive Civil Service embraced within the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules) is 83,817. Of this number, 78,728 are classified by reason of designation, duties performed, or compensation, and of these 3,483 are required merely to pass a non-competitive examination, or are excepted from examination (2,240 of the latter class being Indians); 5,083 are classified under regulations of the Navy Department approved by the Commission and sanctioned by the President; and 28 are classified whose appointments are made by the President solely. The classified Civil Service does not include persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, or mere laborers or workmen.

The Classified Civil Service is arranged in the following branches: The Departmental Service (including therein the Navy-Yard Service), with 46,998 positions, of which 2,368 are excepted from examination (2,240 of these being filled by Indians); the Post-Office Service, with 28,816 positions, of which 592 are excepted from examination; the Government Printing Service, with 2,816 positions; the Custom-House Service, with 4,545 positions, of which 316 are subject to non-competitive examination; and the Internal Revenue Service, with 3,168 positions, of which 217 are subject to non-competitive examination.

The examinations cover a wide range of subjects, and are practical in character, adapted to the duties of the places to be filled. Examinations are held twice a year in every State and Territory at fixed times and places. In some of the principal examinations for positions requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, an investigation is made into the business experience, as well as the educational qualifications, of competitors. In other examinations, for certain trades and other positions, no scholastic tests are given, relative fitness being determined by consideration of the experience and physical ability of applicants. Persons desiring information respecting the Postal, Customs, Internal Revenue, Light-House, Life-Saving, Navy-Yard, or Marine Hospital Service, or positions in the Engineer Department at Large or Ordnance Department at Large, should make application to the local board of examiners at the classified office at which service is sought. For other branches of the service, application should be made to the Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Few women are appointed to clerical positions in the departments at Washington. A few receive appointments as stenographers and typewriters. Women have the best chance for appointment as assistant microscopists in the branch offices of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the various stock-yards throughout the country, and as teachers, matrons, seamstresses, etc., in the Indian Service, the salaries of which are from \$400 to \$720 a year. Men have the best chance for appointment as stenographers and typewriters, draftsmen, meat inspectors, patent examiners, fish-culturists, civil engineers, and other positions requiring technical qualifications.

No applicant is admitted to an examination in any one of the recognized trades, such as that of compositor or bookbinder in the Government Printing Office, unless he has had five years' experience in his trade, one of which must have been as a journeyman. This information is obtained by personal questions relating to the applicant's experience at his trade, and the certificates of persons who have employed him. For ordinary clerical places the examination is confined to orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, and simple arithmetic. Patent examiners are examined in physics, technics, mathematics, chemistry, and mechanical drawing. Meat inspectors are examined in letter-writing, veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary pathology, and meat inspection. One of the practical tests for post-office clerks and railway mail clerks is an exercise in reading manuscript addresses. Specimen sets of examination questions will be furnished by the Commission upon request. The Consular Service is not within the Classified Civil Service. Examinations for positions therein are non-competitive, and conducted by a board of the Department of State.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are given certain preferences in the Classified Civil Service. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 66, while others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of said war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Appointments in the departments at Washington and in the Government Printing Office are required to be apportioned among the States and Territories upon the basis of population. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy, the appointment to fill it, if not made by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made by selection from the three eligibles of highest grade on the appropriate register.

Provision is made in the rules for transfer from one department or office to another; for reinstatement to the service within a period of one year from the date of separation, where there has been no misconduct on the part of the person separated (no limitation as to time being recognized in the cases of the soldiers, sailors, army nurses, and widows of the war of the rebellion), and for examinations for promotion.

The following provisions have been adopted for the protection of Government employes: "Any person in the Executive Civil Service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, or of these rules, shall be dismissed from office."

"No person in the Executive Civil Service shall use his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof."

"No person in the Executive Civil Service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of, any other person therein, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."

"No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause, and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

The Civil Service Act also provides that when rules shall have been promulgated "it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modification thereof, into effect."

For information relating to examinations for the service of the State of New York, application should be made to the Civil Service Commission at Albany, N. Y., and for the service of New York City, to the Municipal Supervisory Board at Cooper Union.

REGISTRY OF TRADE-MARKS.

Owners of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owners are domiciled in the United States, or in any country granting similar privileges to citizens of the United States, are entitled to have their trade-marks registered.

The application for registry must be sent to the Patent Office in Washington, accompanied by a statement showing: 1. The name, domicile, location and citizenship of the applicant; 2. The class of merchandise and the particular description of goods to which the trade-mark has been appropriated; 3. A description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes of it, and a statement of the way in which it is to be affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which it has been used.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of a corporation applying, to the effect that such person, firm or corporation has at the time a right to the use of the trade-mark, and that no other person, firm or corporation has a right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that the trade-mark is used in commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, and that the description and fac-similes presented for registry truly represent the trade-mark.

The fee for registering a trade-mark is \$25.

A trade-mark will not be admitted to registry if it is merely the name of the applicant; or if it is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise; or if it so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers.

Copies of trade-marks and of statements and declarations filed therewith, and certificates of registry may be used as evidence in any suit in which the trade-marks are brought in controversy; and the registry is *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

The certificate of registry remains in force for 30 years, except where the trade-mark is applied to articles not manufactured in this country and receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it ceases to have any force in this country at the time the trade-mark ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere.

At any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the registry, the certificate may be renewed on the same terms and for a like period.

Any one who counterfeits, copies or colorably imitates a registered trade-mark and affixes it to merchandise of substantially the same kind as that described in the registration is liable to an action for damages at the suit of the owner of the registered trade-mark, and he may also be enjoined from continuing the wrongful use. One who procures the registry of a trade-mark by false or fraudulent means is liable in damages to any person injured thereby.

No imported article which copies or imitates the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer can be admitted to entry at a custom house. Any domestic manufacturer who has a trade-mark may require his name and residence and a description of the trade-mark to be recorded in books kept for that purpose in the Treasury Department, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and then it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to send one or more copies of the same to each collector. This provision applies equally to unregistered and to registered trade-marks.

Trade labels are entered and registered in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except that the fee for recording the title of any print or label not a trade-mark is \$5.

COPYRIGHT.

Under the International Copyright Act (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891), any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on substantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, who is "the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators or assigns of any such person" may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it or causing it to be performed or represented by others.

The applicant, on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country, must deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him at Washington, D. C., a printed copy of the title of the book, map, etc., or a description of the painting, etc., or a description or title and a photograph of the model or design for a work of the fine arts for which he desires a copyright. He must also, not later than the day of publication in this or any foreign country, deliver at the Librarian's office, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to him at Washington, D. C., two copies of a book, photograph, chromo or lithograph printed from the type set within the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States, or from transfers made therefrom, or a photograph of a painting, drawing, statue, model or design. The Librarian's fees are: 1. For recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, 50 cents. 2. For every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or his assigns, 50 cents. 3. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, \$1. 4. For every copy of an assignment, \$1. The charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a non-resident alien, is \$1. The Secretary of the Treasury prints weekly catalogues of copyright publications for distribution at a charge of \$5 the year.

Proprietors of copyrights must send to the Librarian a copy of all subsequent editions in which substantial changes are made. Authors have exclusive right to dramatize or translate their works copyrighted in the United States. An author, inventor or designer, or his widow or children, may secure an extension of the copyright for 14 years by recording the title a second time within 6 months before the expiration of the first period. (The title of a *periodical* should include the date and number; and each number of a periodical requires a separate entry of copyright.)

No copyright is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page or the page following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion thereof or on the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: "*Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by —, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington,*" or at the option of the person entering the copyright, the words: "*Copyright, 18—, by —.*" The penalty for unauthorized use of copyright notice is \$100. Every person who shall, "without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate or import, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated or imported, shall sell or expose to sale" any copy of a copyrighted book, must forfeit every copy to the proprietor and is liable for damages in a civil action. In the case of paintings or statuaries, the infringer forfeits \$10 for every copy he sells, possesses or exposes for sale. With other copyrighted articles, he forfeits the plates and \$1 for every sheet he possesses or exposes for sale: *Provided*, however, that in case of infringement of the copyright of a photograph made from any object not a work of the fine arts, the forfeiture shall not be less than \$100, nor more than \$5,000; and in case of infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, or of a photograph of a work of the fine arts, the forfeiture shall not be less than \$250 nor more than \$10,000. Persons purchasing for use, and not for sale, may import, subject to duty, not more than two foreign copies of a copyrighted book.

Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Mexico, and Chili have been admitted to the benefits of the new law. For an American citizen to secure copyright in Great Britain, the title must be entered at Stationers' Hall, London, the fee for which is five shillings sterling; the work must be published in Great Britain simultaneously with its publication in the United States, and five copies of the publication are required.

A foreigner may secure copyright in France by depositing two copies of the publication at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris.

In Germany a foreigner must enter his work in the general registry book of copyrights at Leipzig and have it published by a firm having its place of business within the German Empire.

Copyright in Canada is to be registered with the Minister of Agriculture, fee \$1; the work to be published in Canada.

POSTAGE RATES AND REGULATIONS.

DOMESTIC MATTER.

First Class.

LETTERS.—The rate of postage on letters (sealed or unsealed) sent by mail from one post office to another within the United States, or posted at a city or town where letter carriers are employed, addressed for local delivery in such city or town, is two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

All packages sealed or closed against inspection (except proprietary articles, such as pills, powders, etc., put up in original trade packages), all typewritten matter, all printed matter containing writing (except corrected proof sheets, books or other printed articles with written complimentary dedications or inscriptions, and circulars with written dates, addresses and signatures), and all written matter except manuscript accompanying proof sheets of the same, is subject to postage at letter rates.

All letters (and all other articles subject to letter rates) must be prepaid to the amount of at least two cents or they cannot be forwarded by mail.

ORDINARY POSTAL CARDS.—The postage of one cent each is paid by the stamp impressed on these cards, and no further payment is required.

DOUBLE (OR REPLY) POSTAL CARDS.—These consist of two attached cards—one for the original message, the other to be detached and used for reply by the person originally addressed. The original sender may write or print his name and address on the reply card, or write or print a message thereon to be signed or filled up by the original addressee. The price of the double card is two cents.

PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.—"That from and after the first day of July, 1898, it shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at the postage of a cent apiece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the convention of the Universal Postal Union, and to be approximately of the same form, quality, and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States."

Users of mailing cards must conform to these rules:

1. Cards must not exceed the size of what is now known as the "H" postal card, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in dimensions; nor must they be smaller than the "K" postal card, the size of which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2. The quality of the cards must be substantially that of the Government postal cards, and weigh about 6 lbs. 3 ounces to the thousand.

3. The color of the cards may be white, cream, light gray, or the shade of the Government card, which is light buff.

4. The cards must bear these words, in print, on the address side: "Private Mailing Card—Authorized by Act of Congress on May 19, 1898." When prepared by printers or stationers for sale, they should also bear in the upper right-hand corner of the address side an oblong diagram with the words, "Place a one-cent stamp here"; and in the lower left-hand corner the following words should be printed: "This side is exclusively for the address."

5. The message on the cards may be either in writing or print; and there may also appear on the message side advertisements, illustrations, or other matter, printed either in black or in colors.

6. There must be attached to every card mailed a one-cent adhesive postage stamp.

7. The privilege given by the Act is not intended to work a discontinuance of the Government postal cards. These will be issued and sold the same as heretofore.

8. Private mailing cards with written messages can be mailed to foreign countries on payment of two cents postage.

Second Class.

Second-class matter embraces newspapers, magazines and other periodical publications issued at regular intervals and not less frequently than four times a year, devoted to information of a public character, or to literature, science, art, or some special industry, having a known office of publication and a legitimate list of subscribers. Publications circulated free, or at merely nominal subscription price, or primarily designed for advertising purposes, do not belong in the second class and cannot be mailed in the manner nor at the rate provided for matter of that class.

The rate of postage on second-class matter sent by mail, when paid by the publisher or a news agent, is one cent a pound, to be prepaid in currency. When sent by others, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

The rate of postage on second-class matter posted in New York by others than the publishers or news agents for delivery within the city is ONE CENT FOR EACH FOUR OUNCES or fraction thereof.

On newspapers (other than weeklies) and periodicals, when deposited by publisher or news agent for general box delivery, one cent per pound.

On weekly newspapers deposited by publisher or news agent for general or box delivery, or delivery by carriers, one cent per pound or fraction thereof; when deposited by other than publisher or news agent, one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces, and one cent for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

There is no limit of weight on packages of second-class matter.

Third Class.

Third-class matter embraces books, pamphlets, and all matter wholly in print on paper (and not included in the second class), such as printed handbills, cards, labels, calendars, printed postal cards mailed in bulk, legal and insurance blanks, photographs, blank check and receipt books, engravings, lithographs. Typewriting is considered same as personal correspondence; but fac-simile copies of typewriting or handwriting obtained by a mechanical process such as the hektograph, mimegraph, etc., are mailable at third-class rates when presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of 20 identical copies, otherwise first-class rates apply.

The rate of postage on third-class matter is **ONE CENT FOR EACH TWO OUNCES** or fraction thereof, to be fully prepaid by postage stamps (otherwise it will not be forwarded), and the limit of weight of each package is four pounds. There is no limit of weight on single books.

Fourth Class.

Fourth-class matter embraces merchandise, samples, and all articles (not exceeding the limit of weight named below, and not in themselves unmailable), which are not embraced in the first, second or third class.

The rate of postage on fourth-class matter is **ONE CENT FOR EACH OUNCE** or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid by postage stamps (otherwise it will not be forwarded by mail), and the limit of weight of each package is **FOUR** pounds; but seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants are mailable at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

Forwarding and Returning Mail Matter.

The following matter may be forwarded to addressee, or returned to sender on request, without additional charge for postage: Letters on which two cents at least has been prepaid, parcels prepaid at letter rates, postal cards, official matter and free county publications (within county of publication) and matter from postal union countries.

Other mail matter, when forwarded or returned, must be again prepaid at same rate as if mailed at forwarding office. At office of destination the matter will be treated as unpaid, unless postage for forwarding has been prepaid.

The person in whose care matter is addressed may request it to be forwarded, or may redirect and remail such matter (if first class) without additional prepayment. The same rule applies to such matter addressed to a person who has removed to another location than the one named in the original address.

The direction may be changed and matter reforwarded as many times as necessary to reach addressee.

Mail Matter of Different Classes in Same Package.

When articles belonging to different classes of mail matter are included in the same package the postage on the package is charged at the rate which would apply if its entire contents were of the class on which the highest rate is payable by law; but an envelope or a blank or printed postal card may be enclosed in a package of third-class matter for reply without subjecting the package to a higher rate of postage. No written address may be placed on such envelope or card.

To enclose or conceal any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit the same for mailing at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter, is punishable by a fine of \$10 for every such offense.

Mail Matter "Held for Postage."

Letters and sealed packages not prepaid by stamps to the amount of at least two cents are unmailable, and are "held for postage," and returned to the sender, if known; otherwise the person addressed is notified to forward the necessary stamps for prepayment. Third and fourth class matter is unmailable unless fully prepaid, and packages of those classes if deposited without such full prepayment are treated in the same manner as unpaid letters, except that when not of obvious value they are destroyed.

Withdrawal of Letters.

Letters (only) that have been deposited in the General Post Office or at a branch post-office station, but have not yet been despatched, may be withdrawn if personal application be made within one hour after posting at the office of the Assistant Postmaster (before 8 P. M.) or of the Superintendent of the branch post office station. A fac-simile of the envelope used, and of the address, in the same handwriting, must be submitted as evidence of the good faith or authority of the applicant.

Registration of Mail Matter.

Any article of the first, third or fourth class of mail matter may be registered at any post office in the United States and at any station or sub-station in this city.

The fee on registered matter, domestic or foreign, is **EIGHT CENTS** for each letter or parcel, to be affixed in stamps, in addition to the postage. Full prepayment of postage and fee is required.

FOREIGN MATTER.

Full prepayment is required upon *all registered articles*, and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid at least in part. Prepayment on ordinary letters (except to Canada, Mexico and Shanghai) is optional.

Countries or Places of Destination.	Letters Per Half Ounce.	—Postcards— Single Each. With Paid Reply Each.		Regis- tration Fee.	Printed Matter of all Kinds Pr 2 Oza.	Com- mercial Papers Pr 2 Oza.	Samples of Mer- chandise Pr 2 Oza.
	5c	2c	4c	8c	1c		
All of the countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada and Mexico.....							
Canada.—(See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.)							
At least one single rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters. Plants and seeds are subject to the rate of 1 cent per ounce. "Printed Matter" and merchandise are subject to the domestic rates and conditions.							
Mexico.—(See "Special Rates and Conditions" below.)							
At least one rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters.							
The same rates and conditions apply also in the case of mail matter sent to countries and colonies not in the Universal Postal Union. But see "Shanghai" and "Special Rates and Conditions Applying to Canada and Mexico" below.							
	Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	U. S. Domestic Rates.	The same as for "Printed Matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 5 cents (applies to Canada and Mexico).	The same as for "Printed Matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is 2 cents (applies to Canada and Mexico).

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE must conform to the following conditions: 1st. They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection. 2d. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. 3d. They must not exceed 12 ounces in weight, or the following dimensions: 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except that when in the form of *rolls* packages of samples may measure not to exceed 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

REGISTRATION.—Any article of mail matter, except those addressed under initials, or with the address written with a pencil, may be registered, subject to full prepayment of the postage upon the article according to its nature, in addition to the registration fee.

Customs Duties.

The department has not been advised what articles (other than those so designated in the list of "prohibited articles") are liable to customs duties in foreign countries, and consequently does not exclude articles of merchandise from the mails for foreign countries because they may be liable to customs duties in the countries to which they are addressed.

Customs duties cannot be prepaid by the senders of dutiable articles; they will be collected of addressees if the articles are delivered.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, and packages addressed to foreign consuls in the United States, which bear the official seal of the consul's government, are free from customs duty.

Customs officers are assigned to duty at the New York Post Office for the seizure of dutiable articles arriving in the mails from foreign countries. All *unsealed* packages containing such articles are seized by them, and when letters, *sealed* packages, or packages the wrappers of which cannot be removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and there is reason to believe they contain articles liable to customs duties, the customs officers are notified of the receipt of such letters or packages and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of this office, the addressee thereof is notified that such letter or package has been received and is believed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and that he must appear at the office of the customs examiners in the post-office building within a time not exceeding twenty days from the date of said notice and receive and open said letter or package in their presence.

Non-Mailable Articles.

The following articles, when addressed to the countries named, are absolutely unmailable, the laws of those countries forbidding their importation by mail:

To BELGIUM—

Articles of miscellaneous merchandise not *bona fide* trade samples.

TO GREAT BRITAIN—

Packages of manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes; also packages of unmanufactured tobacco exceeding four ounces in weight.

TO FRANCE—

Tobacco in any form.

TO ITALY—

- a. Living plants or any living portion of a vegetable, such as branches, bulbs or roots.
- b. Samples of tobacco.
- c. Samples of raw or spun silk in excess of 100 grams (3½ ozs.) weight.
- d. Correspondence relative to lotteries.

TO RUSSIA—

a. Newspapers and other political publications, unless addressed to members of the reigning imperial family, ministers of the Empire or members of the diplomatic corps, or subscribed for at Russian post offices.

b. Non-political publications, except those subscribed for at Russian post offices or addressed to the Public Imperial Library, the Academy of Sciences, the higher educational establishments or established book stores.

c. Books in the Russian language published elsewhere than in Russia.

d. Pasteboard drawing models.

e. Russian paper money.

Parcels-Post.

Statement Showing the Countries to which Parcels May be Sent, and the Dimensions, Weight and Rates of Postage Applicable to Parcels.

Name of Countries.	—Greatest Length.—		Greatest Length & Girth Comb'd.	Greatest Girth.	Greatest Weight.	—Postage—	
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Feet.	Pounds.	For a Parcel not Exceeding One Pound.	For every Add'l lb. or Fraction of lb.
Bahamas.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Barbados.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Colombia.....	2	..	..	4	11	12	12
Costa Rica.....	2	..	..	4	11	12	12
The Danish West Indies.	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
The Hawaiian Republic..	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Honduras (British).....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Jamaica, including the	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Turks & Caicos Islands..	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Leeward Islands.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Mexico.....	2	..	..	4	11	12	12
Salvador.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
British Guiana.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Windward Islands.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Newfoundland.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Trinidad.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Tobago.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12
Honduras Republic.....	3	6	6	..	11	12	12

NOTE.—Additions to the above list may be made at any time.

Registered Parcels.

The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named above, except Barbados, may have the same registered by paying a registration fee of 8 cents, and will receive the "return receipt" without special charge therefor; but the Post Office Department will in no case be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

Customs and Postage Charges on Delivery.

Dutiable articles received in the United States in parcels-post mail will be rated and charged with the proper amount of customs duty by the customs officer at the United State exchange post office at which said mails are received from abroad, and the duty so rated will be collected and remitted to said customs officer by the postmaster who delivers the article.

Special Rates and Conditions Applying to Canada, Mexico, and Shanghai.**CANADA.**

Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country are admitted at the same postage rates and under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent an ounce; that "commercial papers" and samples of merchandise are transmissible at the same postage

rates and under the same conditions as apply to them in mails to other foreign countries—though goods and merchandise *not* samples may be sent in packages, not over four pounds in weight, for one cent per ounce; and that articles other than *letters in their usual and ordinary form* are excluded from the mails unless they are so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters or customs officers; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.:

All sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, *evidently are not letters*.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets (except single volumes of printed books and packages of second-class matter) which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; poisons, explosive or inflammable substances; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects and reptiles (except queen bees and their attendant bees), fruits and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars, Police Gazettes; all obscene or immoral articles, and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

All articles are required to be *fully* prepaid with postage stamps, at the rate of postage applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the country of origin, and are required to be delivered free of postage to addresses in the country of destination; except that *letters* upon which only one rate of postage has been prepaid are required to be forwarded, any deficiency being collected on delivery.

MEXICO.

All articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries; *except* that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels-Post," and that *commercial papers* and *bona fide* trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to those articles in Postal Union Mails; and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz.: Sealed packages which, from their form and general appearance, *evidently are not letters*; publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed four pounds six ounces in weight; poisons, explosive or inflammable substances; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects (except bees) and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruit and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails, or injure persons handling them.

SHANGHAI.—Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States and domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes:

First-class matter, 5 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Postal card, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each.

Second and third class matter, and *samples* of merchandise not exceeding 8 ounces in weight, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. No limit of weight on single books.

Fourth-class matter (miscellaneous goods or merchandise), 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce; limit of weight, 4 pounds.

Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt.

Articles other than letters *in their usual and ordinary form* must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers.

Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, viz.:

Cheefoo,	Ichang,	Newchwang,	Taku,
Chin Kiang,	Kaining,	Ningpo,	Tientsin,
Chung King,	Kalgan,	Ourga,	Wenchow,
Hankow,	Kiukiang,	Peking,	Wuchang,
Hung Chow,	Nanking,	Shanghai,	Wuhn,
	Yentai,		

are transmissible in the mails for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be made on delivery.

DAYS OF GRACE ON DRAFTS.

(Revised to January 4, 1899.)

The following expresses the usage in the different States, as to three days of grace allowed on drafts:

States.	Time Drafts.	Sight Drafts.	Demand Drafts.
Alabama (1).....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Arizona.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Arkansas.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
California.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Colorado.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Connecticut.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Delaware.....	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
District of Columbia (2).....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Florida.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Georgia.....	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
Idaho.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Illinois.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Indiana.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Indian Territory.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Iowa.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Kansas.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Kentucky.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Louisiana.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Maine.....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Maryland.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Massachusetts.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Michigan.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Minnesota.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Mississippi.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Missouri.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Montana.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Nebraska.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Nevada.....	Grace.	No grace.	Grace.
New Hampshire.....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
New Jersey.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
New Mexico.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
New York.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
North Carolina.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
North Dakota (3).....	No grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Ohio.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Oklahoma.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Oregon.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Pennsylvania.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Rhode Island (4).....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
South Carolina.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
South Dakota.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Tennessee.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Texas.....	Grace.	Grace.	Grace.
Utah.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Vermont.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Virginia.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Washington.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
West Virginia.....	Grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Wisconsin.....	No grace.	No grace.	No grace.
Wyoming.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Ontario.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.
Quebec.....	Grace.	Grace.	No grace.

(1) Place of payment being stated, grace is allowed.

(2) Checks are treated same as drafts.

(3) Holidays and Sundays not included in days of grace.

(4) Sight bills, payable within the State and containing no provision to the contrary, carry grace.

State Interest Laws.

(Revised to January 1, 1899.)

States.	Legal Rate.	Allowed by Contract.	Penalty for Usury.
Alabama.....	8	8	Forfeiture of all interest.
Alaska.....	8	10	Forfeiture of debt.
Arizona.....	7	Any rate.	None.
Arkansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California.....	7	Any rate.	None.
Colorado.....	8	Any rate.	None.
Connecticut.....	6	6	None.
Delaware.....	6	6	Forfeiture of contract.
District of Columbia.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Florida.....	8	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Georgia.....	7	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Idaho.....	12	12	(a)
Illinois.....	5	7	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Indiana.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Iowa.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest and costs (d).
Kansas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Kentucky.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Louisiana.....	5	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	None.
Maryland.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Massachusetts.....	6	Any rate.	None.
Michigan.....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Minnesota.....	7	10	Forfeiture of principal.
Mississippi.....	6	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Missouri.....	6	8	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Montana.....	10	Any rate.	None.
Nebraska.....	7	10	Forfeiture of interest.
Nevada.....	10	Any rate.	None.
New Hampshire.....	6	6	Forfeiture of three times excess.
New Jersey.....	6	6	Forfeiture of entire interest and costs.
New Mexico.....	6	12	Forfeiture twice amount and \$100 fine.
New York (b).....	6	6	(b)
North Carolina.....	6	6	Forfeiture of interest.
North Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of contract.
Ohio.....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.
Oklahoma.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
Oregon.....	8	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate.	None.
South Carolina.....	7	8	Forfeiture of interest.
South Dakota.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
Tennessee.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Texas.....	6	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.
Utah.....	8	Any rate.	None.
Vermont.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Virginia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Washington.....	7	12	Forfeiture of interest.
West Virginia.....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Wisconsin.....	6	10	Forfeiture of three times the excess.
Wyoming.....	8	12	Forfeiture of interest.

(a) Loss of interest by tender; 10 per cent. from borrower for school fund.

(b) Contract void; punishable as misdemeanor.

(d) Defendant also forfeits 10 per cent. a year to school fund.

Statutes of Limitation.

(The first figure after each State indicates limitation, in years, on open accounts; the second, on notes and contracts; the third, on judgments.)

Alabama, 3, 6, 20; Alaska, 6, 6, 10; Arkansas, 3, 5, 10; Arizona, 3, 5, 5; California, 2, 4, 5; Colorado, 6, 6, 6; Connecticut, 6, 6, 17; Delaware, 3, 6, 20; District of Columbia, 3, 3, 12; Florida, 4, 5, 20; Georgia, 4, 6, 10; Idaho, 4, 5, 6; Illinois, 5, 10, 20; Indiana, 6, 10, 20; Iowa, 5, 10, 20; Kansas, 3, 5, 5; Kentucky, 5, 15, 15; Louisiana, 3, 5, 10; Maine, 6, 6 (witnessed note, 20), 20; Maryland, 3, 3, 12; Massachusetts, 6, 6, 20; Michigan, 6, 6, 10; Minnesota, 6,

6, 10; Mississippi, 3, 6, 7; Missouri, 5, 10, 10; Montana, 5, 8, 10; Nebraska, 4, 5, 5; Nevada, 2, 6, 5; New Hampshire, 6, 6, 20; New Jersey, 6, 6, 20; New Mexico, 4, 6, 7; New York, 6, 6, 20; North Carolina, 3, 3, 10; North Dakota, 6, 8, 20; Ohio, 6, 15, 21; Oklahoma, 3, 5, 2; Oregon, 6, 6, 10; Pennsylvania, 6, 6 (judgments renewable indefinitely); Rhode Island, 6, 6, 20; South Carolina, 6, 6, 20; South Dakota, 6, 6, 20; Tennessee, 6, 6, 10; Texas, 2, 4, 10; Utah, 4, 6, 8; Vermont, 6, 6, 20; Virginia, 2, 5, 8; Washington, 3, 6, 6; West Virginia, 5, 10, 10; Wisconsin, 6, 6, 20; Wyoming, 8, 4, 5 (may be revived).

Legal Holidays.

(Revised to January 1, 1899.)

January 1, New Year's Day—In all the States except Colorado, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

January 8, Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans—In Louisiana.

January 19, Lee's Birthday—In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

February 12, Lincoln's Birthday—In Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

February 22, Washington's Birthday—In all the States except Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, and New Mexico.

February 14, 1899, Mardi Gras—Alabama and Louisiana.

March 2, Anniversary of Texan Independence—In Texas.

March 4, Firemen's Anniversary—In New Orleans, La.

March 4 (in every fourth year), Inauguration Day—In Washington, D. C.

April, first Wednesday in, State Election Day—In Rhode Island.

March 31, 1899, Good Friday—In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

April 15, Arbor Day—In Utah.

April 19, Patriots' Day—In Massachusetts.

April 21, Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto—In Texas.

April 28, Memorial Day—In Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

May 10, Memorial Day—In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May 20, Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—In North Carolina.

May 30, Decoration Day—In Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington, and Wyoming.

June 3, Jefferson Davis's Birthday—In Florida.

July 4, Independence Day—In all the States except Colorado.

July 24, Pioneers' Day—In Utah.

August 18, Bennington Battle Day—In Vermont.

September, first Monday in, Labor Day—In Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. In Wisconsin the Governor is authorized to set apart a day each year to be observed as Labor Day.

September 9, Admission Day—In California.

October 31, Admission in the Union Day—In Nevada.

General Election Day—In Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

November 25, Labor Day—In Louisiana.

November, last Thursday in, Thanksgiving Day—Is observed in all the States, though in some it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25, Christmas Day—In all the States except Colorado.

Sundays and Fast Days, whenever appointed, are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Kansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor. In Nebraska, April 22; California, September 9; Colorado, on the third Friday in April, and Idaho, Friday after May 1.

In New Mexico there are no legal holidays established by statute, and in Delaware no State holidays.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New York, and New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, Annapolis, Md.; Charleston County, S. C.; Wilmington, Del., and the county of Newcastle, except St. George's Hundred; every city in Missouri with 100,000 inhabitants, and every city or municipality in Ohio having 50,000 or more inhabitants. City of New Orleans, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, June 1 to September 30. Saturday afternoon is a holiday during June, July, and August in every city of Colorado having a population of 100,000 or over. The afternoon of November 23 is a half-holiday in Frederick County, Md. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, and has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, in such legislation as the Bankruptcy Act, but there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving makes it a holiday only in those States which provide by law for it.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system was first adopted by France in 1840. Since then it has been obligatory by law in the following countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Austro-Hungary, Brazil, British India, Congo Free State, Chili, Costa Rica, Dutch Colonies, East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, New Grenada, Mauritius, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, United States of Colombia, Roumania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The population of these countries is about 653,000,000.

The system is partly in use in Denmark and its colonies.

It is lawful in Great Britain and her colonies, in Belgium, Bavaria and in this country, but is not compulsory. It is, however, obligatory in the Marine Hospital service of this country.

Russia is the only country in which the metric system is not allowed. The population of the Russian Empire is 126,000,000.

Primary Unit.

The unit of the metric system is the metre, which is the 1-10,000,000 part of the quadrant of the meridian, or the distance from the equator to the pole.

The metre is the unit of linear measure.

The are, 10 metres squared, is the unit of land measure.

The stère, or cubic metre, is the unit for large bulks of dry substances.

The litre, or the cube on one-tenth metre, is unit for liquid and dry measure.

The gram is the unit of measures of weight and is the weight of 1 cubic-centimetre (1-1,000 part of a litre) of pure water at 4 degrees centigrade.

The following prefixes to the units are used:

Myria, meaning.....	10,000	Deci, meaning.....	1-10
Kilo, ".....	1,000	Centi, ".....	1-100
Hekto, ".....	100	Milli, ".....	1-1,000
Deka, ".....	10		

The metric system was legalized in the United States on July 23, 1866. Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

Measures of Length.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Myriametre.....	10,000 metres.	6,2137	miles.
Kilometre.....	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre.....	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Decametres.....	10 metres.	39.37	inches.
Metre.....	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre.....	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre.....	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre.....	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

Measures of Surface.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Hectare.....	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are.....	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare.....	1 square metre.	1.550	square inches.

Measures of Capacity.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE	
Names.	No. of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stère.....	1-000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yards.....	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre.....	100	1-10 of a cubic metre.....	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks....	26.417 gallons.
Decalitre.....	10	10 cubic decimetres.....	9.08 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cubic decimetre.....	0.908 quart.....	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.....	6.1022 cubic inches.....	0.845 gill.
Centilitre.....	1-100	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.6102 cubic inch.....	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre.....	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre.....	0.061 cubic inch.....	0.27 fluid dram.

Weights.

Names.	METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE
	No. of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	
Miller or tonneau.....	1,000,000	1 cubic metre.....	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectolitre.....	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	10 litres.....	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo.....	1,000	1 litre.....	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 decilitre.....	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.3527 ounce.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimetre.....	15.432 grains.
Decigram.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre.....	1.5432 grains.
Centigram.....	1-100	10 cubic millimetres.....	0.1543 grain.
Milligram.....	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre.....	0.0154 grain.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS IN UNITED STATES MEASURES AND VICE VERSA.

Measures of Length.

Metres=	Inches=	Metres=	Feet=	Metres=	Yards=	Yards=	Kilom'trs=	Miles=
Inches.	Metres.	Feet.	Metres.	Yards.	Metres.	Miles.	Kilom'trs.	Miles.
1 = 39.37	1 = 0.02530	1 = 3.28083	1 = 0.304801	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.914402	1 = 0.62137	1 = 1.60935	
2 = 78.74	2 = 0.05078	2 = 6.56167	2 = 0.609601	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.828804	2 = 1.2474	2 = 3.21839	
3 = 118.11	3 = 0.07617	3 = 9.84250	3 = 0.914402	3 = 3.280833	3 = 2.743205	3 = 1.86411	3 = 4.82804	
4 = 157.48	4 = 0.10156	4 = 13.12333	4 = 1.219202	4 = 4.374444	4 = 3.858067	4 = 2.48548	4 = 6.43739	
5 = 196.85	5 = 0.12695	5 = 16.40417	5 = 1.524003	5 = 5.489066	5 = 4.752009	5 = 3.10895	5 = 8.04674	
6 = 236.22	6 = 0.15234	6 = 19.68500	6 = 1.828804	6 = 6.561667	6 = 5.486411	6 = 3.72822	6 = 9.65003	
7 = 275.59	7 = 0.17773	7 = 22.96583	7 = 2.133604	7 = 7.655278	7 = 6.400813	7 = 4.24959	7 = 11.25643	
8 = 314.96	8 = 0.20312	8 = 26.24667	8 = 2.438405	8 = 8.748889	8 = 7.315215	8 = 4.97096	8 = 12.87476	
9 = 354.33	9 = 0.22851	9 = 29.52750	9 = 2.743205	9 = 9.842500	9 = 8.229618	9 = 5.58233	9 = 14.48412	

Measures of Surface.

Sq. Metres=	Sq. Feet=	Sq. Metres=	Sq. Feet=	Sq. Yards=	Sq. Yards=	Sq. Centimetres=	Sq. Centimetres=
Sq. Feet.	Sq. Metres.	Sq. Yards.	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Yards.	Sq. Centimetres.	Sq. Inches.	Sq. Centim'trs.
1 = 10.764	1 = 0.09290	1 = 1.196	1 = 1.196	1 = 0.836	1 = 0.155	1 = 6.462	
2 = 21.528	2 = 0.18581	2 = 2.392	2 = 2.392	2 = 1.672	2 = 0.310	2 = 12.908	
3 = 32.292	3 = 0.27871	3 = 3.588	3 = 3.588	3 = 2.508	3 = 0.465	3 = 19.355	
4 = 43.056	4 = 0.37161	4 = 4.784	4 = 4.784	4 = 3.344	4 = 0.620	4 = 25.802	
5 = 53.819	5 = 0.46452	5 = 5.980	5 = 5.980	5 = 4.181	5 = 0.775	5 = 32.258	
6 = 64.583	6 = 0.55742	6 = 7.176	6 = 7.176	6 = 5.017	6 = 0.930	6 = 38.710	
7 = 75.347	7 = 0.65032	7 = 8.372	7 = 8.372	7 = 5.853	7 = 1.085	7 = 45.161	
8 = 86.111	8 = 0.74323	8 = 9.568	8 = 9.568	8 = 6.689	8 = 1.240	8 = 51.613	
9 = 96.874	9 = 0.83613	9 = 10.764	9 = 10.764	9 = 7.525	9 = 1.395	9 = 58.065	

Measures of Volume.

LIQUID MEASURE			DRY MEASURE			CUBIC MEASURE	
Litres=	Quarts=	Litres=	Gallons=	Hectolitres=	Bushels=	Cu. Metres=	Cu. Feet=
Quarts.	Litres.	Gallons.	Litres.	Bushels.	Hect'ltrs.	Cu. Feet.	Cu. Metres.
1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.94636	1 = 0.26417	1 = 3.78544	1 = 2.3375	1 = 0.35242	1 = 35.314	1 = 0.02233
2 = 2.1134	2 = 1.89272	2 = 0.52834	2 = 7.57088	2 = 5.6750	2 = 0.70485	2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05563
3 = 3.1701	3 = 2.83908	3 = 0.79251	3 = 11.35632	3 = 8.5125	3 = 1.05727	3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 4.2267	4 = 3.78544	4 = 1.05668	4 = 15.14176	4 = 11.3600	4 = 1.40969	4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 5.2834	5 = 4.73180	5 = 1.32085	5 = 18.92720	5 = 14.1875	5 = 1.76211	5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14158
6 = 6.3401	6 = 5.67816	6 = 1.58502	6 = 22.71264	6 = 17.0250	6 = 2.11454	6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16990
7 = 7.3968	7 = 6.62452	7 = 1.84919	7 = 26.49808	7 = 19.8625	7 = 2.46696	7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 8.4534	8 = 7.57088	8 = 2.11336	8 = 30.28352	8 = 22.7000	8 = 2.81938	8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 9.5101	9 = 8.51724	9 = 2.37753	9 = 34.06896	9 = 25.5375	9 = 3.17181	9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25486

Measures of Weight.

Centigrams=	Grains=	Kilograms=	Ounces Avd'ps=	Kilograms=	Pounds Avd'ps=
Grains.	Centigrams.	Ounces Avd'ps.	Grams.	Pounds Avd'ps.	Kilograms.
1 = 0.1543	1 = 0.4799	1 = 35.274	1 = 28.3495	1 = 2.20462	1 = 0.45359
2 = 0.3086	2 = 12.9598	2 = 70.548	2 = 56.6991	2 = 4.40924	2 = 0.90719
3 = 0.4630	3 = 19.4397	3 = 105.822	3 = 85.0486	3 = 6.61386	3 = 1.36078
4 = 0.6173	4 = 25.9196	4 = 141.096	4 = 113.3981	4 = 8.81840	4 = 1.81437
5 = 0.7718	5 = 32.3995	5 = 176.370	5 = 141.7476	5 = 11.02311	5 = 2.36798
6 = 0.9260	6 = 38.8793	6 = 211.644	6 = 170.0973	6 = 13.22773	6 = 2.73166
7 = 1.0803	7 = 45.3592	7 = 246.918	7 = 198.4467	7 = 15.43235	7 = 3.17515
8 = 1.2346	8 = 51.8391	8 = 282.192	8 = 226.7962	8 = 17.63697	8 = 3.62874
9 = 1.3889	9 = 58.3190	9 = 317.466	9 = 255.1457	9 = 19.84150	9 = 4.08228

Exact Equivalents.

1 acre.....	=hectar.....	4.047	1 mile.....	=kilometres.....	1.609
1 bushel.....	=litres.....	35.24	1 millimetre.....	=inch.....	.0394
1 centimetre.....	=inch.....	.3937	1 ounce (avd'ps).....	=grams.....	28.35
1 cubic centimetre.....	=cubic inch.....	.0610	1 ounce (Troy).....	=grams.....	31.10
1 cubic foot.....	=cubic metre.....	.0283	1 peck.....	=litres.....	8.809
1 cubic inch.....	=cubic centimetre.....	16.39	1 pint.....	=litre.....	.473
1 cubic metre.....	=cubic feet.....	35.31	1 pound.....	=kilogram.....	.4536
1 cubic yard.....	=cubic yards.....	1.358	1 quart (dry).....	=litres.....	1.101
1 foot.....	=centimetres.....	30.48	1 quart (liquid).....	=litre.....	.9464
1 gallon.....	=litre.....	3.785	1 square centimetre.....	=square inch.....	.1550
1 grain.....	=gram.....	.0648	1 square foot.....	=square metre.....	.0929
1 gram.....	=grains.....	15.43	1 square inch.....	=square centim'trs.....	6.452
1 hectar.....	=acres.....	2.471	1 square metre.....	=square yards.....	1.196
			1 square metre.....	=square feet.....	10.76

Exact Equivalents.—Continued.

1 inch.....	=millimetres.....	25.40	1 square yard.....	=square metre.....	.8361
1 kilogram.....	=pounds.....	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.).....	=metric ton.....	.9072
1 kilometre.....	=mile.....	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.).....	=metric ton.....	1.017
1 litre.....	=quart (dry).....	.9081	1 ton (metric).....	=ton (2,000 lbs.).....	1.102
1 litre.....	=quarts (liquid).....	1.057	1 ton (metric).....	=ton (2,240 lbs.).....	.9842
1 metre.....	=feet.....	3.281	1 yard.....	=metre.....	.9144

Domestic Weights and Measures.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.—20 grains=1 scruple; 3 scruples=1 dram; 8 drams=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT (short ton).—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 25 pounds=1 quarter; 4 quarters=1 cwt.; 20 cwt.=1 ton.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT (long ton).—27 11-32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 112 pounds=1 cwt.; 20 cwt.=1 ton.

TROY WEIGHT.—24 grains=1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 degree; 30 degrees=1 sign; 12 signs=1 circle.

CUBIC MEASURE.—1.728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.

DRY MEASURE.—2 pints=1 quart; 8 quarts=1 peck; 4 pecks=1 bushel.

LIQUID MEASURE.—4 gills=1 pint; 2 pints=1 quart; 4 quarts=1 gallon; 31½ gallons=1 barrel; 2 barrels=1 hogshead.

LONG MEASURE.—12 inches=1 foot; 3 feet=1 yard; 5½ yards=1 rod or pole; 40 rods=1 furlong; 8 furlongs=1 statute mile; 3 miles=1 league.

MARINERS' MEASURE.—6 feet=1 fathom; 120 fathoms=1 cable length; 7¼ cable lengths=1 mile; 5,280 feet=1 statute mile; 6,085 feet=1 nautical mile.

SQUARE MEASURE.—144 square inches=1 square foot; 9 square feet=1 square yard; 30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods=1 rood; 4 roods=1 acre; 640 acres=1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township.

TIME MEASURE.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 hour; 24 hours=1 day; 7 days=1 week; 365 days=1 year; 366 days=1 leap year.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a summary of weights and measures in use among the principal nations of the globe, with their equivalents in the standards of the United States:

Arabia (Mocha).—Length: the guz=25 inches; the covid=19 inches; the kassaba=4.1 yards. Liquids: 128 vakias=8 nussias=1 gudda=2 gallons. Weights: 40 vakias=1 maund=8 pounds avoirdupois; and 150 maunds=15 frazils=1 bahar=450 pounds. The weights of Egypt are used in some parts.

Argentine Republic (See Spain).—Metric system legal and used in customs. Obligatory.

Austria.—Length: 1.728 punkte=144 linien=12 zoll=1 fuss=1.0671 feet; 6 fuss=1 klafter; and 4,000 klafter=1 meile=4.7142 miles. Surface: 1,600 square klafter=1 joch=1.4223 acre. Liquid: 80 kannen=40 masse=4 viertel=1 eimer=14.95 gallons; and 32 eimer=1 fuder. Dry: 16 mühlmaassel=8 achtel=4 viertel=1 metze=1.745 bushels; and 30 metzen=1 muth. Weight: 1 loth=270.2 grains; and 32 loth=16 unzen=4 vierling=2 mark=1 pfund=1.2532 pound. The measures differ in some parts; the French measures, under different names, were made legal in 1873. Obligatory.

Baden.—The fuss is 0.9842 feet; the stiltze, 3.963 gallons; the malter, 4.257 bushels=15 décalitres; the pfund, 1.1029 pound avoirdupois. Metric system since 1872.

Bavaria.—The fuss is 0.9517 feet; the eimer, 16.944 gallons; the scheffel, 6.31 bushels; the pfund, 1.2346 pound. Metric system since 1872.

Belgium.—Since 1820, the French weights and measures, but retaining mainly the Dutch names; as, aune or elle for metre; litron or kan for litre; livre or pond for kilogram. In weight, the denominations, ascending by tens, are the korrel, wigte, lood, ons, and the pond=2.2046 pounds. Surface: 100 square elles=1 are=119.6033 square yards. The cubic elle=1 stère=1.308 cubic yard.

Bohemia.—The Prague foot=11.8 inches. The measures are generally those of Austria.

Brazil.—In general, those of Portugal. But of Brazil pounds, 99=100 pounds avoirdupois; 5 varas=6 yards. The medida=3.5 gallon; the alqueire=1.135 bushel; the mark=1.3781 ounces troy. Metric system now legal and obligatory.

Bremen.—The fuss is 11.336 inches; the morgen, 0.6343 acre; the viertel, 1.915 gallon; the scheffel, 2.102 bushels; the pfund=2 mark=16 unzen=32 loth=1.0886 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Canada and other British Possessions in North America.—The weights and measures are those of Great Britain. Metric system legal, but not obligatory.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Dutch standards were formerly in use, but are now mainly superseded by the English.

Chili.—In general, those of Spain. Metric system legal and obligatory.

China.—Length: 100 fang=10 tsuns=1 chik or covid=13.125 inches; and 100 chiks=10 cheungs or fathoms=1 yan=109.4 feet. Liquid: 100 kops=10 shings=12 catties=1 tau=1.318 gallons; and 10 taus=1 hwuh=13.18 gallons. Weight: 16 taels=1 catty or pound=1½ pound avoirdupois; 100 catties=1 pecul or tam=133½ pounds.

Cuba.—Generally, those of Spain. In trade are also used 100 libras=4 arrobas=1 quintal=101.75 pounds avoirdupois; the vara=33.333 inches; the fanega=2.9 bushels; the arroba for wine, 3.42 gallons.

Denmark.—Length: 144 linies=12 tommes=1 fod=1.0698 feet; and 24,000 fods=12,000 alens=1 mill=4.68 miles. Liquid: 8 potts=4 kandes=2.041 gallons. Dry: 36 potts=2 skjeppens=1 fjerding=0.990 bushels; and 88 fjerdinges=22 lëndes=1 laast=36.84 bushels. Weight: 32 orta=1 unze=1.1029 ounces avoirdupois; and 16 unzes=3 marks=1 pund=1.1029 pounds; 16 puns=1 lispund; 20 lispunds=1 skipund=32.9 pounds.

East Indies (Bengal, Calcutta).—Length: 36 jows=12 ungleez=3 moots or hands=1 span=9 inches; and 8 spans=4 cubits=2 guz or yards=1 fathom; 1,000 fathoms=1 coss=1 3-22 miles. Weight (bazaar): 80 siccas=16 chittaks=1 seer=2.0895 pounds; and 40 seers=1 maund. In Madras, the marcal is 3.25 gallons; the via, 3.125 pounds. In Bombay, the hath is 18 inches; the parah, 3.33 bushels; the seer, 0.7 pound. Many other variations, of course, exist in the different districts and islands. The metric system is now legalized, but the kilogramme is called ser. Special weights and measures may be authorized by the governor-general, but must be a multiple or submultiple of the above.

Egypt.—The common cubit=22.667 inches; that for Indian goods, 25 inches; for European cloths, 28.5 inches. Dry: 24 rubabs=6 weybehs=1 ardeb=5.00 bushels. Weight: 144 dirrhems=12 ukkiyehs=1 pound or ruti=17.5 ounces avoirdupois; and 100 rutis=1 cantar. The weights and measures vary, however, in different parts.

France.—Length: 1,000 millimetres=100 centimetres=10 decimetres=1 metre=39.37079 inches; and 10,000 metres=1,000 decametres=100 hectometres=10 kilometres=1 myriametre=6.21362 miles. Surface:

100 centiares=1 are, *i. e.*, 1 square decametre=0.0247 acre; and 100 ares=10 decares=1 hectare. Liquid: 1,000 millilitres=100 centilitres=10 decilitres=1 litre, *i. e.*, 1 cubic decimetre=61.02705 cubic inches=2.1134 pints; and 10,000 litres=1,000 decalitres=100 hectolitres=10 kilolitres=1 myrialitre=2,641.8 galls. Solid: 10 decistères=1 stère, *i. e.*, 1 cubic metre=35.3166 cubic feet; and 10 stères=1 decastère. Weight, 1,000 milligrammes=100 centigrammes=10 decigrammes=1 gramme=15.43 grains troy; and 10,000 grammes=1,000 decagrammes=100 hectogrammes=10 kilogrammes=1 myriagramme=22.046 pounds avoirdupois. In the old system, of length: 144 lignes=12 pouces=1 "pied de roi"=12.79 inches; and 12,000 pieds=2,000 toises=1 "lieue de poste." Weight: 72 grains=1 gros; and 128 gros=16 onces=2 marcs=1 poid de marc=1.3116 pounds troy.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.—The fuss is 11.27 inches; the viertel, 1.895 gallons; the malter or achtel=4 simmer=3.256 bushels; the pfund=1.0314 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Genoa.—The palmo is 0.8173 feet; the piede manuale 1.226 feet; the piede liprando, 1.6857 feet; the braccio, 1.907 feet; the barile=50 pinte=19.605 gallons; the quarto=12 gombette=0.427 bushel; the rottolo=18 once=1.0483 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

Germany.—The great diversity of weights and measures which has heretofore obtained in the different States has recently been done away with by the obligatory use of the metric standards throughout the Empire. The old measures are noticed under the heads of the different States. In the use of the metric system there has been some adaptation of names to the language. Units of length: the metre or stab, centimetre or new zoll, millimetre or strich. Surface: ar and hektar. Capacity: litre or kanno, hectolitre or fass; 50 litres make 1 scheffel; $\frac{1}{2}$ litre is called schoppen. Weight: kilogram=2 pfund; 50 kilograms=1 zentner; 1,000 kilograms=1 tonne. The values of the metric units are precisely the same as in France.

Great Britain.—The denominations and values in the measures of length, surface, and solidity are the same as those of the United States. The same is true of the various systems of weight. The stone is 14 pounds. The units of liquid and of dry measure at present differ from those of the United States, being those known as the imperial: 1 imperial gallon=1.2006 U. S. gallons; 1 imperial bushel=1.0315 U. S. bushels. In customary use measures of the same name differ. Thus, in wine measure: 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; 36 gallons=1 tierce; $\frac{1}{16}$ tierce=1 hoghead; 2 hogheads=1 pipe, butt or puncheon. Beer measure: 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; and 36 gallons=4 firkins=2 kilderkins=1 barrel; 3 kilderkins (54 gallons)=1 hoghead; 4 hogheads=2 butts=1 tun. Dry (the gallon the same as for liquids): 32 gills=8 pints=4 quarts=1 gallon; 8 gallons=4 pecks=1 bushel; and 80 bushels=20 coombs=10 quarters=2 weys=1 last. The pottle is $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; the strike, 2 bushels. The hoghead, pipe, and puncheon (liquid measure) differ also in the case of different wines or other spirituous liquors intended. The old Scottish and Irish measures differed from the English, and were also variable with locality.

Greece.—The French metrical system is in use. Of old measures of length, the short and long picha are 25 and 27 inches; the cubit, 18 inches; the stadium, 600 feet; the kila is 0.9152 bushel; the pound, 0.8811 pound avoirdupois.

Hamburg.—Length: 96 achtel=12 zoll=1 fuss=0.9408 feet; and 2 fuss=1 elle; the meile=4,6807 miles. The morgen=2,3532 acres. Liquid: 16 fessel=8 quartier=4 kannen=2 stübchen=1 viertel=1,9074 gallons; and 120 viertel=24 anker=6 ohm=1 fuder; the eimer is 4 viertel. Dry: 8 spinte=2 hint=4 fass=1.4941 bushels; and 60 fass=30 scheffel=3 wispel=1 last. Weight: 32 pfennige=8 quentchen=2 loth=1 unze=1.068 ounces avoirdupois; and 16 unzen=2 mark=1 pfund=1.068 pounds. (See Germany.)

Hanover.—Length: 144 linien or 96 achtel=12 zoll=1 fuss=0.9642 feet; and 16 fuss=8 ellen=1 ruthe; 26,400 fuss=1 meile=4,5901 miles. Liquid: the denominations have the same scale and names as in Hamburg, except that the fessel is called nüssel, the viertel being 2.072 gallons; the eimer is 16.576 gallons. Dry: 24 vierfuss or 18 drittel=6 himt=1 malter=5.3056 bushels; and 16 malter=2 wispel=1 last. Weight: scale and names as in Hamburg, except the use of 8rthen for spinte, the pfund being 1.0731 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Italy.—The metric system is now legal throughout the Kingdom. For the former local weights and measures see names of States.

Japan.—Length: the unit is the shaku=11.948 inches; 1 shaku=10 sun=100 bo; 6 shaku=1 ken; 60 ken=1 cho; 30 cho=1 ri=24.44 miles. Surface: 6 shaku square=1 taubo; 300 taubo=10 se=1 tau; 10 tau=1 cho=2.458 acres. Capacity, dry and liquid: 100 sho=10 to=1 koku=5.169 bushels; 10 go=1 sho=0.481 gallon. Weight: 1 momme=57.97 grains; 1,000 momme=1 kuumme; 160 kuumme=1 kin, also called catty=1.325 pounds avoirdupois.

Lubeck.—The fuss is 0.9542 feet; the viertel, 1.979 gallons; the scheffel, 1.01 bushel; the pfund, 1.0686 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Mc Klenburg.—The weights and measures are the same, throughout this State, as those of Hamburg, except that the measures of capacity are those of Lubeck. (See Germany.)

Mexico.—The weights and measures are those of Spain, but with many local variations. The vara is 32.97 inches; the fanega, 1.55 bushels; the libra, 1.0142 pounds avoirdupois.

Morocco.—The cubit or canna is 21 inches; the pic, 26 inches; the commercial pound is 1.19 pounds, and the market pound, 1.785 pounds avoirdupois.

Naples.—The palmo is 0.8852 feet, and the miglio, 1.147 miles; the moggio, 0.87 acre; the berile (wine, &c.), 11.57 gallons, and the stajo (oil), 2.616 gallons; the tomolo, 1.450 bushels; the libbra, 0.5594 pounds troy. (See Italy.)

Netherlands.—The French metrical system has been in use since 1817, but with the Dutch names. Length: the denominations from the millimetre to the kilometre inclusive take the names streek, duim, palm, elle, roede, mijle; the elle=1 metre. Liquid: from the centilitre to the hectolitre inclusive, the names are vingerhoed, maatje, kan, vat; the kan=1 litre. Dry: from the decilitre to the hectolitre the names are maatje, kop, schepel, mudde or zak; the kop=1 litre; 80 mudde=1 last. Weight: from the decigramme to the kilogramme the names are korrel, wigkje, lood, ons, pond; the wigkje=1 gramme.

Norway.—(See Sweden.) Metric standards now legal.

Persia.—The royal gueztee is 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the common, 25 inches; the artaba, 1.851 bushels; the rattel, 1.0568 pounds avoirdupois.

Poland.—The lokiek is 22.68 inches; the morg, 1.384 acre; the garniec, 1.057 gallons; the funt, 0.894 pound avoirdupois.

Portugal.—Length: 12 pontos=1 linha; 96 linhas=8 pollegadas=1 palmo or span=0.7214 feet; and 10 palmos=3 varas=1 braça or fathom; the milha=1.2786 miles. The geira is 1.4453 acre. Liquid: 24 quartilhos=6 canadás=1 pote, cantaro, or alqueire=at Lisbon 2.185 gallons, at Oporto 3.313 gallons; and 2 potes=1 almude. Dry: 32 outavas=4 alquieres=1 fanga=at Lisbon 1.535, and at Oporto 1.937 bushels; and 15 fangas=1 molo. Weight: 72 graos=3 scropulos=1 outava; 128 outavas=16 onças=1 arratel=1.01136 pounds avoirdupois; and 128 arratels=4 arrobas=1 quintal=129.518 pounds avoirdupois.

Prussia.—Length: 1.728 scrupel=144 linien=12 zoll=1 fuss=1.0298 feet; and 12 fuss=1 ruthe; 2,000 ruten=1 postmeile. The morgen is 0.631 acre. Liquid: 120 Ossel=60 quartier=2 anker=1 eimer=18.146 gallons; and 12 eimer=6 ohm=1 fuder. Dry: 64 mkäschen=16 metzen=4 viertel=1 scheffel=1.580 bushels; and 72 scheffel=6 malter=1 last. Weight: 128 quentchen=32 loth=16 unzen=2 mark (Colonnes)=1 pfund=1.0311 pounds avoirdupois. Metric system now legal and obligatory. (See Germany.)

Rome.—Length (commercial): the pie is 0.866 feet; the palmo, 0.733 foot; the braccio, 2.561 feet; the palmo for cloth is 0.347 inches. Length (in architecture, &c.): 120 decimal=12 once=1 palmo=0.733

foot; and 10 palmi=1 canna, the catena being 57½ palmi; and the pie=16 once=0.9767 foot. Liquid: 16 quartucci=4 fogliette=1 boccale=0.4916 gallons; 32 boccali=1 barile, and 16 barili=1 botte. Dry: 4¼ quartucci=1½ scori=1 starello=0.5222 bushel; and 16 starelli=4 quarte=1 rubbio. Weight: 24 grani=1 denario; 24 denari=1 oncia; 12 onces=1 libbra=0.7477 pound. (See Italy.)

Russia.—Length: 16 vershoks=1 arshin=28 inches; and 1,500 arshin=500 sazhen=1 verst (properly versta)=0.6629 mile. Liquid: 10 tcharkas=1 vedro=3.249 gallons; 3 vedros=1 anker (ankerok), and 40 vedros=1 sorokovaya. Dry: 16 garnets=8 tchetverkas=2 tchetveriks=1 payak=1.439 bushels; and 4 payaks=2 osemis=1 tchetvert. Weight: 96 doli=1 zolotnik=0.1504 ounces avoirdupois; 12 lanas (each 8 zolotniks), or 32 loths (each 3 zolotniks) 1 funt=0.9026 pound avoirdupois; and 1,200 funts=30 poods=10 berkovets=1 packen.

Saxony.—The fuss is 0.929 foot; the kanne is 1.2723, and the eimer 20.039 gallons; the viertel is 0.737, and the scheffel 2.948 bushels; the pfund=16 unzen=1.0309 pounds avoirdupois. (See Germany.)

Siam.—The ken is 3.553 feet; the sestl, ¼ bushel; the tael 0.129, and the catt 2.563 pounds avoirdupois.

Sicily.—The palmo is 9.53 inches; the salma (Messina), 23.07 gallons; the grossa, 9.90 bushels; the libbra, 0.7 pound; and the rottolo, heavy and light, 1.925 and 1.75 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

Spain.—The metric system is now the legal one, is obligatory. The old weights and measures, as used in Madrid and Castile, are: Length: 144 puntos=12 lineas=1 pulgada=0.927 inch; 12 pulgadas=2 seacas=1 pie=0.9273 feet; and 12 pies=4 varas=1 estadal; the palmo is 8.346 inches; the legua=8,000 varas=4,215.3 miles. Liquid: 128 copas=32 cuartillos=8 azumbres=1 arroba or cantaro=4.233 gallons for wine; for oil, 1 arroba=3.318 gallons. Dry: 16 ochavillos=4 raciones=1 cuartillo; and 48 cuartillos=24 medios=12 almudes=1 fanega=1.60 bushels; and 12 fanegas=1 cahiz=19.20 bushels. Weight: 12 granos=1 tomin; 48 tomines=16 adarmes=8 ochavas=1 onza=0.0634 pound; and 16 onzas=2 marcos=1 libra=1.0144 pounds avoirdupois.

Sweden and Norway.—Length: 144 linies=12 tum=1 fot=0.9742 foot; and 6 fots=3 alns=1 famn; 6,000 famns=1 mil=6.6423 miles. Liquid: 32 jungfrus=8 quarters=2 stops=1 kanna=0.691 gallon; and 48 kannas=1 tunna=33.17 gallons. Dry: 224 orts=56 quarters=14 stops=7 kannas=1 fjerding=0.5196 bushel; and 8 fjerdings=2 spans=1 tunna=4.157 bushels. Weight (commercial): 128 quintins=32 lods=16 uns=1 skalpund=0.9376 pound avoirdupois; and 400 skalpunds=20 lispunds=1 skeppund=375.04 pounds. The above are the old measures. The system has since been decimalized, but based upon former units; 100 linies=10 tum=1 fot=11.679 inches; 100 fots=10 stangs=1 ref. In both wet and dry capacity measure the cubic tum, cubic fot, &c., are used. In weight 100 korrs=1 ort; 100 orts=1 skalpund=0.9379 pound; 100 skalpunds=1 centner; 100 centners=1 last. The metric system went into effect in 1878. Obligatory.

Switzerland.—Prior to 1858 almost every Canton had different measures; the present uniform system is semi-metric, and is obligatory. Length: 100 lignes=10 pouces=1 pied=30 centimetres or 11.812 inches; 10 pieds=1 perche; 16,000 pieds=1 lieue=2.983 miles. Surface: the arpent, 400 pieds square=3.553 acres. Liquid: the pot, 1.5 litre or 1.585 quart, is subdivided into ¼, ¼, ¼, ¼; 100 pots=1 muid=4 setier. Dry: 10 emines=1 quateron=15 litres or 0.4237 bushel. Weight: the livre or pfund=500 grammes or 1.1023 pounds; 100 livres=1 quintal; 32 loth=16 onces=1 livre. In the German Cantons the German names are used.

Tripoli.—The Turkish dreh or pic=8 palmi=26.42 inches; the less dreh=19.03 inches. The barile =24 bozze=17.12 gallons. The ueba=4 temen=16 orbahs=3.06 bushels. The okie=1 ounce troy; 1,600 okies=100 rottols=1 cantar=109.7 pounds avoirdupois.

Turkey.—The pic or pike is 26.8 inches; the almd, 1.382 gallons; the kilow, 0.940 bushel. Weight: 400 drams=4 cheques=1 oke=2 8286 pounds avoirdupois; and 45 okes=1 kintal or cantar=127.3 pounds at Smyrna, but 140.3 pounds at Constantinople. The metric system now obligatory.

Tuscany.—The palmo is 0.9575 foot; the braccio, 1.915 feet; the barile (wine)=20 fiaschi=40 boccali=12.04 gallons; the sacco=3 staja=12 quarti=2.075 bushels; the libbra=12 once=96 drammes=0.7486 pounds avoirdupois. (See Italy.)

United States.—(See above.)

Venetia.—In the decimal system, introduced in 1803, the metro or braccio=10 palmi=100 diti=the French metre, and 1,000 metri=1 miglio; the soma=10 mine=2.7512 bushels; the libbra metrica=10 once=1,000 grossi=1,000 denari=2,2046 pounds avoirdupois.

West Indies.—In those now or originally belonging to England, France, Holland and Denmark, respectively, the British, French, Dutch, and Danish systems chiefly prevail. Spanish measures are partly in use in Trinidad, however; the Spanish vara in Curacao; and in some of the Danish isles the British yard and the old French aune=48.55 inches.

Foreign Weights and Measures, Alphabetically Arranged.

(From United States Consular Report.)

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Almude.....	Portugal.....	4.222 gallons.
Ardeb.....	Egypt.....	7.6907 bushels.
Are.....	Metric.....	0.02471 acre.
Arrobe.....	Paraguay.....	25 pounds.
Arstrel or libra.....	Portugal.....	1.011 pounds.
Arroba (dry).....	Argentine Repub.....	25.3175 pounds.
do.....	Brazil.....	32.38 pounds.
do.....	Cuba.....	25.3664 pounds.
do.....	Portugal.....	32.38 pounds.
do.....	Spain.....	25.38 pounds.
do.....	Venezuela.....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid).....	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela.....	4.263 gallons.
Arshine.....	Russia.....	28 inches.
Arshine (squ're).....	do.....	5.44 square feet.
Artel.....	Morocco.....	1.12 pounds.
Baril.....	Argentine Repub.....	1.011 pounds.
do.....	do and Mexico.....	20.0787 gallons.
Barrel.....	Malta (customs).....	11.4 gallons.
do.....	Spain (raisins).....	100 pounds.
Berkovet.....	Russia.....	361.12 pounds.
Bongkal.....	India.....	525 grains.
Boww.....	Sumatra.....	7,066.5 sq. metr's.
Bu.....	Japan.....	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine).....	Spain.....	140 gallons.

DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	AMERICAN EQUIVALENT.
Caffiso.....	Malta.....	5.4 gallons.
Candy.....	India (Bombay).....	539 pounds.
do.....	India (Madras).....	500 pounds.
Cantar.....	Morocco.....	113 pounds.
do.....	Syria (Damascus).....	575 pounds.
do.....	Turkey.....	124.7086 pounds.
Cantaro (Cantar).....	Malta.....	175 pounds.
Carga.....	M'xico & Salvad'r.....	300 pounds.
Catty.....	China.....	1.333 1/3 (1 1/3) pounds.
do.....	Japan.....	1.31 pounds.
do.....	J'va, Siam, Mal'ca.....	1.35 pounds.
do.....	Sumatra.....	2.12 pounds.
Centaro.....	Central America.....	4.263 gallons.
Centner.....	Bremen & Bruns- wick.....	117.5 pounds.
do.....	Darmstadt.....	110.24 pounds.
do.....	Denmark & Nor- way.....	110.11 pounds.
do.....	Nuremberg.....	112.43 pounds.
do.....	Prussia.....	113.44 pounds.
do.....	Sweden.....	92.7 pounds.
do.....	Vienna.....	123.5 pounds.
do.....	Zollverein.....	110.24 pounds.
do.....	Double or metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Chib.....	China.....	14 inches.

		AMERICAN	
DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	EQUIVALENT.	
Coyan.....	Sarawak.....	3,098 pounds.	
do.....	Siam (Koyan).....	2,667 pounds.	
Cuadra.....	Argentine Repub.....	4.2 acres.	
do.....	Paraguay.....	78.9 yards.	
do.....	Paraguay (square).....	8,077 sq. feet.	
do.....	Uruguay.....	Nearly 2 acres.	
Cubic metre.....	Metric.....	35.3 cubic feet.	
Cwt. (hundred w't).....	British.....	112 pounds.	
Dessiatine.....	Russia.....	2,667 acres.	
do.....	Spain.....	1,599 bushels.	
Drachme.....	Greece.....	Half ounce.	
Dun.....	Japan.....	1 inch.	
Fanega (dry).....	Central America.....	1,574 bushels.	
do.....	Chile.....	2,575 bushels.	
do.....	Cuba.....	1,599 bushels.	
do.....	Mexico.....	1,547 bushels.	
do.....	Morocco.....	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.	
do.....	Uruguay (double).....	7.776 bushels.	
do.....	Uruguay (single).....	3.888 bushels.	
do.....	Venezuela.....	1,599 bushels.	
Fanega (liquid).....	Spain.....	16 gallons.	
Peddán.....	Egypt.....	1.03 acres.	
Frail (raisins).....	Spain.....	50 pounds.	
Frasco.....	Argentine Repub.....	2,500 quarts.	
do.....	Mexico.....	2.5 quarts.	
Fuder.....	Luxemburg.....	384.17 gallons.	
Garnice.....	Russian Poland.....	0.88 gallon.	
Gram.....	Metric.....	15.432 grains.	
Hectare.....	do.....	2.471 acres.	
Hectolitre (dry).....	do.....	2.338 bushels.	
do (liquid).....	do.....	28.417 gallons.	
Joch.....	Austria-Hungary.....	1,422 acres.	
Ken.....	Japan.....	4 yards.	
Kilogram (kilo).....	Metric.....	2,304 pounds.	
Kilometre.....	do.....	0.62137 mile.	
Klafter.....	Russia.....	216 cubic feet.	
Kota.....	Japan.....	5.13 bushels.	
Korree.....	Russia.....	3.5 bushels.	
Last.....	Belgium & Holland.....	85.134 bushels.	
do.....	England (dry m't).....	82.52 bushels.	
do.....	Germany.....	2 metric tons (4,480 pounds).	
do.....	Prussia.....	112.29 bushels.	
do.....	Russian Poland.....	1134 bushels.	
Last.....	Spain (salt).....	4,760 pounds.	
League (land).....	Paraguay.....	4,633 acres.	
Li.....	China.....	2,115 feet.	
Libra (pound).....	Castilian.....	7,100 gr'ins (troy)	
do.....	Argentine Repub.....	1,0127 pounds.	
do.....	Central America.....	1,043 pounds.	
do.....	Chile.....	1,014 pounds.	
do.....	Cuba.....	1,0161 pounds.	
do.....	Mexico.....	1,01465 pounds.	
do.....	Peru.....	1,0143 pounds.	
do.....	Portugal.....	1,011 pounds.	
do.....	Uruguay.....	1,0143 pounds.	
do.....	Venezuela.....	1,0181 pounds.	
Litre.....	Metric.....	1,0567 quarts.	
Livre (pound).....	Greece.....	1.1 pounds.	
do.....	Guiana.....	1,0791 pounds.	
Load.....	England (timber).....	Square, 50 cubic feet; unhewn, 40 cubic feet; inch planks, 600 superficial f't.	
Manzana.....	Costa Rica.....	1.5-6 acres.	
Marc.....	Bolivia.....	0.507 pound.	
Mauud.....	India.....	82.2-7 pounds.	
Motre.....	Metric.....	39.37 inches.	
		AMERICAN	
DENOMINATIONS.	WHERE USED.	EQUIVALENT.	
Mil.....	Denmark.....	4.68 miles.	
do.....	Denmark (geograph).....	4.61 miles.	
Morgen.....	Prussia.....	0.63 acre.	
Oke.....	Egypt.....	2,725 pounds.	
do.....	Greece.....	2.84 pounds.	
do.....	Hungary.....	3,0617 pounds.	
do.....	Turkey.....	2,85418 pounds.	
do.....	Hungary and Wallachia.....	2.5 pinta.	
Pic.....	Egypt.....	214 inches.	
Picul.....	Borneo & Celebes.....	135.64 pounds.	
do.....	China, Japan and Sumatra.....	1394 pounds.	
do.....	Java.....	135.1 pounds.	
do.....	Philippine Islands (bemp).....	139.45 pounds.	
do.....	Philippine Islands (sugar).....	140 pounds.	
Pie.....	Argentine Repub.....	0.9478 foot.	
Pie.....	Castilian.....	0.91407 foot.	
Pik.....	Turkey.....	27.9 inches.	
Pood.....	Russia.....	36.112 pounds.	
Pund (pound).....	Denmark & Sweden.....	1.102 pounds.	
Quarter.....	Great Britain.....	8,252 bushels.	
do.....	London (coal).....	36 bushels.	
Quintal.....	Argentine Repub.....	101.42 pounds.	
do.....	Brazil.....	130.06 pounds.	
do.....	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru.....	101.61 pounds.	
do.....	Greece.....	123.2 pounds.	
do.....	Newfoundland (fish).....	112 pounds.	
do.....	Paraguay.....	100 pounds.	
do.....	Syria.....	125 pounds.	
do.....	Metric.....	220.46 pounds.	
Rottle.....	Palestine.....	6 pounds.	
do.....	Syria.....	54 pounds.	
Sagen.....	Russia.....	7.1 feet.	
Salm.....	Malta.....	400 pounds.	
Se.....	Japan.....	3.3 feet.	
Seer.....	India.....	1 pound 13 ozs.	
Shaku.....	Japan.....	10 inches.	
Sho.....	do.....	1.6 quarts.	
Standard (St. Petersburg).....	Lumber measure.....	165 cubic feet.	
Stone.....	British.....	14 pounds.	
Suerte.....	Uruguay.....	2,700 cuadras (see cuadra).	
Tael.....	Cochin China.....	590.75 grains (troy).	
Tan.....	Japan.....	0.25 acre.	
To.....	do.....	2 pecks.	
Ton.....	Space measure.....	40 cubic feet.	
Tonde (cereals).....	Denmark.....	3,947.83 bushels.	
Tondeland.....	do.....	1.36 acres.	
Tsubo.....	Japan.....	6 feet square.	
Tsun.....	China.....	1.41 inches.	
Tunna.....	Sweden.....	4.5 bushels.	
Tunnland.....	do.....	1.22 acres.	
Vara.....	Argentine Repub.....	34.1206 in. hes.	
do.....	Castile.....	0.914117 yard.	
do.....	Central America.....	38.874 inches.	
do.....	Chile and Peru.....	33.367 inches.	
do.....	Cuba.....	33.384 inches.	
do.....	Curacao.....	33.375 inches.	
do.....	Mexico.....	33 inches.	
do.....	Paraguay.....	34 inches.	
do.....	Venezuela.....	33.374 inches.	
Vedro.....	Russia.....	2,707 gallons.	
Vergees.....	Ile of Jersey.....	71.1 square rods.	
Verst.....	Russia.....	0.666 mile.	
Vloeka.....	Russian Poland.....	41.98 acres.	

RATES OF STORAGE AND LABOR.

ON IMPORTED MERCHANDISE DEPOSITED IN UNITED STATES PRIVATE BONDED WAREHOUSES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

As agreed upon by a Joint Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Collector of the Port and the proprietors of the United States Private Bonded Warehouses, and approved by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, April 5th, 1883.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Representing the Chamber of Commerce.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, *Chairman.*

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS,

HUGH N. CAMP,

SAMUEL H. SEAMAN.

Representing the Collector of the Port.

N. G. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM A. JONES,

JOHN M. FALK,
HAMILTON FULTON,

HARRY G. WEAVER,
Secretary.

Representing the Proprietors of the United States Private Bonded Warehouses.

FRED. BAKER,
H. E. NITCHIE,

ELLIOTT F. DRIGGS,
JOHN C. ACKER,

WILLIAM C. CASEY.

ARTICLES.

[The Ton is 2,240 Pounds.]

	Storage. Labor.			Storage. Labor.	
	20c	20c		20c	25c
A.					
Acid, Acetate, obys.....	15	15	Anilinea, bbls.....	15	15
" Arsenious, cs.....	3	3	" cs.....	15	15
" " kgs.....	15	15	Aniseed, bls, about 50 kilos.....	6	6
" Benzole, cs.....	15	15	Annatto, bls or bgs.....	6	6
" Boracic, cs.....	15	15	" bks.....	4	5
" Carbolic, cs.....	15	15	Antimony, bbls.....	15	25
" Citric, kgs.....	3	3	Anvils, loose, each.....	6	6
" Muriatic, obys.....	20	20	Argols, cks.....	30	35
" Nitric, obys.....	20	20	Aralia flowers, bls.....	8	8
" Oxalic, cks.....	15	15	Arrow root, bbls.....	10	10
" Picric, cs.....	15	15	" cs.....	6	6
" Tartaric, cs.....	12	12	" (Bermuda), kgs.....	5	5
" " cks.....	30	30	Arsenic, bbls.....	15	18
Aconite, bgs or bls.....	6	6	" kgs.....	8	9
Agates, cks.....	40	40	Artificial flowers, cs.....	40	40
Alabaster, cs, per cubic ft in yds.....	2	2	Asphaltum, cks.....	30	30
Albumen, cs.....	6	6	Asafetida, cs.....	10	10
" in bbls, about 300 lbs.....	12	12	" tea-chest size.....	6	6
Ale, beer or porter (bottles), bbls.....	12	12			
" " cks.....	20	20	B.		
" " hhds.....	20	20	Bacon, cs.....	10	15
Alizarine, in ordinary bbls.....	12	12	Balsam, Peruvian, cs.....	3	3
" in petroleum bbls.....	15	15	Bamboo, Japanese sticks, per bdl.....	8	8
Almonds, bgs, about 110 lbs.....	4	6	" Calcutta, poles.....	10	10
" bks, about 250 lbs.....	15	15	Bark, calisaya, crns, 100 lbs.....	6	6
" " cks, about 300 lbs.....	2	2 1/4	" cascarilla, mats.....	3	3
" " frails.....	25	25 1/4	" Peruvian, bgs.....	5	5
Aloes, cs.....	6	6	" crns.....	6	6
" chests.....	10	10	Barley, bgs.....	3	4
" Barbadoes, cks.....	8	8	Barytes, per 100 lbs.....	2	2 1/4
" Bonafree, bxs.....	10	10	Baskets, willow, per case.....	40	40
" Cape, cs.....	4	4	Beads, Trieste, cs.....	25	25
" Sootrine, cs.....	15	15	Beans, bgs.....	3	4
" " kgs.....	6	6	Beer (see Ale).		
Alum, bbls.....	5	5	Bicycles, p. crate of 3 bycls, for adults.....	40	30
" cks.....	10	10	Bismuth, oxide, kgs.....	3	3
" refined, cs.....	8	8	Bitters, cs.....	5	5
Aluminum, cks.....	8	8	Black lead, bbls.....	8	8
Ammonia, aqua, cks.....	20	20	Bleaching powders, 100 lbs.....	2	2 1/4
Anchors, per 100 lbs.....	3	4	Bolt rope, coils, per 100 lbs.....	2	2
Angelica root, bgs or bls.....	6	6	Bonnets, cs.....	20	20
			Books and periodicals, cs.....	40	40
			Boots and shoes, cs.....	18	18

			Storage	La-or.
Borax, bgs.	20	20		
" bbls.	11	0		
" cks.	30	30		
" os.	8	8		
Bottles, crates, about 15 cubic ft.	10	10		
" hampers, about 8 cubic feet.	5	5		
Brandy, cs, 1 doz in case.	5	5		
" cs, 16 doz in case.	80	80		
" per gal, gross gauge.	5	5		
Brazil nuts, bgs.	5	5		
" sks.	6	6		
Bricks, bath, cks.	25	25		
" fire, loose, per 10 bricks.	20	1.00		
Brimstone, per ton.	20	50		
Bristles, cs of 175 lbs.	15	15		
" cks of about 600 lbs.	30	30		
Burgundy pitch, stands, 110 lbs.	6	6		
Burlaps, bls.	50	50		
Burr stones, per 100 lbs.	2	2 1/2		
Butter of cocoa, cs.	10	10		
C.				
Calfskins, cs.	40	40		
Calomel, cs.	5	5		
Camomile flowers, bls or cs.	12	12		
Camphor, cs.	10	10		
Camwood, sticks, per ton.	80	80		
Candles, bxs.	3	3		
Canes, walking, bls.	10	10		
" cs.	25	25		
Cantharides, cs.	12	15		
" cks.	25	30		
Canvas, bls.	15	20		
Capers, bxs.	2	2		
" kgs, 50 kilos.	6	6		
Carboys (vitriol, etc.).	20	20		
Carpet, bls.	40	40		
" cs.	30	30		
Carriages, each, per cubic foot.	2	2		
Cassia, chests, Batavia.	8	8		
" chests, China.	4	4		
" mats (for 100 mats).	25	30		
" rolls and bales.	8	8		
" buds, cs.	6	6		
Castor beans, bgs.	0	6		
" sks.	4	4		
Catgut strings, cs.	80	30		
Cement, bbls.	6	6		
Chain cables, ton.	40	1.00		
Chalk, bulk, ton.	20	50		
" cs.	10	10		
Champagne, bskts.	5	5		
" cs.	4	4		
Cheese (Dutch), bxs.	10	10		
" all other, bxs.	8	8		
" tubs.	20	20		
Chillies (peppers), bgs, 12 lbs.	4	4		
Chemicals, in ordinary bbls.	12	12		
" in petroleum bbls.	15	15		
" carboys or casks.	20	20		
Chicory, bbls.	10	10		
" cks.	30	30		
" root, bgs.	3	3		
China clay, bbls.	8	10		
" hhds.	25	30		
Chinaware, cks.	40	40		
Chocolate, cs.	10	10		
Chow chow, cs.	4	4		
Chrome yellow, cks.	25	25		
Church bells, per 100 lbs.	3	3		
Cigars, cs.	20	20		
" Manila, cs.	12	15		
Cinnamon, bls.	6	8		
Citron, cs.	10	10		
Clocks, cs.	30	30		
Cloves, bgs, about 140 lbs.	4	4		
Clove ste-na, bls.	5	5		
Coal, per ton.	25	50		
Cochineal, crns.	12	12		
Cocoa, bgs.	5	5		
Cocoa matting, bls.	35	35		
Codfish (dry), per qtl.	0	6		
Coffee, bgs, except Maracaibo.	5	5		
" bbls.	8	8		
" Maracaibo, sks or bgs.	4	4		
" Java, mats.	2	2		
" Rio, sks.	4	4		
Coir fibre, bls.	15	18		
Coloring for brandy, cks.	25	25		
Copper, cks.	30	50		
Copper, pigs, per ton.				
" sheets, per ton.	45	75		
" ore, bgs.	6	6		
" ore, bbls.	15	20		
Copperas, hhds.	50	50		
" tcs.	25	25		
Cordage, coils, per 100 lbs.	2	2		
Cordials, cs, 1 doz.	5	5		
Cords and tassels, cs.	30	30		
Corks, bales.	15	15		
Cork wood, bbls or bls.	8	8		
Cotton, bls.	30	30		
Cotton yarn, cs.	30	30		
Crash, Russia, bls.	8	8		
Cream of tartar, cks.	40	40		
" hhds.	25	25		
Crockery, cks or crts.	40	40		
Crystal ash, casks.	30	30		
Cubebs, bgs.	5	5		
Cudbear, cks.	25	30		
Currants, bbls.	6	6		
" cs.	3	4		
Cutch, hales.	5	6		
" bxs.	6	6		
Cuttlefish bone, pkgs of 4 bbls.	20	20		
D.				
Dandelion roots, cks.	15	15		
Dates, bxs.	2	2		
Demijohns (empty) under 8 galls.	3/4	1		
" 3 galls.	1	1		
" 5 galls.	2	2		
Dragon's blood, cs.	8	8		
Dry goods, all kinds except silk, per pkge (see silk goods).	30	30		
Dry paints, bbls.	8	10		
Dunnage mats, each.	1/4	1/4		
Dutch herrings, bbls.	6	6		
" kgs.	2	2		
" kits.	3	3		
Dyewood, per ton.	30	60		
E.				
Elecampane, bbls.	10	10		
Elephants' tusks, loose.	10	10		
Emery, kgs.	5	5		
Encaustic tiles, crts.	15	15		
Epsom salts, tcs.	15	15		
Ergot, cs.	5	5		
" tcs.	30	30		
Essential oils, cs of 50 lbs.	5	5		
" 25 lbs.	3	3		
Ether, sulphuric, cs.	4	4		
F.				
Fans, China, cs.	8	8		
Feathers, bls.	25	25		
" cases.	40	40		
Felt, bls.	25	25		
Fennel seed, bgs, about 50 kilos.	6	6		
Figs, cs.	15	15		
" loose, bgs, about 30 lbs.	1 1/4	1 1/4		
Filberts, bgs, about 50 kilos.	6	6		
Firecrackers, pgs.	5	5		
Fish, half-bbls.	5	5		
" bbls.	8	8		
Flax, bls.	25	25		
" New Zealand.	12	12		
Flock, woolen, bls.	30	30		
Flour, bbls.	5	5		
Flour (sago), bgs.	5	5		
Fossils, in cs.	30	30		
Fruits, preserved, in cs of 1 doz.	5	5		
Furs, per pkgo.	30	30		
" nutria skins, bls.	50	50		
Furniture, per cubic foot.	2	2		
G.				
Gambia, bls.	6	8		
Gamboge, cs.	10	10		
Garancine, cks.	50	50		
Garden seeds, cs.	15	15		
Gin, cs.	5	5		
" per gal, gross gauge.	1/4	1/4		
Ginger, bgs.	3	3		
" bbls.	8	8		
" East India, preserved, cs.	5	5		
Ginseng roots, bgs.	5	5		
Glass, plate, persq foot, cs.	3	3		

	Storage.	Labor.
Glass, window, bxs, up to 12x18 in.....	30	80
" " bxs, over 12x18 in.....	10	10
Glue, bbls.....	10	10
" hhd.....	40	40
Glycerine, in iron drums.....	50	50
Goat skins, Cape of Good Hope, bbls.....	15	20
" " South American, bbls.....	40	40
Grain, in bulk, per bush.....	1	1
" bags, bbls.....	4	4
Grapes, in all pkgs.....	4	4
Grass bags, bbls.....	5	5
" cloth, bbls.....	10	10
Guava jelly, cs.....	10	10
Gum, in cs, not otherwise mentioned.....	8	8
" cks, not otherwise mentioned.....	15	15
" Arabic, crns.....	10	10
" damar, cs.....	6	6
Gunny cloth, bbls.....	25	30
Guns, cs.....	20	20
Gun stooks, bxs or bgs.....	4	4
" cs.....	15	15
Gun and musket barrels, bxs or bbls.....	4	4
Guts, salted, bbls.....	10	10
" kgs.....	5	5
Gutta percha, bbls or bgs.....	4	4
" bakts or cs.....	6	6

H.

Hardware, cks.....	40	40
Hata, in pkgs.....	20	20
Hemp, loose, per ton.....	1.00	1.25
" Italian, bbls.....	15	15
" Manila, bbls.....	6	8
" Russian, bbls.....	25	30
" all other, bbls.....	8	10
Hide cuttings, E. I., bbls.....	6	6
Hides, buffalo, E. I., bbls.....	40	50
" cow, bbls.....	40	50
" deer, Cape, bbls and bbls.....	15	20
" dry, ox and cow.....	1 1/2	2
" salted, hhd.....	40	40
" loose.....	3	4
Honey, bbls.....	10	10
" hhd.....	30	40
" tcs.....	20	30
Hops, compressed, bbls.....	25	25

I.

India or Malacca joint, bbls.....	10	10
India rubber, bbls, about 400 lbs.....	10	10
" cs.....	15	15
" cks, about 1,500 lbs.....	25	30
" E. I., bakts or bgs.....	6	6
Indigo, cs.....	12	12
" crns.....	10	10
Ipecac, crns.....	8	8
Iron, hoop, bbls, 56 lbs.....	1	2
" bbl, 112 lbs.....	2	3
" plg, ton.....	15	40
" if not otherwise specified, per ton.....	25	40
" boiler plates, per ton.....	25	50
" castings, per ton.....	50	75
" old, except rails, per ton.....	25	1.25
" railroad and spikes, per ton.....	20	40
" rods, coils, each.....	8	8
" tubes.....	3	3
Iron wire, mats of 60 to 100 lbs.....	4	4
Isinglass, cs.....	12	12
Isle cloth, bbls.....	8	8
Ivory, vegetable, bgs.....	5	5

J.

Jalap, bbls.....	10	10
Juniper berries, bgs.....	5	5
Junk, old, bbls.....	10	12
Jute, bbls.....	7	8
" butts, bbls.....	7	8
" rejection, bbls.....	7	8

K.

Kirschwasser, cs, per doz.....	5	5
Kresote (bottles), cs.....	25	25

L.

Lac button, cs.....	8	8
" dye, cs.....	8	8
Lamp black, cks.....	25	25
Lard, kgs.....	3	3
Lead, in pigs, per ton.....	25	40
" in sheets or rolls, cks.....	50	50

	Storage.	Labor.
Lead, pipes, cs.....	350	400
" black, per 100 lbs.....	2	2 1/4
" red, kgs.....	4	4
Leather, rolls.....	15	15
" cs.....	30	40
Leaves, buchu, bbls.....	10	10
" rose, cks.....	15	15
Lemons, bxs.....	4	4
Lentils, bgs.....	4	4
Licorice paste, cs.....	8	8
" root, bbl, each.....	8	8
" bbls.....	5	5
" sticks, cs.....	10	10
Lignumvita, per ton.....	30	60
Lime, bgs.....	5	5
" chloride, per 100 lbs.....	2	2
Linseed, bgs.....	3	4
" pockets.....	1	1 1/4
Lithographic stones, cs.....	30	30
Logwood, per ton.....	30	60

M.

Macaroni, cs.....	3	3
Mace, cs.....	6	6
Machinery, per cubic ft, cs.....	2	3
" loose, per ton.....	50	1.00
Madder, cks.....	50	50
Magnesia, cs.....	10	10
Mahogany, per ton, logs.....	30	75
Manna, cs.....	10	10
Marble in blocks, per cubic ft, in yard.....	2	2
Marbles, cks.....	40	40
Mathematical instruments, cs.....	30	30
Matting, rolls.....	4	4
" coir, bbls.....	35	35
Melado, hhd.....	30	40
Metal sheathings, cs.....	15	15
Mineral water, cs.....	8	8
Molasses, bbls.....	10	10
" hhd.....	30	40
" tcs.....	20	30
Morocco skins, cs.....	40	40
Moss, bbls.....	10	10
Mushrooms, cs of 100 hf bxs.....	5	5
Musical instruments, cs.....	40	40
Mustard seed, bgs.....	6	6
" bbls.....	10	10

N.

Nails, kgs.....	1	1 1/4
Naphtha, bbls.....	15	15
Neatsfoot oil, per gal.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Needles, cs.....	30	40
Nickel, cs.....	20	20
Nitrate of soda, bgs, 275 lbs.....	4	4
Nutmegs, cs.....	6	6
Nut galls, bgs.....	4	4
Nux vomica, bgs.....	4	4

O.

Ochre, bbls.....	10	10
" cks.....	15	15
Oil, castor, cs.....	6	6
" cloth, cs, per cubic ft.....	2	2
" olive, bakts.....	2	2
" cs.....	3	3
" per gal, cks.....	30	1 1/2
" vitriol, cbs.....	20	20
Olives, kgs.....	3	3
Opium, cs.....	30	30
Oranges, bxs.....	4	4
Orange peel, bbls.....	10	10
Ore, per ton, in bulk.....	25	50
Orchill weed, bbls.....	25	25

P.

Paints, bbls.....	10	10
" kgs.....	5	5
Paintings, per cubic ft, cs.....	2	2
Palm leaf, per bbl.....	1	1 1/4
" in crns.....	5	5
" cs.....	5	5
Paper, bbls.....	10	10
" cs.....	30	30
" pulp, bbls.....	5	5
" hangings, cs.....	35	35
Parasol sticks, bbls.....	5	5
Paris green, bbls, per 100 lbs.....	2	2
" kgs.....	3	3

	Storage.	Labor.
Wine, in butts.....	50c	50c
" pipes.....	40	40
" 1/2 pipes.....	20	20
" 3/4 pipes.....	15	15
" in cases, still.....	10	10
" claret and sauterne, in hhds..	3	3
Wool, bls, compressed, about 300 lbs..	25	25
" bls, compressed, about 700 lbs...	15	15
Wormseed, bls.....	20	20
	30	40
	8	8
Y.		
Yarn, coir, Ceylon, bls.....	20	25
" " per 100 ballots.....	30	50
" " India, bls.....	7	8
Yellow berries, bgs.....	6	6
Z.		
Zinc, oks.....	30	40
" pigs or plates, per ton.....	25	40
" oxide, kgs.....	3	3
" sulphate, bbis.....	8	8

Damaged, wrecked goods, to be charged fifty per cent in addition to the above-mentioned rates.

VALUABLES.

Articles of gold, silver, platina, diamonds or other precious stones, watches, watch materials and attar of roses, half of one per cent on appraised value.

The rates of storage and labor on articles not enumerated shall correspond with those charged for packages of similar size and property of like general description, otherwise to be 2 cents per cubic foot when usually charged by measure, and 2 cents per 100 pounds when usually charged by weight, or half a cent a gallon for liquids.

The rates of storage are per month, dating from receipt of the first package from the vessel.

If goods are withdrawn at any time during the first month, one month's storage shall be charged; after the first month storage to be computed by the half month.

The rates of labor include both for the receipt and delivery of the goods.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK, 1898.

Daily Closing Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.

1898.				1898.					
Jan.	1898.	Wheat, No. 2 Red. P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed. P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.	April	1898.	Wheat, No. 2 Red. P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed. P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.
1.	99 1/4	33 1/4	5 15-16	1.	.....	100 1/4	34 1/4	6 3-16
2.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	2.	.....	101 1/4	34 1/4	.....
3.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	3.	.....	102 1/4	35	.....
4.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	4.	.....	102 1/4	35 1/4	.....
5.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	5.	.....	102 1/4	35 1/4	.....
6.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	6.	.....	102 1/4	35 1/4	.....
7.	100 1/4	33 1/4	.....	7.	.....	102 1/4	35 1/4	.....
8.	100 1/4	33 1/4	.....	8.	.....	102 1/4	35 1/4	.....
9.	99 1/4	33	.....	9.	.....	102 1/4	35	.....
10.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	10.	.....	103 1/4	34 1/4	.....
11.	99 1/4	33 1/4	.....	11.	.....	103 1/4	34 1/4	.....
12.	100 1/4	33 1/4	.....	12.	.....	104 1/4	35 1/4	.....
13.	100 1/4	33 1/4	.....	13.	.....	106	35 1/4	.....
14.	100	33 1/4	5 7/8	14.	.....	108	35 1/4	.....
15.	101	33 1/4	.....	15.	.....	105	35 1/4	6 1/2
16.	100 1/4	33 1/4	.....	16.	.....	108	35 1/4	6 5-16
17.	101 1/4	33 1/4	.....	17.	.....	108 1/4	35 1/4	.....
18.	101 1/4	33 1/4	.....	18.	.....	108 1/4	35 1/4	6 1/2
19.	101 1/4	33 1/4	.....	19.	.....	108 1/4	35 1/4	6 1/2
20.	102 1/4	33 1/4	.....	20.	.....	110 1/4	36 1/4	6 7-16
21.	102 1/4	33 1/4	.....	21.	.....	111 1/4	37	.....
22.	102 1/4	33 1/4	.....	22.	.....	110 1/4	37 1/4	.....
23.	104 1/4	34 1/4	.....	23.	.....	112 1/4	37 1/4	.....
24.	104 1/4	34 1/4	5 15-16	24.	.....	117 1/4	38 1/4	6 1/2
25.	104 1/4	34 1/4	.....	25.	.....	122 1/4	39 1/4	.....
26.	104 1/4	34 1/4	.....	26.	.....	122 1/4	39 1/4	6 5-16
27.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	27.	.....	123 1/4	39 1/4	.....
28.	107 1/4	35 1/4	.....	28.	.....	122 1/4	39 1/4	.....
29.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	29.	.....	120 1/4	38 1/4	6 1/2
30.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	30.	.....	119 1/4	38 1/4	.....
31.	104 1/4	34 1/4	.....	May 1.	.....	122 1/4	38 1/4	6 5-16
Feb. 1.	104	34 1/4	.....	2.	.....	125 1/4	37 1/4	.....
2.	103 1/4	34 1/4	.....	3.	.....	125 1/4	37 1/4	.....
3.	103 1/4	34 1/4	.....	4.	.....	140 1/4	Holiday.	.....
4.	103 1/4	34 1/4	.....	5.	.....	144 1/4	38 1/4	6 1/2
5.	103 1/4	35	.....	6.	.....	161	39 1/4	.....
6.	103 1/4	35	6 1-16	7.	.....	165 1/4	40 1/4	.....
7.	103 1/4	35 1/4	6 1/4	8.	.....	161	40 1/4	.....
8.	103 1/4	35 1/4	.....	9.	.....	161	40 1/4	.....
9.	103 1/4	35 1/4	.....	10.	.....	177	41	.....
10.	104 1/4	35 1/4	.....	11.	.....	163	41 1/4	.....
11.	104 1/4	35 1/4	.....	12.	.....	151 1/4	40 1/4	.....
12.	104 1/4	35 1/4	.....	13.	.....	146	40 1/4	.....
13.	104 1/4	35 1/4	.....	14.	.....	156	41 1/4	.....
14.	105 1/4	36 1/4	.....	15.	.....	157 1/4	40 1/4	.....
15.	106	36 1/4	.....	16.	.....	153	40 1/4	6 7-16
16.	106 1/4	36 1/4	.....	17.	.....	154	40 1/4	.....
17.	105 1/4	36 1/4	.....	18.	.....	156	40 1/4	.....
18.	105 1/4	36 1/4	.....	19.	.....	166 1/4	40 1/4	.....
19.	106	36 1/4	.....	20.	.....	163	39 1/4	.....
20.	106 1/4	36 1/4	.....	21.	.....	160	38 1/4	.....
21.	108 1/4	36 1/4	.....	22.	.....	153	38	.....
22.	107 1/4	36	.....	23.	.....	156	37 1/4	6 1/2
23.	105 1/4	35 1/4	.....	24.	.....	146	37 1/4	6 9-16
24.	105 1/4	35 1/4	6 5-16	25.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
25.	104 1/4	35 1/4	.....	26.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
26.	106	35 1/4	.....	27.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
27.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	28.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
28.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	29.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
29.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	30.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
30.	106 1/4	35 1/4	.....	31.	.....	135	36 1/4	.....
31.	107 1/4	36	.....	June 1.	.....	118	37 1/4	6 1/2
Mar. 1.	107 1/4	36	.....	2.	.....	116	37 1/4	.....
2.	107 1/4	36	.....	3.	.....	120	38	.....
3.	107 1/4	36	.....	4.	.....	120 1/4	38	.....
4.	108 1/4	36 1/4	.....	5.	.....	116 1/4	38 1/4	.....
5.	108 1/4	36 1/4	.....	6.	.....	114	38	.....
6.	108 1/4	36 1/4	6 1/4	7.	.....	114 1/4	38 1/4	.....
7.	108 1/4	36 1/4	.....	8.	.....	112 1/4	38 1/4	.....
8.	107 1/4	35 1/4	.....	9.	.....	115 1/4	37 1/4	.....
9.	107 1/4	35 1/4	.....	10.	.....	112 1/4	37 1/4	6 9-16
10.	108 1/4	35 1/4	.....	11.	.....	100	36 1/4	.....
11.	105	35 1/4	6 3-16	12.	.....	93	35	.....
12.	104 1/4	35 1/4	6 1/2	13.	.....	95	35	.....
13.	105 1/4	35 1/4	.....	14.	.....	95	35	.....
14.	104	35	.....	15.	.....	94	34 1/4	.....
15.	104 1/4	34 1/4	.....	16.	.....	84	33 1/4	.....
16.	104	35	.....	17.	.....	80	32 1/4	6 1/2
17.	104 1/4	34 1/4	.....	18.	.....	83	32 1/4	6 7-16
18.	104	35	.....	19.	.....	87	32 1/4	6 1/2
19.	104	35	.....	20.	.....	87	32 1/4	.....
20.	103 1/4	34 1/4	6 1-16	21.	.....	84	32 1/4	.....
21.	102 1/4	34 1/4	.....	22.	.....	87	32 1/4	.....
22.	101 1/4	34	.....	23.	.....	86	32 1/4	.....
23.	102	34 1/4	.....	24.	.....	87	32 1/4	.....
24.	101	34 1/4	6 1/2	25.	.....	87	32 1/4	.....
25.	99 1/4	34 1/4	6 3-16	26.	.....	85 1/4	32 1/4	.....
26.	100 1/4	34 1/4	.....	27.	.....	86	32 1/4	.....
27.	100 1/4	34 1/4	.....	28.	.....	86	32 1/4	.....
28.	100 1/4	34 1/4	.....	29.	.....	86	32 1/4	.....
29.	100 1/4	34 1/4	.....	30.	.....	86	32 1/4	.....
30.	100 1/4	34 1/4	.....	31.	.....	86	32 1/4	.....
31.	100 1/4	34 1/4	.....				

1886.				1886.			
	Wheat, No. 2 Red. P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed. P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.		Wheat, No. 2 Red. P. Bush. Cents.	Corn, No. 2 Mixed. P. Bush. Cents.	Cotton, Middling Uplands, Per Lb. Cents.
June 30.....	86	35½	6 5-16	Oct. 1.....	72	34½	5½
July 1.....	89	36¼	6¼	2.....	71	34½	5½
2.....		Holiday.		3.....	71	34½	5½
3.....				4.....	71	34½	5 7-16
4.....				5.....	72	34½	5½
5.....	82	35¾	"	6.....	73½	35	"
6.....	80½	36¼	"	7.....	73½	35½	"
7.....	82	36¼	6 3-16	8.....	74½	35½	5½
8.....	86	36	"	9.....	74½	35½	"
9.....	84½	36	"	10.....	75	35½	"
10.....	84	35¾	"	11.....	75½	36¼	"
11.....	90	36	"	12.....	75½	36¼	"
12.....	89	35¾	"	13.....	75½	36¼	"
13.....	87	36¾	"	14.....	75½	36¼	"
14.....	87	36¾	"	15.....	75½	36¼	"
15.....	87½	37	"	16.....	76	37½	5 7-16
16.....	87½	37	"	17.....	77½	38½	5½
17.....	85½	37¾	"	18.....	77½	38½	5½
18.....	85½	37¾	6½	19.....	77½	38½	5 7-16
19.....	84½	36¾	6 1-16	20.....	78½	38½	5½
20.....	83	37	"	21.....	80½	38½	5 5-16
21.....	82	38	"	22.....	79½	38½	5½
22.....	78	36¾	"	23.....	79½	38½	5½
23.....	74	38½	"	24.....	79½	38½	5½
24.....	77	37½	"	25.....	79½	38½	5½
25.....	72½	38½	"	26.....	79½	38½	5½
26.....	72½	37½	"	27.....	79½	38½	5½
27.....	72	37½	"	28.....	79½	38½	5½
28.....	70	37½	"	29.....	79½	38½	5½
29.....	70	37½	"	30.....	79½	38½	5½
30.....	70	37½	"	Nov. 1.....	79½	38½	"
Aug. 1.....	72	36¾	"	2.....	79½	38½	"
2.....	72	36¾	"	3.....	79½	38½	"
3.....	72	36¾	"	4.....	79½	38½	"
4.....	73½	36¾	"	5.....	79½	38½	"
5.....	75	37½	"	6.....	79½	38½	"
6.....	77	37½	"	7.....	79½	38½	"
7.....	77	37½	"	8.....	79½	38½	"
8.....	77	37½	"	9.....	79½	38½	"
9.....	76	37½	6 1-16	10.....	79½	38½	"
10.....	77	37½	6 1-16	11.....	79½	38½	"
11.....	77½	37½	6	12.....	79½	38½	"
12.....	77	37½	"	13.....	79½	38½	"
13.....	77½	37½	"	14.....	79½	38½	"
14.....	77½	37½	"	15.....	79½	38½	"
15.....	77½	37½	"	16.....	79½	38½	"
16.....	77½	37½	"	17.....	79½	38½	"
17.....	77½	37½	"	18.....	79½	38½	"
18.....	77½	37½	"	19.....	79½	38½	"
19.....	77½	37½	"	20.....	79½	38½	"
20.....	77½	37½	"	21.....	79½	38½	"
21.....	77½	37½	"	22.....	79½	38½	"
22.....	77½	37½	"	23.....	79½	38½	"
23.....	77½	37½	"	24.....	79½	38½	"
24.....	77½	37½	"	25.....	79½	38½	"
25.....	77½	37½	"	26.....	79½	38½	"
26.....	77½	37½	"	27.....	79½	38½	"
27.....	77½	37½	"	28.....	79½	38½	"
28.....	77½	37½	"	29.....	79½	38½	"
29.....	77½	37½	"	30.....	79½	38½	"
30.....	77½	37½	"	Dec. 1.....	79½	38½	"
Sept. 1.....	69½	35½	5 12-16	2.....	79½	38½	"
2.....	68	35½	"	3.....	79½	38½	"
3.....	68½	35½	"	4.....	79½	38½	"
4.....	68½	35½	"	5.....	79½	38½	"
5.....	68½	35½	"	6.....	79½	38½	"
6.....	68½	35½	"	7.....	79½	38½	"
7.....	68½	35½	"	8.....	79½	38½	"
8.....	68½	35½	"	9.....	79½	38½	"
9.....	68½	35½	"	10.....	79½	38½	"
10.....	68½	35½	"	11.....	79½	38½	"
11.....	68½	35½	"	12.....	79½	38½	"
12.....	68½	35½	"	13.....	79½	38½	"
13.....	68½	35½	"	14.....	79½	38½	"
14.....	68½	35½	"	15.....	79½	38½	"
15.....	68½	35½	"	16.....	79½	38½	"
16.....	68½	35½	"	17.....	79½	38½	"
17.....	68½	35½	"	18.....	79½	38½	"
18.....	68½	35½	"	19.....	79½	38½	"
19.....	68½	35½	"	20.....	79½	38½	"
20.....	68½	35½	"	21.....	79½	38½	"
21.....	68½	35½	"	22.....	79½	38½	"
22.....	68½	35½	"	23.....	79½	38½	"
23.....	68½	35½	"	24.....	79½	38½	"
24.....	68½	35½	"	25.....	79½	38½	"
25.....	68½	35½	"	26.....	79½	38½	"
26.....	68½	35½	"	27.....	79½	38½	"
27.....	68½	35½	"	28.....	79½	38½	"
28.....	68½	35½	"	29.....	79½	38½	"
29.....	68½	35½	"	30.....	79½	38½	"
30.....	68½	35½	"	31.....	79½	38½	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

CEREALS												
	Flour, Spring Patents.		Flour, Winter Straights.		Barley, No. 2 Feeding.		Oats, No. 2 Mixed.		Rye, Prime State.		Wheat, No. 1 Northern.	
	\$ Per Bbl.		\$ Per Bbl.		Cts. Per Bu.		Cts. Per Bu.		Cts. Per Bu.		Cts. Per Bu.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	5.10	5.05	4.50	4.45	50	50	28½	28¼	55½	55	101½	99½
15.....	5.05	5.00	4.40	4.35	"	"	"	28½	54½	54¼	101	100
22.....	5.10	"	4.35	4.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	102½	100½
29.....	5.20	5.10	4.60	4.40	52	"	29¼	"	57½	54¾	....	....
Feb. 5.....	5.15	"	4.50	4.50	"	52	30	29	56½	55½	....	....
12.....	5.20	5.00	4.60	4.45	53	"	30½	29¾	58	56½	....	....
19.....	5.35	5.20	4.75	4.60	"	53	32	31¼	58½	57½	....	....
26.....	5.45	5.40	"	4.70	"	"	30½	30½	59½	58½	....	....
March 5.....	5.40	5.35	4.70	4.65	"	52	"	31	"	"	....	....
12.....	5.25	5.20	4.65	4.60	54	53	31¾	"	60	59	....	....
19.....	"	5.15	4.60	"	"	54	31¾	30¾	59	58½	....	....
26.....	"	"	4.60	4.45	"	"	"	30	58¾	58	....	....
April 2.....	"	"	4.55	"	"	"	30	29¾	58¾	57½	....	....
9.....	5.30	5.25	4.60	4.55	"	"	31	30¾	60	58¾	....	....
16.....	5.40	5.30	4.65	4.60	"	"	30¾	30¾	60¾	"	....	....
23.....	5.70	5.40	4.80	4.65	55	"	32	30¾	63½	60¾	....	....
30.....	6.35	6.15	5.20	4.90	"	55	35½	33½	69	65	....	....
May 7.....	6.90	6.10	5.85	5.10	"	"	35¼	35	74¾	69	....	....
14.....	7.75	7.15	6.70	6.25	60	58	36	"	78	73	....	....
21.....	7.25	6.90	6.40	6.20	61	61	35¼	34¼	72¾	69	....	....
28.....	7.15	"	6.25	6.15	"	60	34	32½	67	60	....	....
June 4.....	6.80	6.25	6.00	5.50	60	56	32½	31½	58	54	....	....
11.....	6.20	6.10	5.50	5.30	56	55	30¾	30	55	"	....	....
18.....	5.35	4.90	4.85	4.40	54	53	31	"	54	51	....	....
25.....	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.35	50	48	30	27¾	50	49	....	....
July 2.....	4.90	4.60	"	4.20	48	46	27	25½	52	50	....	....
9.....	4.80	4.80	4.45	4.40	46	"	27½	25¾	53¼	51	....	....
16.....	"	"	4.40	"	"	"	"	27	55½	53½	91	91
23.....	4.85	4.85	4.50	"	"	"	28	"	55	54	"	88
30.....	4.80	4.70	"	4.30	"	"	"	27½	52	51	88	82
Aug. 6.....	4.75	4.60	3.80	3.70	Nominal.		28½	"	52½	50	85	81
13.....	"	4.65	3.85	3.75	"	"	28½	28	"	51½	"	84
20.....	4.60	4.55	3.70	3.60	"	"	28½	27	51	50½	84	78
27.....	4.50	4.50	3.60	"	"	"	27	26¾	49½	49½	73½	73
Sept. 3.....	"	4.40	"	3.50	"	"	26¾	25½	50½	"	"	70
10.....	4.40	"	3.50	"	..	..	25¾	25	52	50	76½	69½
17.....	4.35	4.15	"	"	..	..	25	24½	53	52	77	72½
24.....	4.15	4.10	....	....	..	..	26¼	24¾	54½	52½	79	75½
Oct. 1.....	"	"	3.40	....	50	..	26	25¾	"	53¼	78½	72
8.....	4.10*	4.00	"	3.35	49	48	27	26	"	53	73¾	71
15.....	4.15	4.10	3.50	3.40	"	"	28	27	56	55	75½	74½
22.....	4.25	4.15	3.60	3.50	50	"	29¼	28	59½	56½	79½	75¾
29.....	"	4.10	3.65	3.60	51	50	29¾	29	60	58½	80½	75½
Nov. 5.....	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.45	52½	52	29¼	"	"	59	76½	74½
12.....	3.85	3.85	3.45	"	53	52½	"	"	59	58	76	75
19.....	3.90	"	"	"	54	53	30	"	59½	59	76½	75½
26.....	"	"	3.50	"	56	55	30¾	30½	59¾	59¼	76½	74½
Dec. 3.....	3.85	3.80	"	"	58	57	32	30¾	"	"	76	"
10.....	3.80	3.75	3.45	3.40	60	58	31¼	30¾	60½	60	75½	73½
17.....	3.85	"	"	"	58	57	32	31	61½	60½	77½	74½
24.....	3.90	3.85	3.50	3.45	"	58	33	32½	62½	61	77½	77
31.....	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.55	"	57	33¾	33½	64	63½	80½	78½

* Quotations for old; new, 85 to 50 cents less.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		PROVISIONS											
		Beef Hams,		Hogs, West-		Lard, Prime		Oleo Stearine,		Pork,		Tallow,	
		Western.		ern Dressed.		Western.		Prime City.		Mess.		Prime City.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per Bbl.		Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	8.....	21.50	21.50	5½	5	5.10	5.02½	4¾	4¾	9.00	9.00	3¾	3¾
	15.....	22.50	"	"	"	5.05	4.97½	"	4¾	"	"	3 18-16	3¾
	22.....	"	"	b	"	"	4.95	"	"	9.50	"	3¾	3¾
	29.....	22.00	"	5½	5½	5.10	5.07½	"	"	10.00	10.00	"	"
Feb.	5.....	"	22.00	5½	5 5-16	"	4.95	"	"	10.25	"	3 11-16	3 9-16
	12.....	22.50	"	5½	5½	5.30	5.15	"	"	10.50	10.25	"	"
	19.....	23.00	22.50	5½	5½	5.40	5.37½	"	a	11.00	10.75	3¾	"
	26.....	"	23.00	"	5½	5.50	5.42½	"	4¾	"	"	b	3¾ b
March	5.....	"	22.00	5½	5½	"	5.37½	"	"	10.75	10.50	3¾	3¾
	12.....	22.00	"	5½	5½	5.45	"	"	"	10.50	10.25	3¾	"
	19.....	22.50	22.50	"	"	5.37½	5.32½	"	4¾	10.12½	10.12½	"	3¾
	26.....	"	"	5½	5½	5.35	5.20	4¾	"	10.00	9.75	"	3 11-16
April	2.....	"	"	"	5½	5.50	5.22½	"	"	9.75	"	3 11-16	3 9-16
	9.....	23.00	23.00	5½	5 3-16	5.60	5.47½	"	"	10.00	9.87½	3¾	3¾
	16.....	"	"	5½	5½	5.45	5.42½	"	4¾	9.87½	"	3 9-16	3¾
	23.....	23.50	"	5½	5 5-16	5.85	5.45	"	4 9-16	10.50	"	"	"
	30.....	24.00	24.00	5½	5½	6.02½	5.87½	4¾	4¾	10.75	10.75	3¾	3 9-16
May	7.....	"	"	5½	"	6.20	6.00	5½	5	11.00	"	3¾	3¾
	14.....	24.50	"	5½	5½	6.90	6.20	6	5½	11.25	11.00	3¾	3¾
	21.....	"	24.50	6	6	7.10	6.72½	5¾	6¼	11.75	11.75	4¾	3¾
	28.....	24.00	24.00	"	5½	6.67½	6.37½	6¼	"	"	11.25	4 8-16	4¾
June	4.....	"	23.00	5½	5½	6.50	"	6¾	6	11.25	"	4¾	4
	11.....	23.00	22.50	5 11-16	5½	6.35	6.00	6	5½	11.00	10.50	4	3¾
	18.....	22.50	"	5½	5½	6.12½	"	5½	5½	10.75	"	3¾	3¾
	25.....	"	21.50	5½	"	6.10	5.87½	5½	5	10.50 *	10.25	3¾	3¾
July	2.....	21.50	"	5½	5½	5.82½	5.62½	5	"	10.25	"	3 8-16	"
	9.....	"	"	"	5½	5.75	5.52	4¾	4¾	"	10.12½	"	3 3-16
	16.....	"	"	5½	5½	5.82½	5.80	"	"	"	10.25	3¾	"
	23.....	"	"	"	5½	5.90	"	5	5	"	"	"	3¾
	30.....	"	"	5½	"	5.80	5.55	"	"	"	10.00	"	3¼
Aug.	6.....	21.00	21.00	"	5½	5.70	"	"	4¾	10.00	"	3¼	"
	13.....	"	"	5½	5½	5.65	5.47½	4¾	"	9.75	9.75	3¾	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	5.55	5.37½	5	"	"	"	"	3¾
	27.....	"	"	"	"	5.40	5.35	"	5	"	"	"	"
Sept.	3.....	20.50	20.50	5 13-16	5½	5.50	"	"	"	"	9.25	"	"
	10.....	19.00	18.00	5½	5½	5.32½	5.10	"	"	9.25	9.00	"	"
	17.....	18.00	"	5½	5½	5.25	"	"	"	9.00	8.90	"	"
	24.....	18.50	"	"	"	"	5.07	"	"	8.87½	8.87½	"	"
Oct.	1.....	"	18.50	5½	5½	5.30	5.05	"	"	"	8.62½	3¾	"
	8.....	"	"	5½	5½	5.12½	5.00	"	"	8.62½	8.50	"	3¾
	15.....	19.00	19.00	"	"	5.27½	5.07	"	"	8.87½	8.62½	3¾	"
	22.....	18.50	18.50	5½	5½	5.40	5.27½	"	"	9.00	8.87½	"	3¾
	29.....	18.00	18.00	5	5	"	5.20	5½	5½	"	"	"	"
Nov.	5.....	"	"	"	4¾	5.30	"	"	5½	8.87½	8.75	"	"
	12.....	"	"	4¾	4¾	"	5.24½	5½	5½	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	5.20	5.15	"	5½	8.75	"	3 9-16	3¾
	26.....	"	a	4¾	"	5.30	5.20	5½	5	"	"	3¼	"
Dec.	3.....	18.00a	17.50	4¾	"	5.40	5.17½	5	"	8.87½	"	"	3 7-16
	10.....	17.50	"	"	"	"	5.28	"	"	"	8.87½	"	"
	17.....	"	"	4¾	4¾	5.45	5.30	5½	"	"	"	3 9-16	3¾
	24.....	"	"	4¾	4¾	5.50	5.35	5½	5½	9.25	9.00	3¾	3 9-16
	31.....	"	"	5	4¾	5.80	5.62½	"	5½	10.00	9.50	3¾	3¾

a Asked.

b Bid.

* New.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

COUNTRY PRODUCE												
	Butter, Creamery Extra.		Cheese, Fancy Col'd.		Eggs, West'n, Av. Best Fresh.		Honey, White Clover.		Hay, No. 1.		Straw, Long Rye	
	Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Doz.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. P. 100 Lbs.		Cts. P. 100 Lbs.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8..	22	22	8½	8½	23	22	12	12	75	75	50	50
15..	20	20	"	8½	21	21	"	"	80	"	55	"
22..	"	"	"	"	24	20	"	"	"	"	"	55
29..	"	"	"	8½	20	18	"	"	75	72½	"	50
Feb. 5..	"	"	8½	"	19	"	"	11	"	"	50	"
12..	"	"	"	"	18	14	11	"	"	75	55	"
19..	"	"	"	8½	18½	14½	"	"	"	"	50	"
26..	20½	"	8½	"	15½	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5..	"	20½	"	"	"	12	"	"	80	"	"	"
12..	20	19	"	8	11	10½	11	10	"	80	"	"
19..	19	"	8	"	"	10½	10	"	"	75	"	45
26..	"	"	"	"	10½	"	"	"	75	"	45	"
April 2..	20	19½	"	"	10½	10	"	"	77½	"	"	40
9..	22	21	"	"	10½	"	"	"	80	77½	40	"
16..	21	19	"	"	10½	10½	"	"	"	80	"	35
23..	18	18	8½	8½	11½	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"
30..	17	17	9	8½	11½	11½	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7..	"	"	8½*	8½*	11½	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"
14..	"	16	8	8	10½	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"
21..	15½	15	7½	7½	11	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"
28..	16½	16	7½	6½	12	11½	"	"	"	"	"	"
June 4..	"	"	6½	"	11	10½	"	"	"	77½	45	"
11..	"	"	6½	6½	11½	11½	"	"	77½	"	"	45
18..	17	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	"	40	40
25..	"	"	7½	7½	12½	12	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2..	"	16½	7½	"	13	13	"	"	77½	"	"	"
9..	16½	"	7	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16..	17	17	7½	7½	14	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
23..	18	"	7½	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30..	18½	18	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6..	19	19	7½	7	14½	14½	"	"	"	"	"	"
13..	"	"	"	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20..	"	"	7½	7½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27..	"	18½	"	"	15½	15	"	"	"	70	"	"
Sept. 3..	18½	"	"	7½	16	15½	"	"	70	67½	"	35
10..	19½	"	7½	7½	"	"	"	"	67½	65	"	"
17..	21	20	7½	7½	16½	16½	"	"	65	"	45	40
24..	"	21	8½	8	17	17	"	"	"	"	"	45
Oct. 1..	"	20½	8½	8½	17½	17½	14	"	"	"	50	"
8..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	40
15..	22	21	"	8½	18½	18	"	"	67½	"	40	"
22..	23	22½	"	"	20	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
29..	"	23	8½	"	"	20	"	"	65	"	45	"
Nov. 5..	"	"	8½	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12..	"	"	9	8½	23	23	"	"	"	"	"	"
19..	23½	23½	9½	9	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26..	"	"	9½	9½	24	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3..	"	20	10	9½	26	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
10..	20	"	"	10	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"
17..	21	21	10½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24..	"	"	"	10½	"	26	"	"	67½	"	"	"
31..	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* New.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

COMMERCIAL OILS																				
	Cocoanut, Ceylon.				Cottonseed, Sum. Yellow, Prime.				Lard, Prime City.				Linseed, Raw.				Menhaden, Crude.			
	Cts. P.		Lb.	Cts. P.	Gal.	Cts. P.		Gal.	Cts. P.		Gal.	Cts. P.		Gal.	Cts. Per Gal.		H.	L.		
1898.	H.	L.		H.	L.	H.	L.		H.	L.		H.	L.		H.	L.	H.	L.		
Jan. 8.....	5	5		35	35	22½	22½		40	40		42	42		24	24				
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	22	22		41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
22.....	"	"	"	34	"	22¼	"		42	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
29.....	"	"	34	"	"	22¼	22¼		"	42	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Feb. 5.....	"	4½	"	33	"	22¼	22		"	"	45	43	"	"	"	"	"	"		
12.....	"	5	33	"	"	22¼	22		"	"	"	45	"	"	"	"	"	"		
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	23½	23½	43	"	"	"	43	"	"	"	"	"	"		
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	43	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mar. 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	22½	"	44	43	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Apr'l 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	43	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	22½	22¼	43	"	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
16.....	"	"	35	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
23.....	5¼	"	"	"	"	23	22½	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
30.....	"	5¼	"	"	"	24¼	23	48	45	41	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
May 7.....	5½	5½	"	"	"	24¾	24	49	48	42	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
14.....	5½	"	"	"	"	25	24½	52	49	43	43	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
21.....	"	"	"	"	"	26	25	54	52	44	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	54	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
June 4.....	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	55	53	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
11.....	5	"	"	"	"	25	25	53	52	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	23		
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"		
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	24½	51	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
July 2.....	"	4½	38	"	"	24½	23½	49	"	"	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
9.....	4½	"	36	"	"	23½	23	"	47	41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
16.....	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	"	39	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
23.....	"	5½	"	"	"	23¾	23½	"	"	37	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	22		
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	23¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"		
Aug. 6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	23½	"	"	35	35	22½	22½	"	"	"	"	"		
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	23¾	46	46	"	33	"	"	"	"	"	22	22		
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Sept. 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	22½	22½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	22	21½	44	42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
24.....	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	"	34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Oct. 1.....	"	5¼	34	"	"	21½	"	"	"	35	34	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
8.....	5½	"	38	"	"	21¾	21¼	"	43	"	35	23	22½	"	"	"	"	"		
15.....	"	5½	"	"	"	22½	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	21		
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	22½	"	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Nov. 5.....	"	5½	"	35	"	"	"	44	"	37	"	23½	"	"	"	"	"	"		
12.....	5¾	"	35	"	"	"	22	"	44	"	37	"	"	"	"	"	23¼	23¼		
19.....	"	5¾	"	"	"	22	21½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	21½	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23		
Dec. 3.....	6	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	43	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"		
10.....	6¼	6¼	"	"	"	22¾	21½	45	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
24.....	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
31.....	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

COMMERCIAL OILS—Continued														
	<i>Neatsfoot, Prime.</i>		<i>Olive, Italian.</i>		<i>Palm, Lagos.</i>		<i>Petroleum, Refined, Bbls., N. York.</i>		<i>Rape-Seed.</i>		<i>Sperm, Crude.</i>		<i>Tallow.</i>	
	Cts. P. Gal.		Cts. P. Gal.		Cts. P. Lb.		Cts. P. Gal.		Cts. P. Gal.		Cts. P. Gal.		Cts. P. Gal.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	40	40	56	56	47½	47½	5.40	5.40	58	58	50	50	40	40
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5.....	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"
12.....	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	57	"	"	"	"	"
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mch. 5.....	"	"	58	"	"	"	5.90	"	"	"	"	"	41	"
12.....	"	"	"	58	5	"	5.90	"	"	"	"	"	"	41
19.....	"	"	"	"	5	"	5.80	5.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
April 2.....	"	"	"	"	47½	"	"	"	58	"	"	"	"	"
9.....	"	"	"	"	5	"	5.70	"	58	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.70	"	56	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.80	"	56	"	"	"	42	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.80	"	"	55	"	"	45	42
May 7.....	"	"	60	"	"	"	6.10	"	"	"	"	"	"	45
14.....	"	"	62	62	"	"	5.95	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.15	"	"	"	"	"	44	43
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.15	"	"	"	"	"	43	"
June 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60	"	"	"	"
11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60	"	"	42	"
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	"
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
July 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	"
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.25	"	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.30	6.10	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.40	6.20	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.40	"	"	"	"	"	"
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.50	6.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.65	"	"	"	"	"	39	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	6.75	6.65	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1.....	"	"	"	"	5¼	"	7.50	6.75	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.....	"	"	"	"	5¼	"	7.85	7.50	"	"	"	"	"	"
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.95	7.85	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.15	8.05	"	"	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.15	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5.....	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	55	"	"	"	40	"
12.....	"	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	55	"	"	"	40	"
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.05	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.05	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"	39	"
10.....	"	"	58	57½	"	"	8.15	"	54	"	50	"	"	"
17.....	"	"	56	56	"	"	8.25	8.15	"	"	50	"	40	"
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

GROCERIES													
	Coffee, Rio No. 7.		Sugar, Ref. Granulated.		Sugar, 86 Centrifugal.		Sugar, 89 Muscovado.		Rice, Domes- tic, Good.		Rice, Java. Cts.		Per Lb.
	Cts.	Per Lb.	Cts.	Per Lb.	Cts.	Per Lb.	Cts.	Per Lb.	Cts.	Per Lb.	Cts.	Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	
Jan. 8..	6½	6½	5¼	5¼	4¼	4 3-16	3¾	3¾	4½	4½	4½	4½	
15..	6¼	6¼	"	"	4 3-16	4½	"	3¾	5	"	"	"	
22..	6½	6½	"	"	4½	4 1-16	3¾	3 9-16	"	5	"	"	
29..	"	"	5½	5½	4 1-16	"	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	
Feb. 5..	"	"	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12..	"	"	"	5¼	4 3-16	4½	3 11-16	3¾	"	"	"	"	
19..	"	6 5-16	"	"	"	4 3-16	"	3 11-16	"	"	"	"	
26..	"	6¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
March 5..	6¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4½	"	
12..	6½	5½	"	5½	4½	4½	"	3¾	"	"	"	4½	
19..	5½	5½	5½	"	"	4 1-16	3¾	3¼	"	"	"	"	
26..	5½	5½	"	"	4 1-16	4	3¼	"	"	"	"	"	
April 2..	6½	5½	5 3-16	"	4½	"	3¾	"	"	"	4½	"	
9..	7	6½	5¼	5 3-16	"	4½	"	3¾	5½	"	4½	4½	
16..	"	6½	5 3-16	"	"	4 1-16	"	3 9-16	5¼	5½	"	4½	
23..	"	6½	5½	"	4 3-16	"	"	3¼	5½	5¼	4½	"	
30..	"	"	5 7-16	5½	4¼	4 3-16	3¾	3¾	5½	5½	5	4½	
May 7..	"	6½	"	5 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	5½	"	5	
14..	6¼	"	"	5½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
21..	6¼	6½	"	"	4 5-16	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	
28..	"	"	5½	"	"	4 5-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	
June 4..	"	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11..	"	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
18..	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
25..	"	6¼	"	"	"	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	
July 2..	6¼	"	"	"	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	
9..	6½	6½	"	"	"	4½	"	3¼	"	"	"	"	
16..	"	"	"	"	4½	"	3 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	
23..	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
30..	6	"	"	"	"	"	3¼	"	"	"	"	"	
Aug. 6..	6½	"	"	"	4 3-16	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	
13..	6¼	6½	"	"	4¼	4 3-16	3¾	3¾	"	"	"	"	
20..	"	6¼	"	"	"	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	
27..	6 7-16	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3 13-16	"	5½	5¼	"	"	
Sept. 3..	"	6½	5 7-16	5 7-16	4½	4 5-16	"	"	5	5	"	"	
10..	6½	6 5-16	5½	5½	"	4½	"	3 13-16	"	"	"	"	
17..	6¼	6½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
24..	6½	6	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	
Oct. 1..	6¼	6½	"	5¼	4 5-16	4¼	3¾	"	5½	"	"	"	
8..	"	6¼	5¼	5	4¼	4 3-16	"	3 11-16	"	5½	"	"	
15..	"	6½	5	"	4 7-32	4 7-32	3 11-16	"	5¼	"	"	"	
22..	6½	6	"	"	4¼	"	3¾	"	"	5¼	"	"	
29..	6	5½	"	"	4 5-16	4¼	3 13-16	3¾	"	"	"	"	
Nov. 5..	"	"	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3 13-16	5½	"	"	"	
12..	6½	6	"	"	4½	"	3¾	"	"	5¼	"	"	
19..	"	6½	5¼	5½	4¼	4 7-16	4	3 15-16	"	5¼	"	"	
26..	6¼	"	5 5-16	5¼	"	4½	"	4	5¼	"	"	"	
Dec. 3..	6½	6¼	5¼	5½	"	4 7-16	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	
10..	6½	6½	"	"	4 7-16	"	3 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	
17..	6½	6½	5½	"	"	4½	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	
24..	7	6½	"	"	4½	"	3¾	"	5¼	"	"	"	
31..	6½	6¼	"	"	"	4 5-16	"	3 13-16	"	5½	"	"	

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		SEEDS											
		Canary, Smyrna.		Caraway, Dutch.		Coriander, Mogador Unbl.		Clover, Prime.		Hemp, Russian.		Mustard, Cal. Yellow.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	8.....	2	2	4½	4½	2½	2	3.55	3.55	2¼	2¼	3½	3½
	15.....	"	"	"	4½	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	2¼	"	3.50	3.40	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	4½	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"	"
Feb.	5.....	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"	"
	12.....	2½	2½	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	"	"	"
April	2.....	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	"	"
	9.....	2	"	"	4½	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	3½	3½
	16.....	"	"	4½	"	"	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	3½
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	7.....	"	"	"	"	2	2	3.62½	3.62½	2¾	"	4½	4
	14.....	2¼	2¼	4¾	4¾	"	"	"	3.37½	"	2¾	4½	4½
	21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	4½	"
	28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.62½	"	"	"	4½
June	4.....	"	"	5¼	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	4¾	"
	11.....	"	2½	"	5	"	"	3.50	"	2¾	"	5	4¾
	18.....	2½	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	2¾	"	5	"
	25.....	2¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nominal.	"	2¾	"	"	"
	9.....	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¾	"	5¼	"
	16.....	"	"	"	"	1¾	"	"	"	2¾	2¾	5½	5¼
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5½	"
	30.....	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug.	6.....	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2¾	2¾	"	"
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	2½	"	"	4¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept.	3.....	"	2½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10.....	"	"	"	5	"	"	....	....	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	....	"	"	"	"
Oct.	1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.60	....	"	"	"	"
	8.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.45	"	"	"	"
	15.....	"	"	"	"	2	"	3.90	3.90	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	"	2	4.20	4.05	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	4.05	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	5.....	"	"	"	4¾	"	"	4.30	3.97½	"	"	"	"
	12.....	2¼	2¼	"	4¾	2¼	"	4.00½	4.00½	3¼	"	5	4¾
	19.....	"	"	"	5	"	2¼	"	"	"	3¼	"	4¾
	26.....	"	"	"	"	2¾	"	"	"	3¾	"	5	"
Dec.	3.....	"	"	"	4¾	"	"	"	3.97½	"	3¾	5¼	"
	10.....	"	"	"	5	2½	2½	3.97½	"	"	"	"	5¼
	17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.82½	3.82½	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.81	3.81	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	2¾	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

ROOTS																												
	<i>Ginger,</i> <i>Jamaica,</i> <i>Unbl.</i>				<i>Ginseng,</i> <i>N. Y. State.</i>				<i>Ipecac.</i>				<i>Jalap.</i>				<i>Senega,</i> <i>Minn.</i>				<i>Snake,</i> <i>Texas,</i> <i>Prime.</i>				<i>Sarsa-</i> <i>parilla,</i> <i>Mexican.</i>			
	Cts.		Per Lb.		\$ Per Lb.		\$ Per Lb.		Cts.		Per Lb.		Cts.		Pr Lb.		Cts.		Pr Lb.		Cts.		Pr Lb.		Cts.		Pr Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	18	18	2.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	11	11	26	26	13	13	5	5														
15.....	"	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	"	"	24	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
29.....	"	"	"	"	1.90	"	"	"	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Feb. 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	1.85	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12.....	"	"	"	"	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
March 5.....	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	11½	"	"	"	14	"	5½	"													
12.....	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	14	"	5½	"												
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5½	"												
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"												
April 2.....	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	11	10	"	"	"	"	7	"													
9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	13	"	6½	"													
16.....	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	6½	"													
23.....	"	"	"	"	2.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
30.....	15	"	"	"	2.20	2.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"													
May 7.....	16	16	3.00	3.00	2.25	2.20	"	"	24	22	"	"	"	7½	7½													
14.....	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	8	"													
21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"												
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
June 4.....	"	15	"	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"													
11.....	15	"	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	"	"													
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
July 2.....	16	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	20	"	"	7													
9.....	"	16	"	3.00	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	20	7	"	"													
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
Aug. 6.....	15	15	"	"	2.15	2.15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"	"													
20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"	"													
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
Sept. 3.....	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"													
10.....	"	"	"	"	"	2.20	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"													
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
Oct. 1.....	16	"	"	"	2.50	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	20	7½	"													
8.....	"	16	"	"	"	2.50	"	"	10	"	"	20	"	7½	7½													
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	25	"	8	8													
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12½	12½	"	"	30	30	8½	"													
29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	8½													
Nov. 5.....	"	"	4.75	"	2.55	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	9½	"												
12.....	"	"	"	4.75	"	2.55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
Dec. 3.....	"	15	"	4.50	"	2.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
10.....	15	"	4.50	"	2.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													
31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"													

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		GUMS											
		Arabic, Sorts.		Camphor, Domes. Refd. Cases.		Camphor, Japan, Refd. Cases.		Chicle, Mexican.		Shellac, D. C.		Shellac, T. N.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	8.....	17	17	35	35	37	37	29	28½	26	26	16	16
	15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	30	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	25	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	25	"	"	"
Feb.	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	30	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
March	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	"	"	"	"	15½
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	"	"	"	15½	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	30	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	"	"	"	"	"
	9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	26	"	"	15
	16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	15	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	32	"	"	"	"
May	7.....	"	"	"	"	36	36	"	31	"	"	"	"
	14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	25	25	14½	14½
	21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June	4.....	"	"	"	"	None.		"	31	"	"	"	14
	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	26	"	16	"
	25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	16
July	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	"	"	15
Aug.	6.....	"	"	34	34	"	"	33	33	26	"	15	"
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept.	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"
	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	26	16	"
	17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	32	"	27	"	16
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct.	1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	"	"	"
	8.....	"	"	"	"	33	33	"	"	26	"	"	"
	15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	36	"	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	37	37	37	37	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec.	3.....	"	"	"	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10.....	"	"	38½	"	39	38	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	"	"	38½	"	39	28	28	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

	NAVAL STORES				HIDES				LEATHER			
	Spts.		Rosins, A to D.		Bogota.		City & C'try		Union, L'g't.		Hemlock, L'hl.	
	Turpentine.						Slaughter.		1st Selection.		1st Selection.	
	Cts. Per Gal.		\$ Per Bbl.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	34¼	33¾	1.45	1.45	15½	15½	11	11	20	20	20½	20½
15.....	34¾	34¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	"	34½	"	"	"	"	11¼	11¼	"	"	"	"
29.....	"	"	"	1.42½	15½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 5.....	34¼	34¼	1.42½	"	16	15½	"	"	"	"	21	21
12.....	34¾	"	"	"	"	18	"	11½	"	"	"	"
19.....	34¼	34¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	35¼	35	"	"	"	"	11½	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 5.....	37¼	35½	"	"	"	"	11¼	"	"	"	"	"
12.....	37¼	36¼	1.45	"	"	"	11	11	"	"	"	"
19.....	36¼	34	"	"	15½	10¾	10¾	"	"	"	"	"
26.....	33½	33	1.42½	"	15½	10¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr'l 2.....	"	32½	1.45	"	"	10¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
9.....	33	32	"	1.45	"	10¾	10¾	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	31¾	30	"	"	"	10¾	"	"	"	"	20½	20½
23.....	30	29½	"	"	"	10¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	34	30	"	"	"	11	10¾	"	"	"	"	"
May 7.....	"	32½	1.42½	1.42½	15½	"	11¼	11	"	"	"	"
14.....	31¼	30¼	"	"	16	15½	11¼	11¼	"	"	21	"
21.....	30½	29½	"	"	"	16	12¾	11¾	"	"	"	21
28.....	29½	29¼	"	1.40	"	"	12¾	"	"	"	"	"
June 4.....	29¼	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21½	21½
11.....	28	"	"	1.42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18.....	"	27¾	1.42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25.....	27¾	27	"	"	"	"	12¼	"	"	"	"	"
July 2.....	27	26½	"	1.40	"	"	12¼	12	"	"	"	"
9.....	"	"	1.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16.....	28	27	"	1.35	"	"	12	"	"	"	"	"
23.....	"	27¾	1.35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30.....	"	27	"	1.32½	15½	15½	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6.....	28¼	"	1.32½	"	"	"	11	11	"	"	21	21
13.....	29¼	28¾	"	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	28½	"	20½
20.....	29¼	29	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20½	"
27.....	"	29¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	28½	"	"	"
Sept. 3.....	31	"	"	1.27½	"	"	11¾	"	"	"	"	"
10.....	31¼	31	1.27½	"	"	"	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
17.....	32	31¼	1.30	"	15	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	"	"	"	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 1.....	31¼	30¾	1.27½	1.27½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8.....	33	32	1.30	"	"	"	"	"	28	28	"	"
15.....	"	32½	"	1.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22.....	37	33½	1.32½	1.27½	"	"	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
29.....	42*	37	1.47½*	1.32½	"	"	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5.....	37½	"	"	1.47½	"	14¾	"	11¾	"	"	"	"
12.....	37	"	"	"	14¾	14¾	11¼	11	"	"	"	20
19.....	38	"	"	1.45	14½	"	11	"	"	"	20	"
26.....	40	38¼	1.45	"	"	"	11½	11½	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3.....	"	39¼	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
10.....	"	40	1.42½	1.42½	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"
17.....	43	40¾	"	1.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24.....	45	43¼	1.40	"	"	"	11½	11½	"	"	"	"
31.....	46	45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Stock destroyed by fire.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		TEXTILE FABRICS															
		<i>Bleached Shirtings,</i>		<i>Brown Drills,</i>		<i>Brown Drills,</i>		<i>Brown Sheetings,</i>		<i>Brown Sheetings,</i>		<i>Denims,</i>		<i>Prints,</i>		<i>Print</i>	
		<i>Lonsdale,</i>		<i>Standard Eastern.</i>		<i>Standard Southern.</i>		<i>4-yard Eastern.</i>		<i>4-yard Southern.</i>		<i>Amoskeag,</i>		<i>American,</i>		<i>Cloths,</i>	
		<i>36-in.</i>										<i>9-oz. Blue.</i>		<i>Indigo.</i>		<i>64 x 64.</i>	
		Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.	Cts. P. Yd.
		H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.	H. L.
1898.																	
Jan. 8..		0¼	0¼	4½	4½	4½	4½	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	10	10	4	4	2¼	2½
15..		"	"	"	4½	"	4½	"	3¾	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	2½	"
22..		"	"	4½	"	4½	"	3¾	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 3-16	"
Feb. 5..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 3-16	"
12..		"	"	"	"	"	"	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"
19..		"	"	4½	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10¼	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 5..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10¼	"	"	"	"
12..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	"
19..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2½	"
26..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	"
Apr. 2..		0½	"	"	"	"	"	3½	3½	3½	3½	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	2
9..		0½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
16..		"	4½	4½	4½	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May 7..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10¼	10¼	"	"	"	1½
14..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1½	"
21..		"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28..		"	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
June 4..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
11..		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18..	6	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 2..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23..	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	10	"	"	"	"
30..	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6..	"	"	4½	4½	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13..	"	"	4½	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	"
10..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16
17..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24..	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
Oct. 1..	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
8..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 15-16
15..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11 5-16	"
22..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2
29..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3¾	"	3¾	"	9¼	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3¾	"	3¾	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
19..	"	"	5¼	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	"
26..	5¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 1-16	"
Dec. 3..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3¼	"
10..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 3-16	2½
17..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	3½	3½	3½	10	"	"	"	2½	2 3-16
24..	5¼	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	2½	"
31..	"	5¼	"	"	"	4½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

TEXTILE FABRICS—Continued															
		Silks, 19-in. Surahs.		Silks, Raw.		Ticks, Cords, A O E.		Woolen Goods, Ballard- vale, White.		Woolen Goods, Slater Broadcloth, 11-ounce.		Woolen Goods, Slater Broadcloth, 16-ounce.		Worsted Fabrics, J. Cash- meres.	
		Cts. Per Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.		\$ Per Yd.		\$ Per Yd.		Cts. P. Yd.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	8.....	42½	42½	48	48	9½	9	40	40	1.65	1.65	2.20	2.20	80	30
	15.....	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb.	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	82½	"
	12.....	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32½
	19.....	"	44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	49	"	"	"	42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March	5.....	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	42½	"	"	"	"	"	"
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	80
April	2.....	"	"	48	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	80	"
	9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16.....	"	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½
	21.....	42½	42½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½	"
	28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
June	4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
	25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	"
July	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9.....	"	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16.....	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug.	6.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	20.....	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept.	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
Oct.	1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"
	8.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	15.....	"	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22.....	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	29.....	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	5.....	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	19.....	"	"	"	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec.	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	17.....	"	"	49	"	"	8½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	24.....	"	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27½	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		TEXTILE MATERIALS											
		Hemp, Manila.		Hemp, Jute.		Wool, Port Philip, Clothing.		Wool, Port Philip, Combing.		Wool, XX Ohio.			
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.			
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.		
Jan. 8.....		3 15-16	3 15-16	2 1/4	2 3/4	80	@ 34	32	@ 36	30	@ 31		
15.....		4 1/4	4	2 9-16	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
22.....		4 1/4	4 1/4	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
29.....		4 7-16	4 5-16	"	2 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Feb. 5.....		4 1/4	4 1/4	2 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
12.....		4 8-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
19.....		4 1/4	4 8-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
26.....		4 1/4	4 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mch. 5.....		"	4 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
12.....		4 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
19.....		4 1/4	4 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
26.....		"	4 11-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Ap'l 2.....		4 11-16	4 5/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
9.....		4 5/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
16.....		"	4 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
23.....		5 1/4	4 5/4	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
30.....		6 1/4*	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
May 7.....		6 1/4	"	2 3/4	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	29	@ 30		
14.....		6 3/4	6 1/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"		
21.....		7 1/4	6 1/4	"	2 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"		
28.....		8 1/4	7 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
June 4.....		8 3/4	8 3/4	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
11.....		8 1/4	"	"	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
18.....		8 1/4	8	"	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
25.....		8 5-16	8 8-16	2 13-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
July 2.....		8 1/4	8	2 3/4	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
9.....		8 1/4	7 3/4	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
16.....		7 1/4	7 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
23.....		7 8-16	7 1-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
30.....		7 1/4	7 8-16	2 1/4	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Aug. 6.....		7 1/4	7 1/4	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
13.....		"	7 1/4	2 9-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
20.....		7 3/4	"	2 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
27.....		"	7	2 7-16	2 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Sept. 3.....		"	7 5-16	"	2 13-32	"	"	"	"	"	"		
10.....		7 5-16	7 1-16	"	2 7-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
17.....		7 1-16	7	2 3/4	2 1/4	"	"	"	"	"	"		
24.....		7	6 15-16	2 3/4	2 11-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Oct. 1.....		7 3/4	7	2 15-16	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
8.....		"	7 3/4	3 1-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
15.....		7 13-16	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
22.....		7 3/4	7 3/4	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"		
29.....		7 1/4	6 11-16	3 1-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Nov. 5.....		6 1/4	"	3 1/4	3 1-16	"	"	"	"	23	@ 29		
12.....		6 1/4	6 3/4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
19.....		6 13-16	"	3 8-16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
26.....		6 1/4	6 9-16	3 1/4	3	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Dec. 3.....		6 1/4	6	3 1-16	2 31-32	"	"	"	"	"	"		
10.....		6 3-16	5 1/4	2 31-32	2 15-16	"	"	"	"	"	"		
17.....		6 1/4	6	2 15-16	2 23-32	"	"	"	"	"	"		
24.....		6 5-16	6 8-16	2 23-32	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
31.....		6 1/4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		

* Price afloat; no shipment, owing to blockade of Manila.

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS												
1898.	Alcohol, Grain.		Arsenic, White, English.		Bleaching Powder.		Blue Vitriol.		Caustic Soda, 60 Per Cent.		Chlorate of Potash, Crystals.	
	\$ Per Gal.		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per Lb.		Per 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per Lb.	
Jan. 8....	2.26	2.26	5	5	1.80	1.80	3½	3½	1.90	1.90	9½	9½
15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22....	"	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	3¼	"	"	"	"
29....	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	9	8¾
Feb. 5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	8¾
12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	8¾	"
19....	"	2.24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26....	2.27	2.27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March 5....	"	2.25½	"	"	1.70	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	"
12....	2.25½	"	"	"	1.70	"	3½	"	1.80	"	"	"
19....	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	8½
26....	"	"	"	"	1.65	"	3½	"	"	"	8½	"
April 2....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
9....	2.26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8¼
16....	2.25	2.24½	"	"	"	"	3½	3½	"	"	8¼	"
23....	2.24½	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	8¼	"
30....	2.28½	2.25½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	9½
May 7....	2.29	2.29	4¾	4¾	1.70	1.70	3½	3½	"	"	17	13
14....	2.32½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	10
21....	"	2.32½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11½
28....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11½	"
June 4....	"	"	"	"	1.60	1.60	3½	3½	"	"	12	10
11....	"	"	5	"	1.60	"	3½	"	"	"	10	9¼
18....	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	8½
25....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8¾	8¾
July 2....	"	2.32	"	4½	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
9....	2.37	"	4½	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	8½
16....	"	2.37	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9¼	8¾
23....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9¼
30....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 6....	"	"	4¼	4¼	"	"	3½	3½	1.75	1.75	"	"
13....	2.41	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20....	"	2.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27....	2.40	2.37	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sept. 3....	2.37	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
10....	2.40	"	"	4¼	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"
17....	2.39	2.39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9¼
Oct. 1....	2.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9¼	"
8....	"	2.40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"	"
12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½	"	"	"	"
19....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26....	2.44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 3....	"	2.42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10....	2.42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31....	2.44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS—Continued											
		<i>Oreom Tartar, Crystals.</i>		<i>Nitrate Soda.</i>		<i>Oxalic Acid.</i>		<i>Sal Soda, English.</i>		<i>Soda Ash, 48 Per Cent. Carbonated.</i>			
		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per Lb.		Cts. Per 100 Lbs.		Cts. Per 100 Lbs.			
		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.		
Jan.	8, 1898.	24½	24½	1.65	1.65	7¼	7	75	75	85	85		
	15	"	"	1.70	"	7	"	"	"	"	"		
	22	"	"	"	1.70	"	6¾	"	"	"	"		
	29	"	"	"	1.65	6¾	6¾	"	"	"	"		
Feb.	5	"	24½	1.65	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	12	24½	"	1.62½	"	6½	"	"	"	"	"		
	19	"	"	1.60	1.60	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	26	"	"	1.70	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"		
March	5	"	"	1.77½	"	6¾	"	"	"	"	"		
	12	"	"	"	1.72½	"	6¾	"	"	"	"		
	19	"	"	1.75	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	26	"	"	"	1.75	"	"	"	"	"	"		
April	2	"	"	"	"	6¾	"	"	"	"	"		
	9	"	"	1.95	"	16¾	"	"	70	"	"		
	16	"	"	"	1.90	"	"	70	65	"	80		
	23	"	"	"	1.80	"	"	65	"	80	"		
May	30	"	"	2.50	1.90	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	7	"	"	2.25	2.00	"	"	62½	62½	75	75		
	14	"	"	2.90	2.75	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	21	"	"	2.75	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	"		
June	28	"	"	2.25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	4	"	"	"	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	11	"	"	1.95	1.85	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	18	"	"	1.85	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"		
July	25	"	"	1.70	1.67½	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	2	"	"	"	1.65	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	9	"	"	1.65	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	16	"	"	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Aug.	23	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	30	"	"	1.50	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	6	"	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	13	"	"	1.45	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Sept.	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	27	"	"	"	1.40	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	10	"	"	"	1.45	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Oct.	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	24	"	"	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	1	"	"	1.55	1.50	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	8	"	"	"	1.55	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Nov.	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	22	"	23¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	29	23¼	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Dec.	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	10	"	"	1.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	17	"	"	1.65	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
	31	"	"	1.62½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		MEDICAL DRUGS								DYES			
		Castor Oil, No. 1 Cases.		Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian.		Opium, Turkey, Cases.		Quinine, Foreign.		Sumac, Sicily.		Gambier.	
		Cts. Per Lb.		\$ Per Bbl.		\$ Per Lb.		Cts. Per Oz.		\$ Per Ton.		Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	8...	13	18	22.50	23.50	2.75	2.75	26	26	44.00	44.00	2.70	2.70
	15...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	22...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.80	"
	29...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	45.00	"	2.90	2.85
Feb.	5...	"	"	"	22.00	2.80	"	"	"	"	"	3.00	"
	12...	"	"	22.00	"	2.87½	2.80	25	25	44.00	"	2.95	2.87½
	19...	"	"	"	"	2.90	2.85	"	"	"	"	3.00	3.00
	26...	"	"	"	"	3.00	2.92½	"	"	"	"	2.95	2.90
March	5...	"	"	23.00	"	"	2.95	"	22	45.00	"	2.90	2.75
	12...	"	"	"	23.00	"	2.92½	22	"	"	45.00	2.85	"
	19...	"	"	"	"	3.07½	3.00	"	"	47.00	"	2.90	"
	26...	"	"	"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	47.00	2.80	2.80
April	2...	"	"	25.00	"	3.17½	"	"	"	"	46.00	2.85	"
	9...	"	"	26.00	25.00	"	3.10	"	18	46.00	"	2.80	"
	16...	"	"	"	"	3.20	3.12½	19	19	"	"	2.72½	2.65
	23...	"	"	26.00	"	3.27½	3.17½	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
	30...	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.25	27	22	"	"	2.75	"
May	7...	12½	12½	"	"	3.60	3.50	22	"	47.00	47.00	"	2.75
	14...	"	"	"	"	3.57½	3.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21...	"	"	"	"	3.60	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.63½
	28...	"	"	"	"	3.55	"	"	"	"	"	2.70	2.70
June	4...	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	"	45.00	2.75	"
	11...	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.45	"	"	45.00	"	2.85	2.80
	18...	"	"	"	"	3.60	3.50	20	20	"	"	"	2.75
	25...	"	"	"	"	"	3.60	"	"	"	"	2.75	2.70
July	2...	"	"	"	"	"	3.52½	"	"	"	"	2.85	2.75
	9...	"	"	"	"	3.57½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16...	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.55	"	"	"	"	"	"
	23...	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.70	"	"	"	"	2.75	"
	30...	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	2.80	"
Aug.	6...	"	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	13...	"	"	"	"	3.77½	"	"	"	"	"	2.75	2.60
	20...	"	"	"	"	3.75	"	"	"	"	"	2.60	"
	27...	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
Sept.	3...	"	"	26.00	"	3.70	3.65	"	"	"	"	2.70	2.65
	10...	"	"	"	26.00	3.65	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.50
	17...	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	"	"	"	44.00	2.65	2.60
	24...	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.60	"	"	44.00	"	"	2.65
Oct.	1...	"	"	"	25.00	3.60	"	"	"	45.00	"	2.70	2.50
	8...	12	12	25.00	"	3.62½	"	"	"	"	45.00	2.60	"
	15...	"	"	"	"	3.60	3.57½	"	"	"	"	2.65	"
	22...	"	11½	"	"	3.57½	3.55	"	"	"	"	2.55	"
	29...	11½	"	"	"	3.55	3.52½	"	"	"	"	2.50	"
Nov.	5...	"	"	"	"	"	3.50	"	"	46.00	"	"	2.45
	12...	"	"	"	"	"	3.52½	22	"	"	46.00	"	"
	19...	"	"	"	"	"	3.55	"	22	"	"	"	2.50
	26...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec.	3...	"	"	"	"	"	3.52½	"	20	48.00	"	"	2.45
	10...	"	"	"	"	3.50	3.50	21	"	"	48.00	2.45	"
	17...	"	"	"	"	"	3.45	"	21	"	45.00	2.55	2.50
	24...	"	"	"	"	3.40	3.37½	"	"	45.00	43.00	2.60	"
	31...	"	"	"	"	"	3.35	"	"	43.00	"	2.65	.62

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		METALS											
		Copper, L. Superior.		Iron, Bar, Refined.		Iron, Pig, No. 2 F'dry, Northern.		Lead, Pig, Western.		Quick- silver.			
		Cts. Per Lb.	Cts. Per Lb.	Cts. Per Lb.	Cts. Per Lb.	\$ Per Ton.	\$ Per Ton.	Cts. Per Lb.	Cts. Per Lb.	Cts. P. Lb.	Cts. P. Lb.	Cts. P. Lb.	Cts. P. Lb.
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....		10½	10½	1.15	1.15	11.00	11.00	3.72½	3.72½	52	52		
15.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.75	"	"		
22.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.65	"	"		
29.....		11	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	3.62½	"	"		
Feb. 5.....		"	11	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.55	"	"		
12.....		11½	"	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.60	"	"		
19.....		11¼	11¼	"	"	"	"	3.85	3.77½	53	"		
26.....		11½	11½	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.75	"	53		
Mar. 5.....		12	11¼	"	"	"	"	"	2.72½	"	"		
12.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	"	"	"		
19.....		"	12	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.65	"	"		
26.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.72½	3.70	"	"		
Apr'l 2.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	"	"	"		
9.....		12½	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.67½	"	"		
16.....		12	"	"	"	"	"	3.67½	3.62½	"	"		
23.....		12¼	"	"	"	"	"	3.62½	3.57½	"	"		
30.....		"	12¼	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.62½	55	"		
May 7.....		12¼	"	"	"	11.50	"	3.70	3.65	56	54		
14.....		12	12	"	"	11.00	"	3.67½	3.62½	58	57		
21.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	"	"	58		
28.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.60	"	"		
June 4.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.80	3.70	"	"		
11.....		"	11¼	"	"	"	"	"	3.77½	"	"		
18.....		"	11½	"	"	"	"	3.95	3.80	"	"		
25.....		11½	11¼	"	"	"	"	4.00	3.95	"	"		
July 2.....		11¼	"	"	"	"	10.50	"	"	"	"		
9.....		"	"	"	"	10.50	"	4.10	4.00	"	"		
16.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3.97½	"	"		
23.....		11½	11¼	"	"	"	"	4.00	3.95	57	57		
30.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.97½	"	"	"		
Aug. 6.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	4.00	"	"	"		
13.....		12	11½	"	"	"	"	4.10	4.00	"	"		
20.....		12¼	12	"	"	"	"	4.15	4.10	"	"		
27.....		"	12¼	"	"	"	"	4.10	"	"	"		
Sept. 3.....		12½	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
10.....		"	12½	"	"	"	"	4.05	4.00	"	"		
17.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	4.02½	"	"	55		
24.....		"	12½	"	"	"	"	4.00	"	"	"		
Oct. 1.....		"	12¼	"	1.10	"	"	"	3.95	"	54		
8.....		"	12½	1.10	"	"	"	"	3.90	54	"		
15.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.95	3.85	"	"		
22.....		"	12¼	"	"	"	"	3.85	3.75	"	"		
29.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	3.70	3.62½	"	"		
Nov. 5.....		12½	"	1.15	"	11.00	"	3.75	3.65	"	53		
12.....		"	"	"	1.15	"	11.00	"	3.70	"	54		
19.....		13	12¼	"	"	"	"	3.72½	"	"	"		
26.....		"	13	"	"	"	"	3.65	3.65	"	"		
Dec. 3.....		"	12½	"	"	"	"	3.67½	3.60	"	"		
10.....		12½	"	"	"	"	"	3.65	3.65	"	"		
17.....		"	12½	"	"	"	"	3.75	3.65	"	"		
24.....		13	"	"	"	11.25	"	3.85	3.77½	"	"		
31.....		"	13	"	"	11.50	11.50	3.87½	3.85	"	"		

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

METALS—Continued—

1898.	Spelter, Western.		Steel Beams.		Steel Rods.		Tyn, Pig, Straths.		Tyn Plate, Am. Bessemer Coke, 14 x 20, f. o. b. Mill.	
	Cts. P. Lb.		Cts. P. Lb.		\$ Per Ton.		Cts. P. Lb.		\$ P.100-Lb. Box-	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan. 8.....	8.85	8.85	1.30	1.30	19.00	19.00	13.70	13.70	2.85	2.85
15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.80	"	"	"
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.85	13.75	"	"
29.....	8.90	"	"	"	"	18.00	"	13.85	"	"
Feb. 5.....	8.95	8.90	"	"	18.00	"	13.90	"	"	"
12.....	4.10	8.95	"	"	"	"	14.00	13.90	"	"
19.....	"	4.10	"	"	"	"	14.15	14.05	"	"
26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 5.....	4.15	"	"	"	"	"	14.20	14.15	2.90	"
12.....	4.20	4.15	"	"	"	"	14.40	14.30	2.87½	2.87½
19.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.35	14.25	"	"
26.....	4.30	4.20	"	"	"	"	14.40	14.35	"	"
Apr 2.....	"	4.25	"	"	"	"	14.45	"	2.95	"
9.....	"	4.30	"	"	"	"	14.50	14.40	"	2.95
16.....	4.32½	4.27½	"	"	"	"	14.40	14.35	"	"
23.....	4.27½	4.25	"	"	"	"	14.65	"	"	"
30.....	4.25	"	"	"	"	"	14.70	14.65	3.00	"
May 7.....	"	4.20	"	"	"	"	14.65	14.55	"	3.00
14.....	4.20	4.17½	"	"	"	"	"	14.50	"	"
21.....	"	4.20	"	"	"	"	"	14.60	"	"
28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.80	14.70	"	"
June 4.....	4.40	"	"	"	"	"	14.90	14.75	"	2.95
11.....	4.60	4.40	"	"	"	"	15.10	14.90	2.95	"
18.....	"	4.60	"	"	"	"	"	14.95	"	"
25.....	4.85	"	"	"	"	"	15.25	15.15	"	2.90
July 2.....	5.15	5.00	"	"	"	"	15.55	"	2.90	"
9.....	"	5.10	"	"	"	"	15.75	15.55	"	"
16.....	5.10	4.50	"	"	"	"	15.70	15.60	"	2.85
23.....	4.62½	4.55	"	"	"	"	15.65	15.55	2.85	"
30.....	4.55	4.45	"	"	"	"	15.75	15.60	"	"
Aug. 6.....	4.50	4.35	"	"	"	"	15.80	"	"	"
13.....	"	4.45	"	"	"	"	16.30	15.85	"	"
20.....	4.45	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.15	"	"
27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.10	16.05	"	"
Sept. 3.....	4.75	"	1.40	"	"	"	16.20	15.90	"	"
10.....	4.80	4.75	"	1.40	"	"	16.15	16.15	"	"
17.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.20	16.10	"	"
24.....	"	4.80	"	"	"	"	16.15	16.00	"	"
Oct. 1.....	"	4.75	"	1.35	"	"	16.25	16.15	"	"
8.....	4.90	4.80	1.35	"	"	"	16.55	16.25	"	"
15.....	5.00	4.95	"	"	"	"	17.25	16.75	"	"
22.....	"	5.00	"	"	"	"	17.90	17.30	"	"
29.....	5.15	5.10	"	"	"	"	18.15	17.75	"	"
Nov. 5.....	5.20	"	"	"	"	"	18.25	18.10	"	2.80
12.....	5.25	5.20	"	"	"	"	18.30	"	2.80	"
19.....	5.30	5.25	"	"	"	"	18.15	17.90	"	"
26.....	5.25	"	"	"	"	"	18.20	17.75	"	"
Dec. 3.....	5.40	5.35	"	"	"	17.50	18.50	18.15	"	"
10.....	5.35	5.25	"	"	17.50	"	18.05	17.90	2.95	"
17.....	5.25	5.20	"	"	"	"	18.10	"	"	2.95
24.....	5.30	5.10	"	"	18.00	"	18.30	18.10	"	"
31.....	5.05	5.00	"	"	"	18.00	18.90	18.35	"	"

Highest and Lowest Prices Each Week, 1898.

		MISCELLANEOUS					
		Hops, Choice State. Cts. Per Lb.		India-Rubber, Para Island, Fine. Cts. Per Lb.		India-Rubber, Para Island, Coarse. Cts. Per Lb.	
1898.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
January	8.....	18	18	81½	80½	51½	50½
	15.....	"	"	88	81½	53½	51½
	22.....	19	"	84½	83½	54½	53
	29.....	"	19	86½	85½	56½	55
February	5.....	"	"	87½	86	59	58½
	12.....	"	"	90	87½	64	59½
	19.....	"	18	92½	90	63½	62
	26.....	18	"	"	92½	64½	64½
March	5.....	"	"	98	"	"	63
	12.....	"	17	"	98	63	"
	19.....	17	"	"	"	"	"
	26.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"
	9.....	"	16	"	92	63½	"
	16.....	16	"	92	"	"	"
	23.....	15	15	92½	"	"	"
May	30.....	"	"	98	"	64½	63½
	7.....	"	14	92½	"	63½	"
	14.....	14	13	"	"	64½	"
	21.....	12	12	"	"	"	64½
June	28.....	"	"	98	92½	65	"
	4.....	13	"	98½	98	"	65
	11.....	"	"	94	"	"	"
	18.....	12	"	94½	94	"	"
July	25.....	"	"	95	94½	"	64½
	2.....	"	"	96	95	65½	"
	9.....	"	"	"	96	66	65½
	16.....	"	"	97½	"	67½	66
August	23.....	"	"	99½	97½	68	67½
	30.....	"	11	101	99	68½	67
	6.....	"	"	101½	101	69½	69
	13.....	11	"	102½	101½	"	69½
September	20.....	"	"	108	102½	"	"
	27.....	"	"	"	108	70½	"
	3.....	"	"	108½	100	"	69
	10.....	"	"	100	98	69	67
October	17.....	"	"	98	96	67½	"
	24.....	15*	"	96½	95	66	64
	1.....	17	15	94½	98	64	63
	8.....	18	18	98	91	63	62
November	15.....	19	"	89	87	61	60
	22.....	"	19	86½	85	60	59
	29.....	"	"	91	86	64	60
	5.....	20	18	93½	91	67	64
December	12.....	"	20	94½	94	69½	69
	19.....	"	"	94	90	69	65
	26.....	"	"	92	"	66	65½
	3.....	"	19	93	91	65½	64
	10.....	19	"	91	"	65	"
	17.....	"	"	"	"	66	65
	24.....	"	18½	92	"	"	66
	31.....	18½	18	95½	94	69	67

* Crop of 1898.

Prices at End of Each Week, 1898.

BUILDING MATERIALS							
	Bricks, Common Hard.	Lime, Common Fine.	Cement, Rosendale.	Cement, Portland.	Lath, Eastern Spruce.	Lumber, Eastern Spruce.	
	\$ Per M.	Cts. Per Bbl.	Cts. Per Bbl.	\$ Per Bbl.	\$ Per M.	\$ Per M.	
Jan. 7.....	6.00 @6.25	75	95	2.00	1.75	14.50	
14.....	6.25 @6.50	"	"	"	"	"	
21.....	"	"	"	"	1.80	"	
28.....	6.00 @6.25	"	"	"	"	"	
Feb. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11.....	5.75 @6.25	"	"	"	2.00	"	
18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
25.....	6.00 @6.25	"	"	"	"	"	
Mar. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11.....	5.87½ @6.12½	"	1.00	"	"	"	
18.....	5.62½ @6.12½	"	75 @90	"	"	14.25	
25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Apr. 1.....	5.50 @6.00	90	"	"	1.75	"	
8.....	5.62½ @6.00	1.00	85 @90	"	"	"	
15.....	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.60	"	
22.....	5.25 @5.75	"	85	1.95	"	"	
29.....	4.87½ @5.50	80	70	"	1.65	13.75	
May 6.....	4.75 @5.25	1.00	75	"	1.70	"	
13.....	5.25 @5.87½	"	"	"	"	"	
20.....	5.50 @6.25	70	"	"	1.80	13.00	
27.....	6.00 @6.50	"	70	2.00	"	"	
June 3.....	"	80	"	"	1.75	"	
10.....	5.50 @6.25	65	"	"	"	"	
17.....	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.65	"	
24.....	5.25 @6.00	"	65	"	1.70	13.25	
July 1.....	5.25 @5.87½	"	"	"	"	"	
8.....	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	"	"	
15.....	5.62½ @6.00	"	"	"	"	"	
22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
29.....	5.25 @5.75	"	"	2.05	"	"	
Aug. 5.....	"	"	"	"	1.60	"	
12.....	5.00 @5.50	"	"	"	1.55	"	
19.....	"	"	"	"	1.50	13.00	
26.....	4.75 @5.37½	"	"	"	"	"	
Sept. 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9.....	5.00 @5.50	"	"	"	"	"	
16.....	5.37½ @5.75	"	"	"	"	"	
23.....	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.55	"	
30.....	5.62½ @6.00	"	"	"	1.60	13.50	
Oct. 7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
14.....	5.50 @6.00	"	"	"	1.65	"	
21.....	5.62½ @6.00	"	"	"	1.70	"	
28.....	5.80 @6.80	"	80	"	"	"	
Nov. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11.....	"	"	"	"	1.75	"	
18.....	5.25 @6.00	"	"	2.00	"	"	
25.....	"	"	70	"	"	"	
Dec. 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9.....	5.25 @5.75	70	"	"	"	14.00	
16.....	"	"	"	"	"	14.50	
23.....	5.25 @5.50	75	90	"	1.85	"	
30.....	5.50 @5.75	"	"	"	2.00	"	

Freight Rates from New York for 1898.

(From the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*.)

		Full Cargo Charter Rates						Berth Rates, Regular Steamers			
		Petroleum.		Grain Steamers				Liverpool		London	
		Sail U. K.		Cork for Orders.	Direct Port.			Grain. Prov'a.		Grain. Prov'a.	
		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.			d. s. d.		d. s. d.	
January	8.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 7½		3 1½		3½	20 0	4½	22 6
"	15.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 6 @ 3	7½	3 1½ @ 3	3	3½	20 0	4	22 6
"	22.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 4½		3 0		3½	17 6	3½	20 0
"	29.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 0		2 10½ @ 3	0	3½	17 6	3½	20 0
February	5.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 1½ @ 3	3	2 10½		3½	15 0	3½	20 0
"	12.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 3 @ 3	4½	2 10½		3	15 0	3½	17 6
"	19.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 4½ @ 3	6	3 1½		3½	15 0	3½	17 6
"	26.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 6		3 0 @ 3	1½	3½	15 0	3	17 6
March	5.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 7½		3 0		3½	17 6	3	17 6
"	12.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 7½		3 1½		3½	20 0	3	17 6
"	19.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 9		3 3		3½	20 0	3	17 6
"	26.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 6 @ 3	7½	3 3		3½	20 0	3	17 6
April	2.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 4½ @ 3	6	3 0 @ 3	1½	3½	20 0	3	17 6
"	9.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 4½ @ 3	6	3 1½ @ 3	3	3½	20 0	3½	17 6
"	16.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	3 6		3 3 @ 3	4½	3½ @ 3½	17 6	3½	17 6
"	23.....	1 10½ @ 2	9	4 6		4 0		4	20 0	4½	20 0
"	30.....	2 3 @ 3	0	5 0		4 6		5	25 0	5	22 6
May	7.....	2 6 @ 3	3	4 6		4 3		5	25 0	5	22 6
"	14.....	2 7½ @ 3	4½	4 3		4 0 @ 4	1½	5	25 0	5	22 6
"	21.....	2 7½ @ 3	3	3 9		3 4½		4	22 6	4½	22 6
"	28.....	2 7½ @ 3	3	3 6		3 3 @ 3	4½	4	20 0	4½	20 0
June	4.....	2 9 @ 3	6	3 3		3 0		3	17 6	3 17 6 @ 20 0	
"	11.....	2 9 @ 3	6	3 4½		3 1½		2½	15 0	3	17 6
"	18.....	2 9 @ 3	6	3 4½		Nominal.		3	15 0	3	17 6
"	25.....	2 9 @ 3	6	3 0		2 6 @ 2	7½	2½	15 0	3	17 6
July	2.....	2 9 @ 3	6	3 0		2 4½ @ 2	6	1½	12 6	3	17 6
"	9.....	2 9 @ 3	4½	3 0		2 4½ @ 2	6	1½	12 6	3	17 6
"	16.....	2 7½ @ 3	4½	3 0		2 6		1½	12 6	3	17 6
"	23.....	2 7½ @ 3	4½	2 9		2 4½		1½	12 6	2½	15 0
"	30.....	2 7½ @ 3	4½	2 9		2 3 @ 2	4½	1½	12 6	2½	15 0
August	6.....	2 6 @ 3	0	2 6 @ 2	7½	2 1½		1½	12 6	2½	15 0
"	13.....	2 6 @ 3	0	2 4½ @ 2	6	2 1½ @ 2	3	2½	12 6	2½	15 0
"	20.....	2 6 @ 3	0	2 6		2 1½ @ 2	3	2½	12 6	2½	15 0
"	27.....	2 4½ @ 3	0	2 9		2 4½		2½ @ 2½	10 0	2½ @ 2½	15 0
Sept'mb'r	3.....	2 4½ @ 3	0	3 3		2 9		2½	10 0	3	15 0
"	10.....	2 4½ @ 3	0	3 6		3 0 @ 3	1½	3	10 0	3½	15 0
"	17.....	2 3 @ 3	0	3 9		3 4½		3½	12 6	4½	17 6
"	24.....	2 3 @ 3	0	3 10½		3 4½		3½	12 6	4½	17
October	1.....	2 3 @ 3	0	4 0 @ 4	1½	3 7½ @ 3	9	4	15 0	5	20 0
"	8.....	2 3 @ 3	0	4 3		3 9 @ 3	10½	4½	15 0	5	20 0
"	15.....	2 3 @ 3	0	4 3		4 0		5	17 6	5½	20 0
"	22.....	2 4 @ 3	3	4 4½ @ 4	6	4 3		5	20 0	5½	22 6
"	29.....	2 4 @ 3	3	4 6		4 3		5	20 0 @ 22 6	6	22 6
Nov'mb'r	5.....	2 4 @ 3	3	4 7½		4 1½ @ 4	3	5	25 0	6½	25 0
"	12.....	2 4 @ 3	3	4 3 @ 4	4½	4 0		5	25 0	6½	25 0
"	19.....	2 3 @ 3	6	4 6		3 10½ @ 4	0	5	27 6	5½	25 0
"	26.....	2 3 @ 3	6	4 4½		3 9		5	25 0	5½	25 0
Dec'mb'r	3.....	2 3 @ 3	3	4 0		3 7½		5	25 0	5½	25 0
"	10.....	2 3 @ 3	3	4 1½		3 9		4½	25 0	4½	25 0
"	17.....	2 3 @ 3	3	4 1½ @ 4	3	9		4	30 0	4½	25 0
"	24.....	2 3 @ 3	6	3 10½		3 7½		3½	25 0	4½	25 0
"	31....	2 3 @ 3	6	3 6 @ 3	7½	3 3		3½	20 0	4½	22

SHIPPING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.)

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, THE NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1896.*

States and Territories in which Documented.	Registered		Enrolled		Licensed		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine.....	152	87,145	1,077	189,878	599	6,783	1,828	283,80
New Hampshire.....	7	2,180	40	9,494	8	122	55	11,79
Vermont.....	.....	.....	26	4,365	1	10	27	4,37
Massachusetts.....	181	49,362	882	247,904	440	4,774	1,453	302,04
Rhode Island.....	1	66	98	36,203	124	1,180	223	37,44
Connecticut.....	1	178	490	136,106	323	3,590	814	189,874
New York.....	185	285,829	3,598	1,001,225	1,071	13,271	4,854	1,299,835
New Jersey.....	4	974	453	89,820	673	8,428	1,130	98,222
Pennsylvania.....	13	11,082	732	266,619	143	3,022	888	230,723
Delaware.....	1	104	105	16,116	82	890	168	17,110
Maryland.....	28	10,093	807	125,365	1,164	12,999	1,999	148,447
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	41	12,339	41	617	82	12,956
Virginia.....	3	2,524	423	36,333	1,029	11,638	1,455	50,495
North Carolina.....	5	1,255	103	8,566	403	4,530	511	14,351
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	77	10,561	137	1,624	214	12,186
Georgia.....	4	1,313	108	44,557	71	998	178	46,868
Florida.....	78	8,344	223	44,151	385	4,363	686	56,858
Alabama.....	10	10,623	76	9,653	95	1,061	181	21,342
Mississippi.....	20	4,047	114	19,905	151	2,336	285	26,238
Louisiana.....	16	11,640	187	30,036	203	2,797	406	44,473
Texas.....	14	1,983	100	15,209	169	1,790	283	18,982
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	100	13,875	26	437	126	14,312
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	65	13,825	11	162	76	13,987
Missouri.....	.....	.....	188	109,390	16	221	204	109,611
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	12	1,157	.....	.....	12	1,157
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	5	757	.....	.....	5	757
Montana.....	.....	.....	2	738	.....	.....	2	738
Iowa.....	.....	.....	44	8,693	11	148	55	8,841
Minnesota.....	1	1,774	169	120,699	11	220	181	122,693
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	395	102,889	7	78	402	102,967
Michigan.....	.....	.....	1,106	458,100	.....	.....	1,106	458,100
Illinois.....	.....	.....	324	80,554	24	296	348	80,840
Indiana.....	.....	.....	55	4,738	13	134	68	4,872
Ohio.....	.....	.....	537	395,491	12	127	549	395,618
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	89	9,490	8	123	97	10,613
Arizona.....	3	560	.....	.....	1	14	4	574
California.....	159	110,330	608	178,463	128	1,847	895	290,640
Oregon.....	12	7,298	120	35,566	48	767	180	43,031
Washington.....	278	126,432	114	23,644	160	2,091	552	152,167
Alaska.....	10	3,068	37	5,716	76	971	123	9,755
Total, 1897.....	1,136	737,709	13,725	3,917,590	7,844	94,439	22,705	4,749,738
Total, 1896.....	1,257	844,953	13,999	3,762,500	7,652	96,426	22,908	4,706,880
Total, 1895.....	1,260	838,186	14,408	3,705,104	7,572	92,668	23,240	4,635,960

SUMMARY.

Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	672	488,128	8,509	1,979,484	7,261	86,127	16,442	2,553,739
Pacific coast.....	462	247,688	879	243,389	413	5,690	1,754	496,767
Northern lakes.....	2	1,896	3,253	1,435,597	1	10	3,256	1,437,500
Western rivers.....	.....	.....	1,084	259,120	169	2,612	1,253	261,732
Total.....	1,136	737,709	13,725	3,917,590	7,844	94,439	22,705	4,749,738

* Does not include yachts, lighters, barges, river boats, or canal boats undocumented.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF WOODEN AND IRON VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1896.

Class and Material.	Registered		Enrolled		Licensed		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Wooden Vessels.								
Sailing.....	773	418,798	6,252	1,358,148	6,596	69,102	13,620	1,744,048
Steam.....	204	63,108	4,422	1,202,185	1,149	23,542	5,776	1,288,785
Canal boats.....			680	74,640			680	74,640
Barges.....	40	10,744	1,519	407,035	57	688	1,616	418,467
Total.....	1,017	492,650	12,863	2,999,956	7,801	93,332	21,671	3,525,963
Iron and Steel Vessels.								
Sailing.....	8	13,825	38	77,956			46	91,781
Steam.....	108	230,956	786	851,075	43	1,107	987	1,068,138
Barges.....	3	278	43	48,608			51	48,881
Total.....	119	245,059	872	977,634	43	1,107	1,084	1,222,800

TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, SAILING AND STEAM, OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1840 TO 1896.*

Fiscal Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total		Annual Increase or Decrease, Per Cent.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1840.....		1,973,425		202,339		2,180,764	
1850.....		3,008,507		525,947		3,535,454	4.02
1860.....		4,485,981		867,967		5,353,948	6.04
1870.....	25,474	3,171,412	2,534	1,075,065	28,008	4,246,507	4.08
1880.....	19,995	2,956,476	4,717	1,211,558	24,712	4,068,034	2.41
1890.....	17,502	2,565,409	5,965	1,859,088	23,467	4,424,497	2.71
1891.....	17,683	2,668,495	6,216	2,018,264	23,899	4,684,759	5.88
1892.....	17,991	2,690,504	6,392	2,074,417	24,383	4,764,921	1.71
1893.....	17,951	2,641,799	6,561	2,183,272	24,512	4,825,071	1.26
1894.....	17,060	2,494,599	6,536	2,189,430	23,596	4,684,029	12.80
1895.....	16,686	2,423,159	6,554	2,212,301	23,240	4,635,960	11.08
1896.....	16,313	2,398,673	6,595	2,307,308	22,908	4,706,880	1.47
1897.....	16,084	2,410,463	6,590	2,358,568	22,673	4,769,030	1.38
1898.....	15,998	2,377,815	6,712	2,371,923	22,706	4,749,738	10.40

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS, STEAM VESSELS, CANAL BOATS, AND BARGES IN EACH OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1896.

States and Territories in which Documented.	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine.....	1,650	240,923	168	82,867			10	10,026	1,828	238,906
New Hampshire.....	94	9,909	11	732			10	1,155	55	11,796
Vermont.....	7	506	10	2,822	10	1,047			27	4,375
Massachusetts.....	1,228	211,467	208	84,811			17	5,762	1,453	302,040
Rhode Island.....	154	11,728	61	23,895			8	1,826	223	37,449
Connecticut.....	442	55,648	189	47,532	3	868	180	36,341	814	129,874
New York.....	1,899	354,354	1,514	693,394	599	68,056	842	210,531	4,854	1,299,235
New Jersey.....	914	61,463	123	14,733	1	139	92	21,888	1,130	98,222
Pennsylvania.....	817	118,943	456	135,956	47	5,040	68	22,784	888	280,723
Delaware.....	128	10,769	40	6,841					168	17,110
Maryland.....	1,738	68,212	171	70,846			26	9,899	1,939	148,447
Dist. of Columbia.....	45	2,265	87	10,691					82	12,956
Virginia.....	1,308	82,220	141	16,932			8	1,343	1,455	50,496
North Carolina.....	410	9,029	96	4,863			5	459	511	14,361
South Carolina.....	163	4,820	58	5,939			3	1,426	214	12,185
Georgia.....	113	16,963	66	30,005					178	46,968
Florida.....	517	37,188	169	19,670					686	56,858
Alabama.....	105	5,334	61	14,245			15	1,768	181	21,342
Mississippi.....	222	17,165	63	9,123					285	26,288
Louisiana.....	209	6,378	194	37,298			3	797	406	44,473
Texas.....	189	5,465	49	3,776			45	9,741	288	18,982
Tennessee.....			124	14,174			2	138	126	14,312
Kentucky.....			76	13,987					76	13,987
Missouri.....			118	30,918			86	78,698	204	109,611
Nebraska.....			12	1,157					12	1,157
North Dakota.....			3	505			2	253	5	757
Montana.....			2	788					2	788
Iowa.....			88	7,957			17	884	55	8,841
Minnesota.....	14	22,961	119	89,640			48	10,072	181	122,638
Wisconsin.....	172	23,007	202	72,213			23	7,747	403	102,967
Michigan.....	480	146,429	636	308,789			10	1,882	1,106	458,100
Illinois.....	95	26,523	225	52,084			23	2,238	348	80,840
Indiana.....			64	4,328			4	544	68	4,872
Ohio.....	107	90,634	418	287,277			20	17,747	549	395,618
West Virginia.....			97	10,013					97	10,013
Arizona.....			3	438			1	136	4	574
California.....	634	154,776	261	135,864					895	290,640
Oregon.....	30	4,329	147	36,941			3	2,361	180	43,631
Washington.....	241	84,325	246	50,068			65	8,754	552	153,167
Alaska.....	79	3,680	41	5,391			3	684	123	9,755
Total.....	13,696	1,886,327	6,712	2,371,923	660	74,640	1,667	467,948	22,705	4,749,738

* Including canal boats and barges.

† Decrease.

**CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF THE SAILING AND STEAM TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JUNE 30, 1898.**

Sailing Vessels.	Class 0 5 to 50 Tons.		Class 1 50 to 100 Tons.		Class 2 100 to 200 Tons.		Class 3 200 to 300 Tons.		Class 4 300 to 400 Tons.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	8,247	180,573	1,337	93,774	615	85,055	245	60,849	214	75,243
Pacific coast.....	511	10,814	98	8,995	79	11,868	55	13,936	51	17,705
Northern lakes.....	245	5,464	105	7,536	104	15,632	150	38,024	110	37,055
Western rivers....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Total.....	9,008	146,850	1,538	108,405	798	112,083	450	112,809	375	130,003

Sailing Vessels.	Class 5 400 to 500 Tons.		Class 6 500 to 1,000 Tons.		Class 7 1,000 to 2,500 Tons.		Class 8 2,500 Tons and Over.		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	206	92,528	524	371,554	224	324,818	5	15,376	11,617	1,249,679
Pacific coast.....	35	16,064	79	54,194	78	116,016	...	...	984	247,110
Northern lakes.....	54	24,035	135	93,398	41	59,906	16	52,484	980	333,704
Western rivers....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
Total.....	295	132,647	738	519,156	343	500,800	21	67,740	13,561	1,830,496

Steam Vessels.	Class 0 5 to 50 Tons.		Class 1 50 to 100 Tons.		Class 2 100 to 200 Tons.		Class 3 200 to 300 Tons.		Class 4 300 to 400 Tons.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	1,248	33,262	632	48,533	480	67,215	141	34,680	96	33,865
Pacific coast.....	207	4,892	111	8,078	91	13,636	78	13,956	47	16,118
Northern lakes.....	666	16,946	235	16,952	155	22,087	70	17,063	74	25,854
Western rivers....	335	9,103	274	20,405	222	32,180	85	20,990	51	17,591
Total.....	2,456	64,203	1,252	91,268	957	135,068	374	91,639	268	93,423

Steam Vessels.	Class 5 400 to 500 Tons.		Class 6 500 to 1,000 Tons.		Class 7 1,000 to 2,500 Tons.		Class 8 2,500 Tons and Over.		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	97	43,319	238	199,942	154	233,176	91	311,968	3,186	973,290
Pacific coast.....	36	16,089	74	50,236	38	61,437	16	48,235	698	237,722
Northern lakes....	35	15,713	128	92,783	344	590,768	57	195,528	1,764	993,644
Western rivers....	22	9,968	66	43,947	9	13,113	..	.....	1,064	187,397
Total.....	190	85,089	506	356,958	545	898,494	164	555,731	6,712	2,371,923

**FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADES, AND THE FISHERIES TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES,
FROM 1840 TO 1898.**

Fiscal Year.	Foreign Trade		Coasting Trade		Whale Fisheries		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1840.....	...	763,838	...	1,178,694	...	136,327	...	104,305
1850.....	...	1,439,694	...	1,797,825	...	146,017	...	151,918
1860.....	...	2,379,396	...	2,644,867	...	166,841	...	162,764
1870.....	2,648	1,448,846	23,764	2,638,247	299	67,364	2,323	91,490
1880.....	2,204	1,314,402	20,011	2,637,696	174	38,406	2,323	77,538
1890.....	1,451	928,062	20,481	3,406,435	76	18,633	1,459	68,397
1891.....	1,516	988,719	20,829	3,608,876	71	17,231	1,438	68,983
1892.....	1,459	977,624	21,308	3,700,773	73	17,052	1,548	69,472
1893.....	1,272	883,190	21,602	3,854,668	71	16,604	1,567	70,575
1894.....	1,279	899,698	20,630	3,696,276	71	16,482	1,606	71,573
1895.....	1,193	822,347	20,382	3,723,714	67	15,899	1,598	69,090
1896.....	1,193	829,833	20,030	3,730,296	64	15,121	1,621	68,630
1897.....	1,176	792,870	19,802	3,896,826	54	12,714	1,601	66,610
1898.....	1,064	724,213	20,090	3,959,702	53	11,496	1,479	52,327

Since 1780, the years of greatest tonnage in the various trades were: Foreign trade, 2,496,694 tons in 1861; coasting trade, 3,896,826 tons in 1897; whale fisheries, 198,594 tons in 1863; cod and mackerel fisheries, 204,197 tons in 1862.

CLASS, NUMBER, AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1896.
BY STATES.

States in which Built.	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine.....	40	6,077	10	1,817	..	..	..	..	50	7,894
Vermont.....	..	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	1	26
Massachusetts.....	27	908	5	110	..	..	2	126	32	1,018
Rhode Island.....	3	23	..	..	..	..	22	7,062	5	149
Connecticut.....	14	8,234	4	117	20	2,386	33	6,711	40	15,888
New York.....	18	164	40	6,836	..	..	16	4,226	111	15,597
New Jersey.....	18	375	5	303	..	..	2	449	39	4,964
Pennsylvania.....	..	..	21	13,232	..	..	1	387	23	13,731
Delaware.....	..	..	8	4,069	..	..	4	1,504	9	4,406
Maryland.....	95	896	11	1,347	..	..	..	..	110	3,744
Virginia.....	20	205	4	188	..	..	..	..	24	393
North Carolina.....	16	195	6	184	..	..	1	188	23	567
South Carolina.....	5	31	3	333	..	..	..	..	8	364
Georgia.....	11	187	6	1,368	..	..	..	..	17	1,555
Florida.....	17	238	11	500	..	..	..	..	28	738
Alabama.....	3	28	5	478	..	..	1	121	9	625
Mississippi.....	9	166	5	205	..	..	..	..	14	371
Louisiana.....	4	29	15	705	..	..	..	..	19	734
Texas.....	3	111	2	51	..	..	..	..	5	163
Tennessee.....	..	..	15	899	..	..	2	138	17	1,037
Kentucky.....	..	..	17	4,524	..	..	..	..	17	4,524
Missouri.....	..	..	15	2,053	..	..	3	498	15	2,053
North Dakota.....	..	..	1	93	..	..	..	..	1	93
Montana.....	..	..	1	359	..	..	..	..	1	359
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	183	5	183
Minnesota.....	..	..	2	50	..	..	2	2,645	4	2,695
Wisconsin.....	1	7	4	199	..	..	1	58	6	264
Michigan.....	8	5,889	14	15,565	..	..	9	1,223	31	22,677
Illinois.....	..	..	7	5,064	..	..	6	4,138	13	9,192
Indiana.....	..	..	16	459	..	..	8	418	19	877
Ohio.....	1	3,250	13	9,527	..	..	4	873	18	13,650
West Virginia.....	..	..	10	1,004	..	..	..	..	10	1,004
California.....	12	1,792	32	10,204	..	..	..	..	44	11,996
Oregon.....	6	2,058	19	3,659	..	..	..	..	25	5,717
Washington.....	28	3,506	57	18,564	..	..	62	6,704	147	28,774
Alaska.....	..	..	9	2,618	..	..	3	684	12	3,302
Total.....	359	34,416	394	105,838	20	2,386	179	87,818	952	180,458
Total 1896.....	309	65,236	286	138,028	13	1,495	55	22,886	723	227,096
Total 1895.....	397	34,999	248	69,753	11	1,125	38	5,728	694	111,602

CLASS, NUMBER, AND GROSS TONNAGE OF IRON AND STEEL VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1896, BY PORTS.

Ports.	Iron Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Barges.		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
New York, N. Y.....	..	..	..	..	2	438	..	..	2	438
Newark, N. J.....	..	..	..	..	2	230	8	3,064	10	3,477
Philadelphia, Pa.....	..	..	..	..	15	12,435	..	..	15	12,435
Wilmington, Del.....	..	..	..	..	5	3,783	..	..	5	3,783
Baltimore, Md.....	2	673	..	..	2	128	..	..	4	801
Buffalo, N. Y.....	..	..	..	..	6	3,621	..	..	6	3,621
Cleveland, Ohio.....	..	..	1	3,250	2	8,913	..	..	3	12,163
Toledo, Ohio.....	..	..	..	..	1	42	..	..	1	42
Detroit, Mich.....	..	..	..	..	2	2,984	..	..	2	2,984
Port Huron, Mich.....	..	..	..	..	2	877	..	..	2	877
Marquette, Mich.....	..	..	1	3,474	1	3,698	1	232	3	7,392
Chicago, Ill.....	..	..	..	..	1	4,328	1	3,745	2	8,073
Louisville, Ky.....	..	..	..	..	1	830	..	..	1	830
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36
Evansville, Ind.....	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	6
San Francisco, Cal.....	..	..	..	..	4	5,828	..	..	4	5,828
Port Townsend, Wash.....	..	..	..	..	1	163	..	..	1	163
Total.....	3	709	2	6,724	48	47,792	10	7,041	62	62,224
Total 1896.....	1	57	5	13,694	48	96,331	6	3,146	60	113,220
Total 1895.....	3	2,438	3	5,298	32	40,181	5	705	43	48,394

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1840 TO 1896—FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Sailing		Steam		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1840.....	808	106,518	87	14,686	..	..	..	..	895	121,204
1850.....	1,225	227,968	197	51,258	..	..	..	..	1,422	279,226
1860.....	807	145,428	264	60,996	..	..	..	..	1,143	236,194
1870.....	816	146,340	302	87,842	468	41,386	229	48,822	1,755	273,227
1880.....	460	59,057	348	78,854	17	1,847	77	17,612	902	157,410
1890.....	505	102,873	410	159,046	40	4,346	96	27,858	1,051	294,123
1891.....	738	144,290	488	185,037	57	7,059	106	32,916	1,284	369,312
1892.....	846	83,217	438	92,531	37	4,580	74	19,305	1,395	199,633
1893.....	498	49,348	380	134,308	28	3,791	55	24,132	961	211,639
1894.....	477	37,827	263	83,720	14	1,522	54	8,136	838	131,195
1895.....	397	34,900	248	69,754	11	1,225	38	5,728	694	111,602
1896.....	309	65,236	286	138,028	13	1,495	55	22,886	723	227,097
1897.....	338	64,309	228	108,153	70	10,216	196	51,555	891	232,233
1898.....	359	34,416	394	105,838	20	2,386	179	87,818	952	180,458

Since 1797, the years of greatest tonnage were: Sailing vessels, 510,690 tons in 1855; steam vessels, 185,087 tons in 1891; total tonnage, 583,450 in 1855.

NOTE.—For earlier and intervening years to 1797, refer to Volume I, pages 195 and 196.

TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE FROM 1821 TO 1897.

(Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Entries			Clearances			Total			
	Amer- ican.	Per Cent.	For- eign.	Per Cent.	Amer- ican.	Per Cent.	Amer- ican.	Per Cent.	For- eign.	Per Cent.
1821.....	785,098	91	81,526	9	804,947	91	1,570,045	90	164,004	10
1822.....	787,961	89	100,541	11	813,748	90	1,501,709	88	198,081	12
1823.....	775,271	86	119,468	14	810,761	87	1,586,082	86	239,208	14
1824.....	850,088	89	102,367	11	919,278	89	1,769,311	90	204,919	10
1825.....	880,754	90	92,927	10	960,366	90	1,841,120	91	188,007	9
1826.....	942,206	89	105,654	11	953,012	90	1,895,218	90	205,071	10
1827.....	918,361	86	137,589	14	980,542	88	1,898,903	88	268,839	12
1828.....	838,381	86	150,223	14	897,404	86	1,765,785	85	301,253	15
1829.....	872,949	86	130,743	14	944,799	87	1,817,748	87	263,749	13
1830.....	967,227	88	131,900	12	971,760	88	1,938,987	88	265,336	12
1831.....	922,952	76	281,948	24	972,504	78	1,895,456	77	553,642	26
1832.....	949,623	70	393,038	30	974,865	71	1,924,487	71	780,543	29
1833.....	1,111,441	69	496,705	31	1,142,160	69	2,253,601	68	993,744	32
1834.....	1,074,670	65	568,052	35	1,134,020	66	2,208,690	66	1,145,752	34
1835.....	1,352,653	68	641,310	32	1,400,517	69	2,753,270	68	1,280,184	32
1836.....	1,255,384	64	680,213	36	1,315,523	66	2,570,907	65	1,354,954	35
1837.....	1,294,720	62	765,703	38	1,266,622	62	2,566,342	63	1,521,985	36
1838.....	1,302,764	68	592,110	32	1,408,761	69	2,711,735	69	1,521,985	37
1839.....	1,491,279	71	624,814	29	1,477,928	71	2,969,207	71	1,190,276	31
1840.....	1,573,946	68	712,363	32	1,647,009	69	3,223,955	69	1,296,665	29
1841.....	1,631,909	68	736,444	32	1,634,156	68	3,266,065	69	1,418,849	31
1842.....	1,511,111	67	732,775	33	1,536,451	67	3,046,562	68	1,473,233	31
1843.....	1,143,523	68	534,752	32	1,268,083	70	2,411,606	69	1,473,272	32
1844.....	1,977,438	68	916,922	32	2,010,924	68	3,988,362	69	1,653,701	30
1845.....	2,035,496	69	910,536	31	2,053,977	69	4,089,463	69	1,823,736	31
1846.....	2,151,114	69	959,739	31	2,221,028	69	4,372,142	70	1,840,838	31
1847.....	2,101,359	66	1,220,346	34	2,202,393	65	4,303,752	65	1,927,917	30
1848.....	2,343,482	63	1,405,191	37	2,461,280	63	4,804,159	67	2,590,951	35
1849.....	2,653,321	61	1,710,515	39	2,753,724	62	5,412,045	64	2,809,350	36
1850.....	2,573,016	59	1,775,623	41	2,632,788	60	5,205,804	62	3,380,224	38
1851.....	3,054,349	61	1,939,091	39	3,200,519	62	6,254,868	60	3,503,857	40
1852.....	3,255,522	61	2,057,358	39	3,230,590	61	6,466,112	62	3,868,623	38
1853.....	4,004,013	63	2,277,930	37	3,766,798	62	7,770,802	62	4,104,933	38
1854.....	3,752,115	63	2,132,244	37	3,911,392	64	7,663,507	63	4,576,720	37
1855.....	3,861,391	64	2,083,948	36	4,068,979	65	7,963,507	65	4,240,026	35
1856.....	4,385,484	65	2,496,769	35	4,538,364	64	8,923,848	65	4,194,270	35
1857.....	4,121,370	65	2,464,946	35	4,580,651	64	9,302,021	66	4,948,878	35
1858.....	4,195,642	66	2,200,403	34	4,490,033	66	8,982,021	66	4,955,116	34
1859.....	5,265,648	67	2,540,387	38	5,297,367	66	10,563,015	67	5,422,102	33
1860.....	5,921,285	71	2,353,911	29	6,165,924	70	12,087,209	70	5,158,775	32
1861.....	5,023,917	69	2,217,554	31	4,889,313	68	9,913,230	71	4,977,916	29
1862.....	5,117,095	69	2,245,378	31	4,961,818	67	9,913,230	70	4,479,586	30
1863.....	4,614,698	63	2,640,378	37	4,447,261	59	10,079,593	69	4,622,277	31
1864.....	3,773,434	46	3,471,219	54	3,090,948	45	9,061,959	62	5,704,401	38
1865.....	2,943,681	47	3,216,967	53	3,025,134	45	6,157,382	46	7,212,350	54
1866.....	3,372,090	43	4,410,424	57	3,383,176	43	5,968,795	47	6,812,000	53
1867.....	3,455,052	44	4,318,673	56	3,419,502	43	6,755,236	44	8,848,808	56
1868.....	3,550,550	44	4,495,465	56	3,717,956	44	6,874,554	44	8,784,193	56
1869.....	3,402,698	38	5,347,694	62	3,381,363	38	7,268,506	45	9,056,525	55
1870.....	3,496,038	38	5,669,621	62	3,506,929	38	7,684,031	39	10,720,264	61
1871.....	3,742,740	37	6,236,444	63	3,746,942	37	6,151,537	38	11,332,065	62
1872.....	3,711,946	34	7,004,577	66	3,682,309	34	7,051,425	36	12,417,981	62
1873.....	3,612,631	30	8,083,086	70	3,756,564	30	8,065,132	36	14,146,002	65
1874.....	3,893,725	29	9,197,829	71	3,982,052	30	9,207,396	37	10,148,218	68
1875.....	3,573,950	30	8,118,860	70	3,736,639	31	8,159,368	37	18,406,225	70
1876.....	3,611,436	28	8,899,312	72	3,732,415	29	8,922,689	36	10,278,728	70
1877.....	3,663,408	27	9,791,386	73	3,765,171	28	7,428,574	37	10,722,011	70
1878.....	3,642,417	25	10,821,387	75	3,872,203	26	7,428,574	36	19,468,094	72
1879.....	3,415,410	21	12,777,734	79	3,464,360	21	10,935,918	74	21,756,715	74
1880.....	3,436,964	19	14,573,685	81	3,397,355	18	6,879,770	22	25,388,657	78
1881.....	3,253,584	17	15,065,620	83	3,375,535	18	6,894,319	19	29,219,229	81
1882.....	3,340,968	18	14,259,769	82	3,317,598	18	6,629,119	19	30,100,012	81
1883.....	3,255,543	20	13,126,184	80	3,397,223	20	6,658,566	19	28,998,933	81
1884.....	3,202,293	22	11,866,535	78	3,236,641	22	6,562,796	20	26,359,857	80
1885.....	3,132,011	21	12,172,816	79	3,231,556	21	6,438,934	22	25,834,437	78
1886.....	3,221,573	21	11,904,043	79	3,303,373	21	6,363,567	21	24,456,029	79
1887.....	3,865,516	21	12,450,767	79	3,259,046	20	6,534,946	21	23,928,342	79
1888.....	5,366,767	22	12,026,336	78	3,415,004	22	6,624,562	20	24,944,652	80
1889.....	3,724,325	23	12,227,794	77	3,988,454	24	6,781,771	23	24,280,236	78
1890.....	4,083,121	23	14,024,140	77	4,060,757	23	7,112,779	23	21,582,487	77
1891.....	4,380,804	24	13,823,491	76	4,455,402	24	7,819,878	23	28,106,245	77
1892.....	4,480,955	22	16,543,469	78	4,536,151	22	8,894,706	22	27,628,921	76
1893.....	4,358,686	23	15,223,130	78	4,403,362	22	9,006,106	22	31,168,351	78
1894.....	4,654,679	23	15,334,984	77	4,739,918	23	8,762,048	22	30,580,514	78
1895.....	4,472,830	23	14,822,085	77	4,504,227	23	9,394,597	23	30,996,756	77
1896.....	5,196,320	25	15,792,864	75	5,329,590	25	9,877,057	23	30,068,404	77
1897.....	5,525,328	..	18,234,922	..	5,618,142	..	11,525,919	25	31,877,850	75
							11,143,470	..	36,325,975	..

MOTIVE POWER AND CHIEF MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.
(Recorded in Lloyd's, 100 tons or over.)

THE WORLD.

Year.	Total Vessels		Steam			Sail	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
1880.....	32,298	22,151,651	11,108	12,985,372	8,295,514	21,190	9,166,279
1891.....	32,335	22,989,958	11,705	13,816,509	8,904,739	20,631	9,123,449
1892.....	32,068	23,694,508	12,193	14,562,008	9,220,974	19,873	9,182,505
1893.....	32,010	24,258,375	12,558	15,254,418	9,622,610	19,452	8,993,957
1894.....	30,721	24,569,496	12,907	16,066,202	10,111,789	17,814	8,506,294
1895.....	30,368	25,107,632	13,256	16,887,971	10,573,642	17,112	8,219,661
1896.....	29,890	25,614,089	13,652	17,737,825	11,027,608	16,236	7,876,264
1897.....	28,351	25,907,451	14,183	18,606,612	11,581,829	14,168	7,300,839
1898.....	28,052	26,561,250	14,701	19,511,292	12,073,074	13,351	7,049,954

Year.	Power.	Wood		Iron		Steel	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890 { Steam.....		902	360,147	7,719	8,495,980	2,343	4,096,555
1890 { Sail.....		18,924	6,668,738	1,979	2,021,596	268	848,653
Total.....		19,826	7,028,885	9,598	10,517,513	2,611	4,485,308
1891 { Steam.....		1,006	375,207	7,606	8,252,841	2,341	5,145,558
1891 { Sail.....		18,312	6,547,987	1,884	1,993,109	349	512,885
Total.....		19,318	6,923,194	9,490	10,215,950	2,690	5,658,423
1892 { Steam.....		998	363,315	7,531	8,059,848	2,516	6,098,411
1892 { Sail.....		17,343	6,199,753	1,807	1,984,915	566	916,653
Total.....		18,341	6,563,068	9,338	9,983,763	4,114	7,015,064
1893 { Steam.....		1,014	364,961	7,439	7,914,687	3,943	6,998,215
1893 { Sail.....		16,887	5,996,919	1,763	1,879,185	681	1,023,118
Total.....		17,901	6,361,880	9,201	9,793,873	4,624	7,993,333
1894 { Steam.....		1,003	360,419	7,238	7,661,124	4,508	7,996,235
1894 { Sail.....		15,237	5,462,438	1,708	1,814,237	759	1,142,750
Total.....		16,240	5,822,857	8,941	9,475,361	5,261	9,123,985
1895 { Steam.....		1,007	360,911	7,099	7,432,890	4,994	9,098,000
1895 { Sail.....		14,526	5,173,786	1,671	1,773,671	801	1,185,101
Total.....		15,533	5,534,677	8,770	9,211,561	5,795	10,223,101
1896 { Steam.....		1,002	350,221	6,959	7,183,852	5,525	10,187,431
1896 { Sail.....		13,674	4,846,267	1,606	1,714,596	841	1,241,569
Total.....		14,676	5,196,478	8,567	8,901,445	6,366	11,979,000
1897 { Steam.....		1,048	354,232	6,895	6,985,087	6,102	11,253,129
1897 { Sail.....		11,651	4,277,045	1,546	1,649,509	875	1,306,876
Total.....		12,699	4,631,337	8,411	8,584,576	6,977	12,560,005
1898 { Steam.....		1,064	363,337	6,735	6,664,238	6,703	12,417,281
1898 { Sail.....		10,843	4,014,396	1,500	1,601,677	913	1,399,118
Total.....		11,907	4,377,733	8,235	8,265,915	7,616	12,796,399

Marine Wrecks and Disasters.

The following statement of disasters to vessels of the United States, from 1884 to 1896, is compiled from the reports of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service:

ON THE ATLANTIC, GULF, AND PACIFIC COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Casualties Involving Partial and Unknown Damage.	Tonnage Vessels Totally Lost.	Tonnage Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
1884....	780	185	545	37,286	208,279	\$2,684,540	\$1,014,850	6,884	6,841	197
1885....	684	175	459	30,377	218,322	2,418,580	637,000	7,638	6,897	47
1886....	850	258	597	51,800	224,083	2,886,870	1,380,780	7,828	7,047	151
1887....	728	204	584	41,423	245,123	2,428,700	723,945	6,428	6,801	110
1888....	748	194	558	35,539	262,516	2,338,605	904,055	5,013	6,431	144
1889....	761	223	588	51,833	267,970	3,584,590	970,785	4,905	7,465	159
1890....	754	214	540	60,912	284,536	3,393,380	1,012,580	9,108	7,880	203
1891....	734	182	543	46,061	268,146	2,718,485	1,032,680	12,076	7,924	165
1892....	733	193	537	38,743	270,651	2,527,905	808,065	3,997	6,538	109
1893....	722	213	509	58,512	266,885	3,415,610	997,515	9,399	6,981	67
1894....	747	207	540	54,553	271,192	3,255,580	767,900	9,339	7,116	240
1895....	705	221	484	43,328	274,941	2,821,740	474,405	7,132	6,019	107
1896....	594	199	413	37,395	259,081	2,117,965	608,840	5,952	6,147	65
1897....	587	155	432	44,221	250,672	2,260,420	812,920	4,411	5,899	95
1898....	696	204	432	52,970	268,273	2,209,495	560,180	10,315	6,688	175

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

1884....	323	68	260	16,940	112,267	1,158,635	470,905	351	2,908	91
1885....	299	37	202	8,228	95,301	814,645	211,790	179	2,223	18
1886....	220	51	169	12,706	88,706	894,845	148,445	184	1,969	73
1887....	329	64	275	15,962	131,378	1,048,150	371,080	1,069	3,150	103
1888....	319	76	244	19,147	126,874	1,074,200	418,545	445	2,940	88
1889....	364	50	314	12,900	149,535	1,089,735	189,355	66	2,742	26
1890....	396	40	258	15,665	191,578	1,434,065	263,085	1,149	3,300	8
1891....	337	68	274	17,453	214,600	1,389,805	243,490	1,607	3,556	50
1892....	367	66	269	18,001	261,172	1,740,825	544,435	164	3,887	86
1893....	325	51	274	20,540	206,741	1,768,380	445,380	376	3,258	102
1894....	323	77	245	31,377	218,261	1,942,740	481,190	608	3,444	110
1895....	256	40	216	20,084	197,029	1,777,960	401,315	800	2,977	71
1896....	353	65	292	23,694	226,186	1,581,695	443,260	1,369	4,051	31
1897....	286	34	202	13,436	205,804	1,097,505	195,475	1,080	3,063	18
1898....	206	32	174	15,633	206,516	927,905	213,690	636	2,562	27

ON RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1884....	193	53	140	12,610	43,071	826,725	554,785	1,406	2,687	39
1885....	193	65	123	13,942	43,608	906,380	264,985	4,974	2,832	43
1886....	199	53	146	12,558	52,341	898,820	312,775	1,311	2,733	37
1887....	188	55	133	20,308	47,465	1,022,815	416,670	1,139	2,735	89
1888....	173	52	121	11,987	48,394	634,265	473,890	2,146	2,330	17
1889....	170	47	123	15,238	45,079	678,780	431,290	1,790	3,023	73
1890....	161	57	104	12,553	38,568	735,085	191,406	2,079	2,434	68
1891....	170	46	124	10,565	51,158	599,465	400,585	1,473	2,696	129
1892....	179	54	136	6,656	59,686	650,710	209,305	2,830	2,725	50
1893....	176	63	113	18,428	41,585	1,043,335	133,810	1,634	2,301	34
1894....	302	69	133	12,975	52,546	794,225	113,650	3,459	3,102	29
1895....	189	62	127	11,034	46,705	730,035	149,315	2,028	2,536	14
1896....	197	53	139	16,964	51,539	1,130,195	71,235	2,022	2,728	50
1897....	162	59	108	9,997	43,987	659,775	129,830	1,275	2,543	25
1898....	158	62	98	15,175	39,119	890,545	99,785	1,438	2,596	7

AT SEA AND ON THE COASTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1884....	401	138	263	46,764	145,959	2,714,480	1,834,975	1,236	4,961	480
1885....	341	115	226	54,277	136,215	3,239,140	1,349,685	1,263	4,019	224
1886....	314	142	239	51,339	117,465	2,543,050	1,574,135	535	4,069	310
1887....	314	103	211	39,321	136,431	1,764,390	629,295	273	3,570	251
1888....	296	96	196	53,748	121,979	2,744,370	1,684,800	841	3,546	309
1889....	331	121	210	51,502	149,225	3,995,100	855,195	1,063	4,317	366
1890....	267	99	158	43,607	112,493	2,090,960	705,425	399	3,046	283
1891....	234	79	155	30,324	125,255	1,406,940	916,245	646	3,160	104
1892....	277	100	177	47,277	135,395	2,567,335	1,321,075	921	3,494	449
1893....	258	88	170	39,811	157,693	1,541,830	728,610	1,149	3,417	198
1894....	290	108	172	38,032	136,798	2,273,865	780,875	755	3,780	285
1895....	287	119	168	59,008	134,250	2,574,135	910,875	1,377	4,469	492
1896....	253	96	157	43,412	128,906	1,655,740	894,615	898	3,881	238
1897....	221	78	143	34,823	135,749	1,434,475	593,980	731	3,165	179
1898....	191	86	105	41,992	106,096	6,780,215	896,940	904	3,373	516

THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER AND NET AND GROSS TONNAGE OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS OF OVER
100 TONS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AS RECORDED IN
LLOYD'S REGISTER FOR 1897-98.

Flag.	Steam			Sail		Total	
	No.	Net Tons.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
British :							
United Kingdom.....	6,783	6,478,728	10,547,355	2,261	2,040,549	9,044	12,587,904
Colonies.....	919	375,287	620,384	1,180	456,574	2,099	1,077,408
Total.....	7,702	6,853,965	11,168,189	3,441	2,497,123	11,143	13,665,81
American (United States).....	780	836,300	1,175,763	2,370	1,272,915	3,150	2,448,677
Argentinian.....	93	31,771	50,610	108	23,161	196	78,771
Austro-Hungarian.....	195	189,750	305,483	89	44,331	284	349,814
Belgian.....	108	88,607	133,709	20	1,220	105	137,129
Brazilian.....	217	88,598	137,342	12	80,765	337	168,107
Chilian.....	47	31,964	51,438	95	59,087	142	110,585
Chinese.....	46	39,275	62,179	1	587	47	62,766
Colombian.....	1	555	877	6	2,355	7	3,232
Costa Rican.....	1	358	592	.....	.....	1	592
Danish.....	305	188,058	308,410	455	114,446	760	422,856
Dutch.....	244	242,783	355,999	139	88,751	383	444,450
Egyptian.....	18	6,952	11,847	1	808	14	12,150
French.....	617	487,015	972,617	584	208,898	1,151	1,179,515
German.....	1,066	1,022,319	1,644,337	538	469,644	1,604	2,113,981
Greek.....	127	98,084	151,216	311	101,147	438	252,868
Hawaiian.....	23	15,016	23,995	13	15,574	36	39,599
Haitian.....	7	1,247	2,504	2	361	9	2,895
Italian.....	272	272,354	441,585	860	413,868	1,162	855,478
Japanese.....	462	283,338	454,163	70	17,890	532	472,053
Mexican.....	20	5,087	8,528	15	8,381	35	11,609
Montenegrin.....	1	1,080	1,857	14	3,027	15	4,884
Norwegian.....	710	387,836	618,617	1,953	1,024,600	2,663	1,643,217
Persian.....	2	686	971	2	1,232	4	2,203
Peruvian.....	3	3,204	4,899	36	10,563	39	15,462
Portuguese.....	39	32,232	53,236	133	46,042	171	19,335
Roumanian.....	18	10,651	17,768	4	1,216	22	18,984
Russian.....	390	206,923	350,397	769	244,067	1,159	594,434
Sarawak.....	3	650	1,084	.....	.....	3	1,084
Siamese.....	3	1,537	2,786	1	294	4	3,080
Spanish.....	436	353,236	544,775	276	79,368	712	621,143
Swedish.....	584	207,827	323,555	779	224,230	1,373	552,785
Turkish.....	109	52,185	83,199	188	37,971	247	121,170
Uruguayan.....	18	10,009	15,580	18	3,234	36	18,814
Venezuelan.....	12	2,403	4,162	8	1,111	20	5,273
Zanzibar.....	3	1,871	3,168	.....	.....	3	3,168
Other countries, Arabia, Salva- dor, Oman, Ecuador, Liberia, etc.....	19	10,961	16,159	26	7,961	45	24,000
Total.....	14,701	12,073,074	19,511,292	13,351	7,049,958	28,052	26,561,250

BRITISH WRECKS AT SEA.

The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost at sea, for the years named, not including vessels of the Royal Navy:

Year.	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1880.....	736	197,088	99	65,112	835	262,150
1881.....	884	205,432	139	91,909	973	297,341
1882.....	581	157,641	152	103,259	733	260,900
1883.....	646	162,065	147	101,627	793	263,692
1884.....	463	122,406	153	114,067	616	226,473
1885.....	423	111,045	135	106,146	557	217,191
1886.....	507	125,631	137	90,871	644	216,502
1887.....	364	96,202	126	99,984	500	196,186
1888.....	428	115,848	115	73,512	543	189,360
1889.....	331	93,343	116	81,199	447	174,518
1890.....	394	93,870	134	112,864	528	206,734
1891.....	448	104,991	139	112,431	587	217,422
1892.....	321	88,220	96	76,076	417	164,296
1893.....	391	82,888	132	96,086	523	178,924
1894.....	390	70,792	149	104,126	539	174,918
1895.....	352	90,572	126	84,851	478	185,423
1896.....	326	81,217	107	94,907	433	175,824

NOTE.—The losses of unregistered vessels are included in the above figures.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST BY WRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA TO VESSELS BELONGING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXCLUSIVE OF VESSELS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, IN THE YEARS NAMED.

Year.	From Sailing Vessels			From Steam Vessels			Total		
	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.	Crew.	Passen- gers.	Total.
1880.....	1,452	28	1,480	516	79	595	1,968	107	2,075
1881.....	2,245	18	2,263	668	224	902	2,993	232	3,165
1882.....	1,234	22	1,256	637	34	671	1,871	56	1,927
1883.....	1,757	24	1,781	843	69	917	2,605	93	2,698
1884.....	966	91	1,077	422	145	567	1,408	236	1,644
1885.....	875	24	899	494	38	532	1,399	62	1,431
1886.....	867	32	899	463	38	441	1,270	70	1,340
1887.....	772	271	1,043	754	91	845	1,526	362	1,888
1888.....	757	60	817	379	721	1,100	1,186	781	1,917
1889.....	613	21	634	376	35	411	969	56	1,045
1890.....	884	25	909	488	147	635	1,372	172	1,544
1891.....	942	18	960	400	566	966	1,342	584	1,826
1892.....	822	40	862	406	72	478	1,218	112	1,330
1893.....	768	57	820	634	33	667	1,397	90	1,487
1894.....	946	71	1,017	536	1,183	1,719	1,482	1,254	2,736
1895.....	965	70	1,025	385	34	419	1,340	104	1,444
1896.....	474	12	486	359	398	757	833	410	1,246

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF ALL KINDS IN THE DIFFERENT CUSTOMS DISTRICTS ON THE NORTHERN LAKES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Customs District.	State.	1896		1897		1898	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	29	4,788	36	4,524	27	4,875
Champlain.....	New York.....	358	36,356	359	36,430	373	37,789
Oswegatchie.....	"	51	23,577	46	23,015	47	23,280
Cape Vincent.....	"	56	3,624	59	3,623	62	3,761
Owego.....	"	45	8,573	45	8,543	49	9,306
Genesee.....	"	16	1,123	14	1,061	13	945
Niagara.....	"	7	2,399	8	2,702	8	2,699
Buffalo Creek.....	"	388	191,884	312	193,494	326	192,253
Dunkirk.....	"	2	57	2	57	4	77
Total.....	"	923	267,525	845	268,975	882	270,100
Erie.....	Pennsylvania.....	63	38,672	59	38,595	60	39,044
Cuyahoga.....	Ohio.....	267	271,610	286	267,998	288	307,548
Sandusky.....	"	96	46,375	96	44,127	91	43,871
Miami.....	"	80	27,908	77	26,919	73	25,445
Total.....	"	443	345,891	456	368,744	452	376,861
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	239	167,197	236	174,631	232	185,434
Huron.....	"	449	204,008	441	202,946	424	191,577
Superior.....	"	164	72,577	144	65,871	140	48,859
Michigan.....	"	279	33,936	261	34,054	260	34,730
Total.....	"	1,181	477,713	1,182	477,802	1,106	458,105
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	264	71,793	251	66,306	240	70,130
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	350	91,627	350	90,115	336	96,179
Duluth.....	Minnesota.....	80	26,079	111	86,244	153	130,653
Total Great Lakes.....		3,333	1,324,066	....	1,410,108	3,256	1,487,500

TOTAL NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT ON THE LAKES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number.....	204	169	175	108	93	117	120	87
Gross tonnage.....	111,856	45,969	99,271	41,985	36,353	108,732	116,937	54,092

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF ALL DOCUMENTED VESSELS IN THE CUSTOMS DISTRICTS OF THE NORTHERN LAKES.

Years.	Total		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Barges	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1890.....	2,487	552,341.59	912	209,465.06	1,415	302,264.70	160	40,611.83
1891.....	2,494	601,231.10	970	257,250.65	1,368	306,271.86	156	40,768.59
1892.....	2,610	642,127.88	1,082	288,987.60	1,371	311,111.26	157	45,049.02
1893.....	2,612	651,732.75	1,130	301,256.87	1,332	307,734.46	150	43,801.43
1894.....	2,558	667,507.36	1,144	318,932.32	1,294	305,219.52	120	33,525.59
1895.....	2,540	672,631.47	1,154	332,365.33	1,232	310,535.47	104	29,683.67
1896.....	2,647	693,154.48	1,253	373,379.16	1,196	279,573.34	84	25,304.43
1897.....	2,541	721,307.70	1,207	397,209.01	1,232	312,667.22	82	21,491.47
1898.....	2,641	806,199.10	1,323	476,035.74	1,242	312,295.94	76	17,667.43
1899.....	2,737	900,846.75	1,436	571,204.78	1,251	322,694.29	50	6,947.66
1894.....	*3,341	*1,267,401.00	1,731	843,240.00	1,139	302,995.00	47	*33,761.00
1895.....	*3,342	*1,241,459.00	1,755	857,735.00	1,100	291,742.00	47	*33,761.00
1896.....	*3,353	*1,324,067.58	1,732	824,630.51	1,044	309,152.18	497	*90,284.89
1897.....	*3,290	*1,410,102.00	1,775	977,235.45	993	324,106.95	452	*98,765.30
1898.....	*3,256	*1,487,500.00	1,764	990,644.00	900	333,704.00	532	*110,152.00

TOTAL FREIGHT MOVEMENT BY COMMODITIES ON THE LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER IN 1890.

Lakes and River.	Total.	Products of Agriculture						
		Wheat.	Corn.	Other Grain.	Mill P'ducts.	Fruit.	Hay.	Pota- toes. Other.
Receipts and shipments.....	51,203,106	1,888,312	3,513,515	980,514	1,893,189	26,984	18,077	3,698 132,517
Lake Superior.....	7,925,930	399,355	55,134	1,546	205,720	186	298	426 995
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	3,873,807	110,663	38,448	22,479	16,792	2,537	2,764	106 1,828
Lake Michigan.....	18,571,258	852,019	1,778,318	500,695	738,833	23,567	12,723	1,968 72,174
Lake Erie.....	19,343,875	978,738	1,493,145	336,684	878,067	390	446	.... 48,386
Lake Ontario.....	1,256,947	20,433	16,439	89,178	7	231	805	510 3,343
St. Lawrence River.....	731,239	27,059	133,031	29,731	46,770	23	1,043	666 5,837

* Largely canal vessels.

+ Includes canal boats.

Lakes and River. Receipts	Total.	Products of Agriculture							Pota- toes.	Other.
		Wheat.	Corn.	Other Grain.	Mill P'ducts.	Fruit.	Hay.	Other.		
	26,936,132	919,162	1,583,901	477,397	992,064	800	7,972	1,674	58,796	
Lake Superior.....	2,491,149		22	464	493	176	233	367	131	
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	1,029,356	29,246	10,688	16,275	11,963	147	234			
Lake Michigan.....	8,480,893	4,553	6,309	10,625	118,423	309	5,636	131	6,877	
Lake Erie.....	12,937,483	837,821	1,418,617	331,124	314,410	140	446		48,165	
Lake Ontario.....	485,230	20,483	16,488	89,173	7	5	351	510	3,274	
St. Lawrence River.....	492,082	37,059	131,927	29,731	46,770	23	1,043	666	319	
Shipments.....	25,266,974	999,150	1,929,614	503,117	894,123	26,184	10,105	2,024	73,751	
Lake Superior.....	5,434,781	399,355	55,112	1,383	205,237	10	65	59	834	
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	2,344,451	81,417	27,780	6,204	4,329	2,390	2,530	108	1,828	
Lake Michigan.....	10,090,336	347,466	1,772,109	499,971	620,410	23,253	7,056	1,857	65,297	
Lake Erie.....	6,826,392	140,912	74,523	5,560	63,657	260			215	
Lake Ontario.....	771,727		1			276	454		69	
St. Lawrence River.....	229,257		104						5,508	

Lakes and River. Receipts and shipments.	Products of Mines and Quarries					Other Products				
	Coal and Coke.	Iron Ore.	Other Ore. (all K'ds)	Stone	Salt.	Other.	Animal P'd'ts.	Live St'k.	Lum- ber.	Ice.
	11,268,270	15,308,180	71,562	547,229	549,350	23,587	123,495	2,098	12,205,655	18,912
Lake Superior.....	1,780,750	4,151,745	30,443	87,276	30,142	3,627	1,808	106	476,067	
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	876,321	180,090		25,975	78,523	4,674		175	2,426,485	
Lake Michigan.....	2,865,378	4,451,577		63,410	399,589	4,262	61,146	1,137	3,385,159	
Lake Erie.....	5,294,047	6,517,163	39,540	364,890	50,998	10,812	59,320		2,450,780	
Lake Ontario.....	771,578			1,738	29	212	9	592	320,242	18,912
St. Lawrence River....	180,301	2,903	2,580	4,450	19		712	76	146,922	
Receipts.....	5,162,471	7,626,073	42,120	311,015	296,513	15,997	63,513	1,215	6,857,267	18,912
Lake Superior.....	1,754,675	10,691		69,587	20,119		301	70	7,910	
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	362,747	117,639		25,975	25,043	771			390,484	
Lake Michigan.....	2,865,021	1,004,690		51,944	225,562	4,202	2,671	477	3,548,923	
Lake Erie.....	97,865	6,490,518	39,540	161,779	25,681	10,812	59,320		2,444,580	
Lake Ontario.....	7,218			1,730	29	212	9	592	320,240	18,912
St. Lawrence River....	74,945	2,595	2,580		79		712	76	145,180	
Shipments.....	6,105,799	7,677,107	29,442	226,214	252,837	7,560	59,982	871	5,348,398	
Lake Superior.....	26,075	4,141,057	29,443	17,689	23	3,627	1,507	36	468,157	
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	13,574	62,451			53,480	3,908		175	2,096,051	
Lake Michigan.....	257	3,446,947		11,495	173,957	60	58,475	690	2,886,236	
Lake Erie.....	5,196,182	26,944		202,601	25,327				6,200	
Lake Ontario.....	764,355			8	50				13	
St. Lawrence River....	105,356	8		4,450					1,742	

Lakes and River. Receipts and shipments	Manufactures							Cement, Brick, and Lime.	Other.	Miscella- neous Merchan- dise and Other Commod- ities.
	Petro- leum.	Sugar.	Iron, Pig and Bloom.	Other Iron Mftres.	Liquors.					
	52,532	103,317	316,224	320,308	14,236		181,463	28,735		1,622,115
Lake Superior.....	20,322	2,048	48,287	182,333	324		20,580			437,140
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	690		32,723	6,479	54		19,584			26,415
Lake Michigan.....	6,852	101,269	147,190	110,024	11,908		18,572			446,964
Lake Erie.....	334		88,002	19,422	1,750		122,520			576,807
Lake Ontario.....	142		22	30			188			11,900
St. Lawrence River.....	24,242			2,015	200		18			123,969
Receipts.....	23,120	100,434	162,248	300,969	9,450		58,256	16,750		882,911
Lake Superior.....	20,249	2,063	21,623	182,329	310		20,116			379,251
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	690		11,241	6,302			9,411			10,550
Lake Michigan.....	6,847	96,408	48,717	109,575	9,140		9,674			339,588
Lake Erie.....	334		82,667	718			18,872			61,928
Lake Ontario.....							165			5,527
St. Lawrence River.....				2,015	200		18			23,122
Shipments.....	24,462	2,863	153,976	19,364	4,586		123,206	11,965		800,304
Lake Superior.....	73	16	26,664	4	14		464			57,999
Lakes Huron and St. Clair			21,482	177	54		10,173			15,965
Lake Michigan.....	5	2,867	100,473	449	2,768		8,898			107,451
Lake Erie.....			5,335	18,704	1,750		103,648			514,879
Lake Ontario.....	142		22	80			23			6,273
St. Lawrence River.....	24,242									97,847

CANAL NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Condensed from Table in "Commercial Year Book," Vol. II.)

Canals.	Points Connected.	Length.	Width Bottom.	Depth Feet.
Albemarle and Chesapeake†	Norfolk—North Carolina State Line.....	38.44	60	7½
Augusta†	Norfolk, Va.—Canjock Bay, N. C.....	5.50	.....	.....
Beaver.....	Savannah River—Augusta.....	9.00	.....	.....
Big Sandy.....	Beaver—Economy.....	11.50	.....	2½
Black.....	Paintsville—Louisa.....	18.50	.....	5
Black River*.....	Carthage—Lyons Falls.....	42.50	.....	4
Black Warrior.....	Rome—Lyons Falls.....	35.50	28	4
Cayuga and Seneca*.....	Daniel Creek—Tuscaloosa.....	0.04	.....	6
Chesapeake and Delaware†	Montezuma—Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.....	24.77	58	7
Champlain*.....	Delaware City, Del.—Chesapeake City, Md.....	14.00	.....	9
Chippewa.....	Whitehall—Waterford.....	81.00	44	6
Columbia.....	Eauclaire—Mississippi River.....	9.00	.....	4-5
Company's†.....	Columbia River, at the Cascades.....	0.60	.....	8
Cooes†.....	Mississippi River—Bayou Black.....	22.25	.....	6
Cumberland.....	Cooes River, around Ten Island Shoals.....	5.80	.....	3
Delaware and Hudson.....	Nashville—Point above Nashville.....	14.40	.....	4
Delaware and Raritan†.....	Rondout—Pennsylvania State Line.....	86.00	32	6
Delaware and Baritan Feeder.....	Honesdale—New York State Line.....	25.00	.....	.....
Des Moines Rapids†.....	New Brunswick—Bordentown.....	66.00	.....	6-7
Dismal Swamp†.....	Bull Island—Trenton.....	7.80	.....	5
Elk River Shoals†.....	Keokuk—Nashville.....	29.00	.....	6
Erie and Branches*.....	Elizabeth River, Va.—Pasquotank River, N. C.....	1.50	.....	6
Fairfield†.....	Tennessee River, by Elk River Shoals.....	381.39	52½	7
Fox.....	Albany—Buffalo.....	4.50	.....	6
Galveston and Brazos†.....	Alligator River—Mattamuskeet Lake.....	180.40	.....	4-6
Green and Barren.....	Portage City—Green Bay.....	38.00	.....	3½
Great Kanawha.....	Galveston—Brazos River.....	175.00	.....	3
Harvey's.....	Lock No. 1, Green River—Lock No. 1, Barren River.....	58.00	.....	7
Hooking*.....	Loup Creek Shoals—Point Pleasant.....	5.75	.....	6
Illinois†.....	Harvey—Bayou Barataria.....	42.00	.....	4
Illinois and Michigan*†.....	Carroll—Nelsonville.....	227.00	.....	7
Kentucky.....	Lasalle—Grafton.....	102.00	.....	6
Keweenaw Bay & Portage Lake†.....	Chicago—Lasalle.....	98.00	.....	5
Lake Superior†.....	Oregon—Ohio River.....	5.00	.....	14
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.†.....	Portage Lake—Lake Superior.....	2.12	.....	14
Little Kanawha.....	Delaware Division.....	108.00	26-45	6
Louisville and Portland†.....	Easton—Bristol.....	40.00	.....	5
Miami and Erie*.....	Burning Springs—Parkersburg.....	2.40	.....	12
Mississippi (Des Moines Rapids).....	Louisville—Portland.....	274.00	.....	5½
Monongahela.....	Cincinnati—Toledo.....	4.40	.....	5
Morris.....	Nashville—Montrose.....	102.00	.....	6
Muncy.....	Pittsburg, Pa.—Morgantown, W. Va.....	108.00	25	5
Muscle Shoals†.....	Jersey City—Easton, Pa.....	0.75	25	4½
Muskingum.....	Muncy—Pennsylvania Canal.....	14.50	.....	6
New Basin†.....	Tennessee River, by Muscle Shoals.....	75.00	.....	7
Newberne and Beaufort†.....	Zanesville—Marietta.....	6.50	.....	10
Ogeechee.....	New Orleans—Lake Pontchartrain.....	3.00	.....	8
Ohio.....	Savannah River—Ogeechee River.....	16.00	.....	6
Ohio and Branches*.....	Clubfoot Creek—Newport River.....	6.00	.....	4
Old Basin (Carondelet)†.....	Savannah River—Ogeechee River.....	317.00	26	4
Oneida.....	Ohio River, at Davis Island.....	2.00	.....	7
Oswego*.....	Cleveland—Portsmouth.....	20.00	.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	Three River Point—Brewerton.....	38.00	56	7
Penn's Neck†.....	Oswego—Syracuse.....	198.00	26-32	4½-6
Santa Fé†.....	Columbia—Duncan Island.....	2.02	75	5
Schuylkill Navigation Co.....	Clark Ferry—Northumberland.....	10.50	.....	5
Secolus (Tagliatferro).....	Northumberland—Wilkesbarre.....	108.22	40	6½
Seneca.....	Junction—Huntington.....	1.75	.....	4
St. Clair Flats†.....	Northumberland—Flemington.....	7.70	.....	4
St. Mary's Falls†.....	Salem Creek—Delaware River.....	1.19	.....	18
Songo.....	Waldo—Melrose.....	1.02	.....	17
Susquehanna and Tidewater.....	Mill Creek—Philadelphia.....	7.00	30.00	5½
Upper Appomattox.....	Mississippi River—Bayou Barataria.....	15.00	.....	2½
Walbonding*.....	Mud Lock—Baldwinsville.....	11.50	.....	4
Willamette Transp. & Lock Co.†.....	St. Clair River—Lake St. Clair.....	25.00	.....	9
	St. Mary's River, around the Falls.....	0.75	.....	9

* State canal.

† Ship canal.

New York State Canals.

Canals.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.	When Completed. Year.	Length. (Miles.)	Number of Locks.	Navigable Depth. (Feet.)
Erie.....	\$52,540,800	1825	881	72	7
Oswego.....	5,239,526	1823	88	18	7
Cayuga and Seneca.....	2,232,632	1830	25	11	7
Champlain.....	4,044,000	1819	81	32	6
Black River.....	3,581,954	1849	35	100	4

Ordinary repairs and operating expenses on the New York State canals for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1896, 1898, and 1897:

	1896.	1898.	1897.
By Superintendent of Public Works.....	\$23,690.88	\$23,181.02	\$16,383.87
By Assistant Superintendents of Public Works.....	205,501.31	303,309.78	299,246.09
By Superintendents of Canal Repairs.....	442,856.68	453,518.01	442,965.38
By salaries of Superintendents of Canal Repairs.....	27,909.04	28,259.76	28,400.00
By clerk hire and office expenses of Superintendent of Public Works and Assistant Superintendents of Public Works....	19,545.28	27,981.02	31,609.11
By salaries and traveling expenses of Superintendent of Public Works and Assistant Superintendents of Public Works.....	16,585.83	17,351.17	18,500.18
Total ordinary repairs.....	\$736,058.52	\$943,596.76	\$837,104.13
Collectors of statistics and inspectors.....	18,304.18	18,008.14	25,988.33
Total.....	\$754,362.70	\$961,604.90	\$863,092.46

TONS CARRIED.

The whole number of tons carried upon the canals during the season of 1897 was 3,617,804, of which 2,448,361 tons eastward were in transit, and 1,169,443 tons westward. Of these amounts, 1,731,898 tons were through freight, and 1,885,911 tons were way freight.

The tonnage carried by the several canals was as follows:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Erie Canal.....	2,742,438	2,584,916	Cayuga and Seneca Canal.....	54,739	110,277
Champlain Canal.....	802,519	797,637			
Oswego Canal.....	57,245	53,537	Total.....	3,714,894	3,617,804
Black River Canal.....	57,963	71,447			

The tonnage of the canals consisted of the following described classes of articles:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Products of the forest.....	852,467	896,971	Other articles not classified....	1,802,837	1,527,790
Agriculture.....	1,136,665	789,788			
Manufactures.....	152,322	152,388	Total.....	3,714,894	3,617,804
Merchandise.....	270,608	250,872			

The following is the tonnage of the canals each year since 1870:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1870.....	6,173,769	1888.....	4,942,948	1894.....	3,832,560
1875.....	4,859,958	1889.....	5,370,369	1895.....	3,500,814
1880.....	6,457,656	1890.....	5,246,102	1896.....	3,714,894
1885.....	4,731,774	1891.....	4,563,472	1897.....	3,617,804
1886.....	5,208,982	1892.....	4,281,995		
1887.....	5,563,805	1893.....	4,561,968		

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE MOVED.

The value of the several classes of articles moved on all the canals from 1870 to 1897 was as follows:

	Products of Forest.	Agri- culture.	Manu- factures.	Mer- chandise.	Other Articles.	Total.
1870.....	\$22,200,104	\$48,231,912	\$10,777,897	\$94,852,914	\$34,707,209	\$231,833,176
1871.....	27,309,303	68,130,282	10,881,540	78,998,185	53,548,381	238,767,691
1872.....	35,569,734	49,541,259	7,659,547	98,997,415	34,115,366	220,913,321
1873.....	18,651,838	60,194,969	5,979,656	76,173,336	30,715,761	191,715,510
1874.....	17,840,356	64,344,898	7,094,531	64,477,540	42,916,997	196,674,322
1875.....	12,478,669	50,540,911	6,311,137	40,885,448	34,792,410	145,008,575
1876.....	11,132,966	32,439,857	3,375,119	31,069,375	35,073,062	113,090,379
1877.....	15,574,843	46,765,635	10,911,786	46,130,796	21,028,968	139,411,963
1878.....	12,708,074	52,364,813	17,834,755	70,433,563	29,021,323	182,254,528
1879.....	12,053,490	56,826,658	37,173,222	144,653,500	34,573,762	285,280,726
1880.....	14,351,622	68,994,218	14,236,227	109,870,284	40,392,459	247,844,790
1881.....	18,899,932	48,440,343	11,863,021	75,281,306	18,148,961	162,153,565
1882.....	20,285,512	42,766,687	4,673,440	61,769,417	18,423,851	147,918,907
1883.....	18,038,056	39,727,973	3,426,474	68,281,320	18,387,400	147,861,223
1884.....	27,588,279	37,835,779	3,125,433	78,864,806	15,182,754	162,097,069
1885.....	17,808,705	31,404,325	2,827,280	58,215,253	9,786,627	159,236,189
1886.....	16,471,406	41,191,562	3,310,422	103,749,354	15,339,102	180,061,846
1887.....	15,568,667	42,729,684	4,808,178	82,161,394	18,978,064	159,245,977
1888.....	14,899,643	33,546,141	3,207,881	56,913,813	13,957,257	122,524,735
1889.....	17,012,190	30,014,906	5,908,500	80,590,238	21,063,986	154,584,222
1890.....	21,888,280	32,680,782	1,879,276	73,838,290	15,464,488	145,761,086
1891.....	17,923,469	38,566,171	1,147,639	47,008,795	11,623,259	116,269,243
1892.....	18,571,068	35,127,543	1,491,611	100,701,774	11,705,012	167,596,948
1893.....	14,421,877	50,483,054	853,407	75,474,765	13,597,991	154,831,094
1894.....	12,706,519	35,849,109	933,886	78,405,074	13,284,972	141,179,560
1895.....	14,504,441	17,185,589	2,449,514	84,644,131	24,625,896	97,453,621
1896.....	11,838,196	27,268,642	2,494,727	37,512,084	20,925,959	100,039,573
1897.....	11,780,232	16,732,091	1,932,216	42,299,589	23,329,210	96,063,338

AVERAGE LAKE AND CANAL RATES ON WHEAT AND CORN SINCE 1882.

Year.	Freight, Buffalo to New York.	Lake Freight.	Year.	Freight, Buffalo to New York.	Lake Freight.
	c. m. fr.	c. m. fr.		c. m. fr.	c. m. fr.
1882—Wheat.....	4 8 5	3 4 7	1890—Wheat.....	3 8 7	1 9 8
1882—Corn.....	4 4 7	3 1 1	1890—Corn.....	3 3 9	1 6 9
1884—Wheat.....	4 2 0	2 0 7	1891—Wheat.....	3 5 3	.....
1884—Corn.....	3 7 6	1 8 4	1891—Corn.....	3 2 0	.....
1885—Wheat.....	3 8 1	3 0 6	1892—Wheat.....	3 4 4	2 2 1
1885—Corn.....	3 4 8	1 7 1	1892—Corn.....	3 5 5	1 9 5
1886—Wheat.....	5 0 3	3 6 1	1893—Wheat.....	4 6 5	1 6 6
1886—Corn.....	4 5 5	3 3 7	1893—Corn.....	4 2 8	1 4 5
1887—Wheat.....	4 4 4	4 0 3	1894—Wheat.....	3 1 3	1 2 4
1887—Corn.....	4 0 4	3 7 7	1894—Corn.....	2 8 8	1 1 5
1888—Wheat.....	3 4 1	2 4 9	1895—Wheat.....	0 2 2	0 1 8
1888—Corn.....	3 0 1	2 3 3	1895—Corn.....	0 1 9	0 1 7
1889—Wheat.....	4 3 7	2 5 3	1896—Wheat.....	0 3 7	0 1 6
1889—Corn.....	3 9 4	2 2 5	1896—Corn.....	0 8 5	0 1 3
			1897—Wheat.....	1 8 4	1 2 5
			1897—Corn.....	2 3 8	1 4

OPENING AND CLOSING OF CANALS AND LAKES.

Opened.	Closed.	Navigable Days.	Opening of Lake.
May 6, 1867.....	December 15.....	222	April 27, 1867
April 28, 1868.....	December 8.....	236	April 15, 1868
April 15, 1869.....	December 12.....	242	April 7, 1869
April 25, 1869.....	December 12.....	232	April 17, 1869
May 1, 1861.....	December 10.....	234	April 12, 1861
May 1, 1862.....	December 10.....	234	April 15, 1862
May 1, 1863.....	December 9.....	228	April 3, 1863
April 30, 1864.....	December 8.....	226	April 12, 1864
May 1, 1865.....	December 12.....	236	April 23, 1865
May 1, 1866.....	December 12.....	236	April 23, 1866
May 6, 1867.....	December 20.....	229	April 31, 1867
May 4, 1868.....	December 7.....	217	April 19, 1868
May 6, 1869.....	December 10.....	218	May 1, 1869
May 10, 1870.....	December 8.....	213	April 16, 1870
April 24, 1871.....	December 1.....	230	April 1, 1871
May 13, 1872.....	December 1.....	232	May 6, 1872
May 15, 1873.....	December 6.....	206	April 29, 1873
May 5, 1874.....	December 6.....	215	April 18, 1874
May 18, 1875.....	November 30 (by ice).....	297	May 12, 1875
May 4, 1876.....	December 1.....	211	May 4, 1876
May 8, 1877.....	December 7.....	214	April 17, 1877
April 15, 1878.....	December 7.....	237	March 24, 1878
May 8, 1879.....	December 6.....	212	April 24, 1879
April 20, 1880.....	November 21 (by ice).....	216	March 19, 1880
May 17, 1881.....	December 8.....	208	May 1, 1881
April 11, 1882.....	December 7.....	241	March 23, 1882
May 7, 1883.....	December 1.....	208	May 4, 1883
May 6, 1884.....	December 1.....	209	April 25, 1884
May 11, 1885.....	December 1.....	206	May 2, 1885
May 1, 1886.....	December 1.....	214	April 22, 1886
May 7, 1887.....	December 1.....	209	April 17, 1887
May 10, 1888.....	December 3.....	208	April 14, 1888
May 1, 1889.....	November 30.....	214	April 10, 1889
April 28, 1890.....	November 30, 1890.....	217	March 31, 1890
May 6, 1891.....	December 5, 1891.....	215	April 13, 1891
May 1, 1892.....	December 5, 1892.....	219	April 10, 1892
May 3, 1893.....	November 30, 1893.....	212	April 15, 1893
May 1, 1894.....	November 30, 1894.....	214	April 23, 1894
May 3, 1895.....	December 5, 1895.....	216	April 4, 1895
May 1, 1896.....	December 1, 1896.....	215	April 19, 1896
May 8, 1897.....	December 1, 1897.....	208	April 6, 1897

The following figures show the grain shipments from Buffalo by canal for the seasons of navigation of 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898:

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Flour, barrels.....	.....	15,414	64,552	900
Wheat, bushels.....	2,133,654	5,629,001	13,487,395	8,780,711
Corn, bushels.....	12,672,099	10,848,617	3,304,012	2,998,094
Oats, bushels.....	4,645,901	2,934,218	12,147,062	5,344,486
Barley, bushels.....	4,728,011	4,369,853	4,374,766	2,908,021
Rye, bushels.....	245,703	2,370,226	2,755,771	7,307
Total bushels.....	24,425,478	26,151,410	35,968,996	20,064,613

Lake and Canal Freights on Wheat and Corn.

SEASON AVERAGES FROM 1873 TO 1897 (TOLLS INCLUDED).

(From Report of New York Produce Exchange.)

[c. m. t. represent cents, mills and tenths of a mill.]

Season—	Chicago to Buffalo Lake.						Buffalo to New York Canal.						Chicago to Oswego Lake.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1873.....	7	6	2	7	2	0	11	5	7	10	2	8	14	2	0	12	2	0
1874.....	4	0	3	3	6	7	10	1	1	9	1	1	7	5	7	6	6	2
1875.....	3	4	2	3	0	8	8	0	1	7	2	3	6	7	6	6	2	0
1876.....	2	9	0	2	6	4	6	6	8	6	0	2	6	4	8	5	9	8
1877.....	3	7	2	3	2	2	7	5	2	6	6	1	7	3	9	6	5	0
1878.....	3	0	7	2	8	5	6	0	8	5	4	6	5	2	5	4	9	0
1879.....	4	7	4	4	2	7	6	8	6	6	1	7	7	4	1	6	9	4
1880.....	5	7	6	5	3	4	6	5	1	5	8	0	9	0	6	8	1	8
1881.....	3	4	4	2	9	7	4	7	5	4	3	0	6	5	8	6	4	9
1882.....	2	5	0	2	2	9	5	3	9	4	9	4	5	3	7	4	8	7
Average, 10 years..	4	1	2	3	7	5	7	3	5	6	5	9	7	6	1	6	8	9
1883*.....	3	4	1	3	1	0	4	9	6	4	5	6	6	5	4	6	0	3
1884*.....	2	1	8	1	9	4	4	1	3	3	7	0	4	0	3	3	8	2
1885*.....	2	0	2	1	8	3	3	8	5	3	5	5	3	1	7	4	1	9
1886*.....	3	6	8	3	4	2	5	0	3	4	5	6	5	9	0	5	3	3
1887*.....	4	1	3	3	8	2	4	3	8	4	0	6	7	6	4	6	9	2
1888*.....	2	5	6	2	3	2	3	3	7	3	0	9	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5
1889*.....	2	5	1	2	2	6	4	3	8	3	9	3	5	8	7	4	9	1
1890*.....	1	9	6	1	6	9	3	8	9	3	4	1	5	6	8	4	6	8
1891*.....	2	3	8	2	2	0	3	5	8	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892*.....	2	1	9	1	9	4	3	4	2	3	0	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average, 10 years..	2	7	0	2	4	4	4	0	9	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1893*.....	1	6	6	1	4	5	4	6	5	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1894*.....	1	2	7	1	1	3	3	1	7	2	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1895*.....	1	9	2	1	7	6	2	1	9	1	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1896*.....	1	6	1	1	4	4	3	7	7	3	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1897*.....	1	5	3	1	4	2	2	8	2	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season—	Oswego to New York Canal.						Chicago to New York Via Buffalo.						Chicago to New York Via Oswego.					
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1873.....	8	0	1	7	1	4	19	1	9	17	4	8	22	2	1	19	3	4
1874.....	7	3	2	6	6	5	14	1	4	12	7	8	14	8	9	13	2	7
1875.....	6	0	8	5	6	4	11	4	3	10	3	1	12	8	4	11	8	4
1876.....	5	5	7	5	1	6	9	5	8	8	6	6	12	0	5	11	1	4
1877.....	5	8	6	5	4	1	11	2	4	9	8	3	13	2	5	11	9	1
1878.....	3	7	9	3	4	8	9	1	5	8	3	1	9	0	4	8	3	8
1879.....	5	6	7	5	1	8	11	6	0	10	4	4	13	0	8	12	1	2
1880.....	5	4	6	5	0	4	12	2	7	11	1	4	14	5	2	13	2	2
1881.....	4	2	0	3	9	5	8	1	9	7	2	6	10	7	8	10	4	4
1882.....	4	6	8	4	3	5	7	8	9	7	2	3	10	0	5	9	1	9
Average, 10 years..	5	6	6	5	2	0	11	4	7	10	3	4	13	2	7	12	0	9
Season—																		
	Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.			Wheat 60 lbs.			Corn 56 lbs.		
	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.	c.	m.	t.
1893*.....	3	5	1	3	2	3	8	3	7	7	6	6	10	0	5	9	2	6
1894*.....	2	3	4	1	9	2	6	3	1	5	6	4	6	3	7	5	7	4
1895*.....	3	3	5	2	2	3	5	8	7	5	3	8	6	5	2	7	4	2
1896*.....	4	5	7	4	3	1	8	7	1	7	9	8	10	4	1	9	5	6
1897*.....	4	0	9	3	8	4	8	5	1	7	8	8	11	5	3	10	8	3
1898*.....	3	3	2	3	0	8	5	9	3	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	6
1899*.....	3	6	9	3	8	8	6	8	9	6	1	9	9	6	5	9	0	6
1900*.....	3	3	4	3	1	0	5	8	5	5	1	0	9	0	2	7	7	5
1901*.....	3	3	2	3	6	5	5	9	6	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902*.....	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	5	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average, 10 years..	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	6	8	0	6	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1898*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	5	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1899*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	3	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1900*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1901*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	4	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Season 1902*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	3	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No tolls.

St. Mary's Falls Canal.

Sault Ste. Marie.

COMMERCE THROUGH ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL FOR EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM ITS OPENING IN 1855.

Year.	Registered Tonnage.	Passengers, Number.	Coal, Net Tons.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Grain, other than Wheat, Bushels.
1855.....	106,396	4,370	1,414	10,389	*	183,437
1860.....	403,657	.....	.....	50,250	*	.....
1865.....	409,083	19,777	.....	34,985	*	.....
1870.....	690,826	17,153	15,953	38,548	49,700	804,077
1875.....	1,259,534	19,635	101,200	300,991	1,218,788	250,080
1880.....	1,734,890	25,706	170,501	523,880	2,106,920	2,547,106
1885.....	3,065,967	36,147	894,991	1,440,098	15,274,313	422,961
1890.....	8,454,435	24,858	2,176,925	3,239,104	16,217,370	2,044,384
1891.....	8,400,685	26,190	2,507,533	3,780,148	38,816,570	1,082,104
1892.....	10,547,208	25,895	2,904,395	5,418,135	40,994,790	1,686,690
1893.....	8,949,754	18,809	3,008,120	7,430,674	43,481,652	2,406,344
1894.....	13,110,395	27,236	2,797,184	8,965,773	34,869,483	1,546,008
1895.....	16,806,781	31,656	2,574,362	8,902,392	46,218,250	8,223,694
1896.....	17,249,418	37,098	3,023,340	8,882,858	63,256,493	27,443,071
1897.....	17,619,933	40,213	3,039,172	8,921,143	55,924,302	24,889,688

Year.	Manuf't'd and Pig Iron, Net Tons.	Salt, Barrels.	Copper, Net Tons.	Iron Ore, Net Tons.	Lumber, B. M., Feet.	Unclassified Freight, Net Tons.	Total Freight, Net Tons.
1855.....	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126,000	+	+
1860.....	.....	.....	9,000	120,000	.....	+	+
1865.....	7,346	3,175	9,935	147,459	822,000	+	+
1870.....	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	722,000	+	+
1875.....	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	5,391,000	+	+
1880.....	48,791	77,916	21,753	677,073	44,539,000	+	+
1885.....	60,842	136,355	31,927	1,235,122	127,984,000	184,068	3,262,628
1890.....	116,327	179,431	43,729	4,774,768	361,529,000	371,294	9,041,218
1891.....	96,741	234,528	69,190	3,580,213	366,305,000	417,098	8,898,759
1892.....	101,520	275,740	64,993	4,901,132	512,844,000	459,145	11,214,233
1893.....	89,452	228,730	37,530	4,014,556	588,545,000	415,180	10,796,872
1894.....	60,659	237,451	99,573	6,548,876	722,738,000	451,185	13,195,890
1895.....	100,337	269,919	107,452	8,082,309	740,700,000	463,308	15,062,580
1896.....	121,872	237,515	116,872	7,909,250	684,966,000	520,851	16,299,061
1897.....	135,164	235,449	123,324	10,633,715	805,612,000	579,048	18,982,755

The traffic through the "Canadian Canal," which was opened to commerce September 9, 1895, is included in above statement for seasons of 1895, 1896, and 1897.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FREIGHT, BY ITEMS, THROUGH ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL, MICHIGAN.

Items.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Coal (hard and soft).....	\$7,619,238	\$10,528,420	\$8,191,917	\$6,993,351	\$8,452,072	\$9,456,824
Flour.....	16,195,520	29,682,696	33,621,649	33,383,632	34,199,003	40,145,144
Wheat.....	15,893,022	32,611,239	22,316,469	30,041,863	47,442,347	48,654,143
Grain (other than wheat).....	2,003,496	1,346,968	772,504	4,161,347	10,704,748	11,449,256
Manufactured iron.....	4,680,750	2,852,300	1,805,350	3,663,150	4,993,300	6,092,400
Pig iron.....	896,104	550,902	331,452	346,788	377,298	176,437
Salt.....	179,481	228,730	237,461	202,439	173,136	214,086
Copper.....	8,745,800	17,506,000	19,914,600	21,490,400	23,374,400	24,604,800
Iron ore.....	16,711,688	14,050,946	17,027,078	22,332,319	25,705,063	31,901,145
Lumber.....	6,514,722	10,593,810	11,564,608	8,888,400	8,562,822	10,875,762
Silver ore and bullion.....	527,807	379,861	46,144	11,200	26,830	590
Building stone.....	479,730	194,260	214,170	238,760	177,310	62,490
Unclassified freight.....	22,277,640	24,910,800	27,071,100	27,798,480	81,251,080	34,742,880
Total.....	\$102,214,948	\$145,436,967	\$148,114,502	\$159,575,129	\$195,146,842	\$218,235,927

RESULTS OBTAINED FROM DISCUSSION OF TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Seasons.	Total Mile- Tons.	Total Cost of Transportation.	Cost of Carrying per Mile- Ton— Mills.	Average Distance Freight was Car- ried—Miles.	Value of American Craft.	Value of Canadian Craft.	Per Cent Carried by Cana- dian Vessels.	Cost per Ton per Mile by Rail— Mills.
1887.....	4,458,544,804	\$10,075,153	2 3-10	811 4-10	\$17,684,550	\$2,089,400	7	4.18
1888.....	5,173,132,972	7,883,077	1 5-10	806 4-10	20,381,100	1,514,300	6	4.30
1889.....	5,940,646,352	8,634,247	1 5-10	790 4-10	25,328,600	1,597,800	4	4.79
1890.....	7,207,299,415	9,472,215	1 3-10	797 2-10	27,857,700	1,777,800	3 1/2	4.58
1891.....	7,292,462,269	9,849,023	1 35-100	820 4-10	31,947,300	2,119,500	4	4.56
1892.....	9,222,773,938	12,072,851	1 31-100	822 4-10	36,220,100	2,108,700	8 8-10	4.26
1893.....	8,980,310,240	9,967,493	1 1-10	831 9-10	39,017,400	2,115,700	4 1-10	4.61
1894.....	10,927,871,324	10,798,310	99-100	821 1-10	41,124,200	1,959,800	3 1/2	4.06
1895.....	12,502,548,892	14,238,758	1 14-100	830	40,858,800	2,067,000	3 1/2	...
1896.....	13,582,641,886	13,511,616	99-100	836 4-10	43,006,200	2,135,300	4	...
1897.....	15,969,393,576	13,220,100	88-100	841 3-10	42,375,700	2,001,400	3	...

* No record kept until June, 1881. † No record kept until 1881. ‡ Excluded from calculation of average dates.

FREIGHT RATES FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Items.	Designation.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Coal.....	Net Tons.....	\$0.45	\$0.43	\$0.41	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.37	\$0.32	\$0.30
Flour.....	Barrels.....	.13	.15	.16½	.17	.1	4.14	.11	.10
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	.03	.04 6-10	.03 6-10	.02 8-10	.02½	.04 4-10	.02½	.017-10
Grain.....	".....	.02	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½	.04½	.02½	.02
Corn.....	".....	.08	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08
Manufactured iron.....	Net Tons.....	1.34	2.50	2.15	2.00	.90	1.50	1.40	1.40
Pig iron.....	".....	1.35	1.17	1.23	1.30	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.05
Salt.....	Barrels.....	.15	.18	.15	.12	.12	.13	.15	.15
Copper.....	Net Tons.....	2.38	2.00	1.40	1.75	1.95	1.66	1.95	1.95
Iron ore.....	".....	1.10	.98	1.00	.80	.70	.82	.82	.85
Lumber.....	M. Ft., B. M.....	2.38	2.70	2.95	2.35	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.55
Silver ore.....	Net Tons.....	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.33	2.33	2.33
Building stone.....	".....	2.00	2.00	1.67	1.86	1.28	1.20	1.50	1.50
Unclassified freight	".....	2.75	3.58	3.60	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.30	2.30

Canals from the Lakes to the Seaboard.

TERMINAL POINTS, LOCKS, AND MILEAGE.

Name of Canal.	Terminal Points.	Locks—			Total Length of Canal.
		Num-ber.	Length. Feet.	Width. Feet.	
Ohio.....	Cleveland—Portsmouth.....	152	...	40	4
Miami and Erie.....	Toledo—Cincinnati.....	105	...	40	4
Erie.....	Buffalo—Albany.....	73	110	18	7
Oswego.....	Oswego—Syracuse.....	29	110	18	7
Illinois & Michigan.....	Chicago—Mississippi River.....	...	97.5	17.5	5
Sturgeon Bay.....	Lake Michigan—Green Bay.....	1	515	80	16
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Lake Huron—Lake Superior.....	5	270	45	14
Lachine.....	Montreal—Lachine.....	5	270	45	14
Soulanges.....	Cascades Pt.—McDonald Pt.....	9	200	45	9
Beauharnois.....	Melochville—Valleyfield.....	6	200	45	9
Cornwall.....	Cornwall—Dickinson Landing.....	1	200	45	9
Farran's Point.....	Farran's Point—Point Avoyon.....	2	200	45	9
Rapide Plat.....	Rapide Plat—Flagg's Bay.....	3	200	45	9
Galops.....	Iroquois—Galops Rapid.....	1	200	45	7
St. Ours Lock.....	St. Ours.....	9	118	22.5	7
Chambly.....	Chambly Basin—St. Johns.....	1	200	45	9
St. Annes Lock.....	St. Annes.....	2	200	45	9
Carillon.....	Carillon.....	5	200	45	9
Grenville.....	Grenville.....	5	200	45	9
Rideau.....	Ottawa—Kingston.....	{ 35 up } { 14 dn }	134	33	5
Perth Boh of Rideau.....	Beveridge's Bay—Perth.....	2	134	32	5.6
Murray.....	Presquille Harbor—Bay of Quinte.....	0	...	...	...
Welland.....	Port Dalhousie—Port Colborne.....	25	270	45	14
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Canadian.....	1	900	60	21

CANADIAN CANALS.

(From Canadian Official Reports.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRAND TOTAL FREIGHT PASSED THROUGH THE UNDERMENTIONED CANALS DURING THE SEASONS OF NAVIGATION OF 1894, 1895, AND 1896.

	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.		Tons.		Total Tons.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	
1894.											
Welland Canal.....	7,623	117,867	9,597	36,910	230,948	361,319	1,270	242,687	249,438	758,783	1,008,221
St. Lawrence Canals.....	185,780	425,789	17,607	222	224	1,788	44,750	210,618	248,361	698,417	886,778
Chambly Canal.....	11,371	7,934	157,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,217	168,457	109,151	277,608
Ottawa Canals.....	353	510,298	.....	51,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	561,657	562,010
Rideau Canal.....	45,356	15,475	18,558	1,008	.....	.....	.....	14,067	68,914	30,565	94,479
St. Peter's Canal.....	16,318	39,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,318	39,142	55,460
Trent Valley Canals.....	24,268	12,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,268	12,008	36,271
Murray Canal.....	8,096	12,096	1,327	120	.....	.....	.....	257	9,418	12,475	21,88
1895.											
Welland Canal.....	5,828	97,048	12,470	4,126	214,520	263,168	1,565	271,375	238,863	685,712	890,545
St. Lawrence Canals.....	174,771	417,747	12,580	1,102	279	922	43,898	177,000	231,457	596,771	823,228
Chambly Canal.....	5,942	6,935	236,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,556	242,596	116,491	369,027
Rideau Canal.....	38,882	12,819	18,193	2,959	.....	.....	1	15,899	57,076	31,677	88,752
Ottawa Canals.....	173	477,242	.....	63,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	541,047	541,220
St. Peter's Canal.....	8,139	6,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	3,418	6,410	9,828
Trent Valley Canals.....	21,917	10,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,917	10,349	32,266
Murray Canal.....	4,253	5,926	561	.....	.....	.....	258	326	5,072	6,252	11,324
Grand total (1895).....	254,406	1,084,476	280,387	71,992	214,799	264,085	45,941	574,156	795,532	1,944,709	2,740,241
1896.											
Welland Canal.....	10,838	194,279	8,536	6,015	267,773	385,695	4,127	402,729	391,269	968,718	1,279,987
St. Lawrence Canals.....	167,278	653,288	6,213	2,742	257	684	43,419	239,315	217,167	896,523	1,118,660
Chambly Canal.....	9,690	9,779	221,536	60	.....	.....	.....	103,890	231,206	113,729	344,985
Ottawa Canals.....	381	459,438	.....	42,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	501,665	502,046
Rideau Canal.....	81,370	10,375	16,022	3,230	.....	.....	.....	12,250	47,962	25,915	73,907
St. Peter's Canal.....	15,456	44,525	.....	4,100	.....	.....	1,427	.....	16,883	48,625	65,508
Trent Valley Canals.....	16,487	4,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,487	4,658	21,145
Murray Canal.....	6,170	5,968	739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,909	6,147	13,056
Sault S. Marie Canal.....	35,696	287,399	6,623	42,060	929,215	3,149,675	68,562	108,177	1,040,096	3,687,801	4,577,399
Grand total.....	298,853	1,619,668	259,659	100,519	1,197,245	3,536,054	117,536	867,040	1,867,792	6,123,281	7,991,073

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, 1884 TO 1896.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Total.		Freight.		Tolls.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Passengers.	Tons.	
1884.....	17,642	2,775,924	4,080	618,004	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	\$320,401
1885.....	17,312	2,681,639	3,795	547,438	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,841	301,421
1886.....	19,844	2,945,613	4,147	667,953	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,086	347,962
1887.....	18,991	2,947,952	3,893	566,680	22,874	3,514,632	82,914	2,830,516	308,085
1888.....	17,661	2,640,322	3,921	681,777	21,582	3,322,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854
1889.....	19,393	2,995,582	4,542	830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616
1890.....	20,656	3,139,472	3,864	721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	390,510
1891.....	19,246	3,135,454	3,602	838,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,396	2,902,526	346,686
1892.....	21,177	3,401,965	3,928	871,795	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,061,736	373,845
1893.....	20,857	3,434,054	4,565	1,296,295	25,342	4,730,349	184,189	3,546,989	329,014
1894.....	19,027	3,048,904	4,131	1,012,027	23,158	4,060,931	142,124	2,942,715	298,129
1895.....	17,136	2,963,059	4,427	898,679	21,563	3,861,738	152,262	2,740,231	265,413
1896.....	20,972	3,449,708	4,850	1,228,120	25,822	4,677,828	151,342	3,413,674	326,786

TONNAGE OF VEGETABLE FOOD ON CANALS AND RAILROADS COMPARED.

Table showing the tonnage of vegetable food carried on each of the lines of canals and the two principal railways competing for the carrying trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater for a series of years ended December 31:

Year.	Total on New York Canals. Tons.	Total on Welland Canal. Tons.	Total on New York Central and Erie R'ways. Tons.	Quantity Cleared at Buffalo and Tonawanda by Erie Canal. Tons.	Quantity Cleared at Oswego by Canal. Tons.	Quantity Charged Through the Well'd Canal in Transit Bet. Ports in the U't'd States. Tons.
1872.....	1,874,320	538,147	1,870,614	1,317,276	169,818	234,337
1874.....	1,767,548	647,397	2,791,517	1,557,509	243,325	374,226
1876.....	1,664,293	409,784	2,875,808	783,331	99,975	162,405
1878.....	1,912,734	403,403	3,695,764	1,644,301	93,149	128,361
1880.....	2,371,690	442,182	4,732,385	2,065,184	135,410	48,580
1882.....	1,118,778	306,482	3,885,577	864,826	128,804	64,002
1884.....	1,239,986	306,734	3,639,815	1,078,909	70,132	114,422
1886.....	1,489,886	414,812	3,802,282	1,353,591	59,216	172,888
1888.....	1,166,958	419,786	3,197,734	1,052,834	11,191	169,825
1890.....	1,167,901	519,291	4,336,199	953,397	54,969	275,619
1891.....	1,062,355	367,177	3,565,381	1,000,171	39,410	253,444
1892.....	937,999	527,426	5,913,013	870,570	18,558	244,560
1893.....	1,422,563	805,250	5,107,426	1,395,391	17,620	311,399
1894.....	1,400,129	590,409	4,281,056	1,331,101	40,594	296,148
1895.....	802,505	486,421	3,798,574	508,596	14,465	209,802
1896.....	867,182	788,974	5,183,540	877,144	19,623	300,407

FREIGHT TONNAGE CLASSIFIED BY CANALS AND PRODUCTS.

The total quantity of freight passed through the several divisions of the canals is as follows:

SEASON OF 1894.

	Farm Stock. Tons.	Forest Produce of Wood. Tons.	Manu- factures. Tons.	Merchan- dise. Tons.	Agricultural Products. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Welland.....	39	145,929	14,172	253,318	594,765	1,008,221
St. Lawrence.....	1,004	115,946	68,655	348,025	365,148	868,778
Chambly.....	284	151,732	18,312	90,463	16,517	277,806
Ottawa.....	971	548,747	196	6,347	5,749	562,010
Rideau.....	9	64,633	3,511	23,547	2,779	94,479
St. Peter's.....	28	8,369	3,831	36,007	13,184	55,490
Murray.....	28	8,369	3,831	4,768	4,901	21,886
Trent Valley.....	25	36,076	25	140	5	36,271

SEASON OF 1895.

Welland.....	26	121,846	25,438	232,537	430,748	800,595
St. Lawrence.....	2,730	111,533	59,312	338,793	315,980	828,228
Chambly.....	316	226,197	7,447	108,611	21,456	369,027
Ottawa.....	998	532,084	148	4,827	3,163	541,220
Rideau.....	15	55,563	3,031	26,342	3,802	88,753
St. Peter's.....	..	712	39	6,944	2,133	9,828
Murray.....	18	4,446	821	4,224	1,815	11,324
Trent Valley.....	48	30,899	440	678	201	32,266
Total (1895).....	4,151	1,083,290	96,676	717,966	836,178	2,740,241
Total (1894).....	2,360	1,077,692	108,702	762,613	993,343	2,942,715

SEASON OF 1896.

Welland.....	38	180,232	38,579	287,776	793,362	1,279,987
St. Lawrence.....	1,163	106,063	65,461	343,473	597,540	1,113,690
Chambly.....	328	221,853	11,239	99,522	11,938	344,955
Ottawa.....	900	490,482	134	6,566	3,984	502,046
Rideau.....	21	46,102	3,540	20,297	3,347	73,307
St. Peter's.....	..	6,332	..	51,137	8,039	65,509
Murray.....	15	2,489	1,584	6,122	2,846	13,056
Trent Valley.....	93	20,650	178	180	64	21,145

STEAMSHIP LINES FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1. *Anchor Line* (British), 7 Bowling Green.—Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Mo-ville and Glasgow, via Londonderry, connecting with steamers to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, and Bombay and Calcutta.
2. *American Line* (International Navigation Company—American, British, Belgian flags), 6 Bowling Green.—Capital stock, \$15,000,000, all owned in America. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Southampton. Average period of voyage, under 7 days. (Line also from Philadelphia.)
3. *Allan State Line* (British), 53 Broadway.—Weekly passenger and freight service to Glasgow. (Lines also from Montreal, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland.)
4. *Arrow Line* (British), 11 Broadway.—Capital stock, \$130,000, of which about \$6,000 is American. Service, principally freight, every two weeks to Leith and Dundee, with option of call at Glasgow or Deptford. Average voyage, 10 days.
5. *Atlantic Transport Line* (British flag), 1 Broadway.—Capital, \$3,000,000, almost exclusively American. Weekly passenger service to London. Average voyage, under 11 days. (Lines also from Baltimore and Philadelphia.) Through bills of lading to all European and Eastern points, particularly Australian and New Zealand ports.
6. *Bristol City Line* (British), 25 Whitehall Street.—Every five days freight service to Bristol and ports in British Channel.
7. *Cunard Steamship Line* (British), 4 Bowling Green.—Capital stock, \$10,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Liverpool, via Queenstown. Average voyage, under 7 days. (Line also from Boston.)
8. *Bibby Line*, 9 Stone Street.—New York, via Liverpool, to Marseilles, Colombo, and Rangoon.
9. *White Star Line* (British), 9 Broadway.—Express service weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool. Average voyage, under 7 days. Also freight and live-stock service.
10. *Lamport & Holt Line* (British), 301 Produce Exchange.—Weekly freight to Manchester, going up canal and delivering direct. Freight service to London, Liverpool, and Antwerp occasionally.
11. *Wilson Line* (British), 29 Broadway.—Weekly service to Hull, and fortnightly to Newcastle, chiefly freight. Average voyage to Hull, 12 days; to Newcastle, 14 days. (Also fortnightly service from Boston to Hull, and line from New Orleans.)
12. *Manhasset Line* (British flag).—Capital stock, \$962,500; all American, with exception of one small interest. Service every 10 days to Bristol and Swansea, Wales. (Line also from Baltimore.)
13. *National Line* (British).—Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Weekly freight and live-stock service to London. Average voyage, 12 to 14 days.
14. *Sumner Line* (American).—Irregular freight and cattle service to Liverpool by chartered vessels of various flags.
15. *Hamburg-American Line* (German), 37 Broadway.—Capital stock, \$12,000,000. Total tonnage, 422,656; number of vessels, 147. Express passenger service to Southampton. Average voyage, 6½ days.
16. *North German Lloyd* (German).—Bi-weekly express, mail, and passenger service to Southampton. Average voyage, 6½ days.
17. *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (French).—Express, passenger, and mail service weekly to Southampton.

NEW YORK TO GERMANY.

- [15]. *Hamburg-American Line* (German).—Weekly express, mail, and passenger service to Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton; average period of ocean voyage, 6½ days. Weekly mail and passenger service to Hamburg via Boulogne-sur-Mer; average period of voyage, 10 to 11 days. Semi-monthly freight service to Hamburg direct, returning via Havre; average period of voyage, 13 to 14 days. (Lines also from Montreal, Portland, Galveston, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.)
- [16]. *North German Lloyd* (German), 2 Bowling Green.—Bi-weekly express, mail, passenger, and freight service to Bremen, via Southampton, connecting with the company's Imperial German Mail steamers to Eastern Asia, Australia, Brazil, River Plate. Average voyage to Southampton, 6 days. (Line also from Baltimore to Bremen, and from Galveston during season.)
18. *Union Line* (German).—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Hamburg. Round trip, 6 weeks.
19. *Vogemann Line* (chartered steamers of various flags), Produce Exchange.—Freight service to Hamburg two to three times per month; average voyage, 14 to 15 days. (Line also from Norfolk.) Through bills of lading to Baltic ports, Constantinople, Braila, Galatz, Russian and Australian ports.

NEW YORK TO FRANCE.

20. *Bordeaux Line* (French flag).—Monthly freight service to Bordeaux; average passage, 10 days.

[17]. *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (French).—Capital stock, \$8,000,000. Express, passenger, and mail service weekly, via Southampton, to Havre. Average voyage, under 9 days.

21. *Compagnie Nationale de Navigation de Marseille* (French).—Capital stock, \$1,500,000. Passenger and freight service to Marseilles and Naples; sailings depending upon traffic. Average voyage, 18 days.

22. *Fabre Line* (French), 47 South Street.—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Marseilles. Average voyage, 15 to 17 days.

23. *Nouvelle Compagnie Bordelaise de Navigation* (French).—Capital stock, \$150,000, partly American. Monthly freight service to Bordeaux.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line* (German).—Express passenger service to Cherbourg; average voyage, 8½ days. Mail and passenger service to Boulogne-sur-Mer; average voyage, 10 days.

NEW YORK TO THE NETHERLANDS.

24. *Holland-America Line* (Dutch), 39 Broadway.—Capital stock, \$1,680,000. Express, passenger, and mail service semi-weekly to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, calling at Boulogne. Average voyage, 9 to 14 days.

25. *North American Transport Line* (British flag; American charters).—Freight service to Rotterdam every 10 days. Average period of voyage, 15 days.

NEW YORK TO BELGIUM.

[2]. *International Navigation Company, Red Star Line* (under Belgian flag).—Semi-weekly passenger and freight service to Antwerp.

26. *Phœnix Line* (British), 29 Broadway.—Weekly freight and live-stock service to Antwerp. Average voyage, 14 days.

NEW YORK TO THE BALTIC.

27. *Danish Star Line* (Danish), 308 Produce Exchange.—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Copenhagen and Stettin.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line*.—Fortnightly to Copenhagen and Stettin. Average voyage, 15 days.

28. *Scandinavian-American Line* (Danish).—Capital stock, \$536,000. Service every 10 days to Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin.

[11]. *Wilson Line* (British).—Freight about once a month to Gothenburg.

NEW YORK TO PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

29. *Empresa Insulana* (Portuguese), 29 Broadway.—Passenger and freight service to the Azores, Cape Verde, Canary Islands, and Lisbon every 6 weeks. Usual voyage to Lisbon, 15 days.

30. *Linha de Vapores Portuguezes* (Portuguese), 9 Stone Street.—Passenger and freight service to Azores, Madeira, Lisbon, and Oporto monthly. Voyage to Azores, 8 days.

[34]. *Prince Line* (British), 61 Broadway.—Passenger service to the Azores every 3 weeks. Voyage, 7½ days.

NEW YORK TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

[1]. *Anchor Line*.—To Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, and Palermo. Service is fortnightly.

[15]. *Hamburg-American Line*.—Express passenger service to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa in conjunction, during the winter, with the North German Lloyd.

[22]. *Fabre Line* (French), 47 South Street.—Fortnightly passenger and freight service to Marseilles (15 to 17 days) and Naples (15 to 17 days), with transshipment to all other Mediterranean ports.

31. *Austro-American Line*, Produce Exchange.—Monthly service to Genoa and Trieste. Through bills of lading for Italy, Sicily, Levant, and Black Sea ports. Also, Red Sea and India.

32. *Navigazione Generale Italiana* (Italian).—Capital stock, \$10,600,000. Passenger and freight service fortnightly to Gibraltar (15 days) and Genoa (19 days).

[16]. *North German Lloyd*.—Weekly express passenger service to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, connecting with Company's Imperial mail steamers to Egypt, en route for Eastern Asia and Australia. Average voyage, 11 days. Also, weekly passenger service to Naples in conjunction, during the winter, with the Hamburg-American.

33. *Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company, Ltd.*—Pheips Line (British flag), 11 Broadway.—American capital. Freight to Mediterranean ports; also, to Aden, Bombay, and other Far East ports.

34. *Prince Line*.—Passenger and cargo service every 3 weeks to Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, via Azores. Freight for Adriatic and Black Seas; also, for Aden, Bombay, and other Far East ports.

CHINA AND JAPAN, INDIA AND THE FAR EAST

35. *Edward Perry & Co.'s Line* (Suez Canal route), Produce Exchange Annex.—Monthly service (or according to requirements of trade) to Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and through bills of lading for East African ports, Persian Gulf, Java, and Straits; also for China and Japan coast ports, and Vladivostok, etc. (Lines also from Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston.)

36. *Barber & Co.'s Line*, Produce Exchange.—China and Japan, via Suez Canal, for Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vladivostok, and through bills of lading to all Eastern ports.

37. *Ocean Transport Company*, 301 Produce Exchange.—Monthly service to China and Japan ports, via Suez Canal, to Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama, and through bills of lading to all Eastern ports.

38. *United States and China-Japan Steamship Line*, Produce Exchange Annex.—Via Suez Canal for Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama, via Red Sea ports. Through bills of lading for Beira, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Java, the Philippines, Saigon, Foochow, Amoy, Chefoo, Taku Bar, and Tientsin. (Also service from Gulf ports.)

39. *American and Indian Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Service via Suez Canal to Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. Through bills of lading for Zanzibar and Tamatave, etc.

40. *United States and Australasia Steamship Company*, 60 New Street.—Monthly service to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand ports.

41. *Norton's Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Monthly sailings to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand.

42. *Pyser Line, Ltd.*, Produce Exchange.—Sailings to Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Littleton, and Port Chalmers.

43. *American and African Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Service about bi-weekly to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), East London, Port Natal, and Delagoa Bay; also to Mossel Bay, Tamatave, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Réunion. Through bills of lading to Inhambane, Mozambique, Quillimane, and Beira.

44. *Union Clan Line* (British), Produce Exchange.—Bi-weekly service to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), East London, Port Natal, and Delagoa Bay; also to Mauritius or Tamatave.

45. *United States and South Africa Steamship Line*, Produce Exchange.—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, and Delagoa Bay.

46. *South and East African Mail Line*, 35 South William Street.—Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Knysna, East London, Mozambique Coast, Mauritius, and Madagascar, via London. Weekly sailings.

47. *American and Australian Steamship Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Monthly service to Fremantle, Adelaide Wharf, Melbourne Wharf, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand.

48. *Union Steamship Company*, Produce Exchange.—Through bills of lading via Southampton to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Kowie, East London, Natal, Inhambane, Beira, Quillimane, Mozambique, and Zanzibar.

49. *Booth Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 88 Gold Street.—Foreign capital. Passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Pará; every 20 days to Manaus; every 20 days to Maranhão and Ceará. Boats to and from Pará and Manaus touch at Barbados. The company operates 4 small ocean steamers, especially constructed to ply in the waters of the Upper Amazon. They run from Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, Oporto, and Lisbon to Iquitos, Peru. American cargo for Iquitos is shipped, via Liverpool, at the same rates as charged on European cargo.

50. *Red Cross Line* (British), 113 Pearl Street.—Freight and mail service to Brazilian ports, Pará and Manaus, via Barbados. Through bills of lading issued to Iquitos, Peru, via Liverpool.

[41]. *Norton Line*, 115 Produce Exchange.—Semi-monthly service to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario. Goods taken for La Plata, Colastina, St. Nicolas, Bahia Blanca, etc.

[34]. *Prince Line*, Produce Exchange.—To Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and to Rio de Janeiro direct, calling at Cabadille, Macéio, Bahia, and Victoria.

51. *Panama Railroad Steamship Line* (American), 29 Broadway.—Capital stock, \$9,000,000. Express, passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Colon, Isthmus of Panama, connecting at Colon with steamers for Cartagena, Santa Maria, Barranquilla, and Savanilla, and at Panama for West Coast of South America. Average voyage, 6½ days. (Line also to San Francisco, Central America, and West Coast of Mexico.)

52. *United States and Brazil Line*, Produce Exchange Annex.—Bi-weekly service to Pernambuco, Macéio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

53. *Red D Line* (American), 135 Front Street.—Mail, express, and passenger service every 14 days to Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra. Average round trip, 23 days. Also freight line to Maracaibo (two steamers); round trip, 28 days. Also one steamer connecting Curaçoa and Maracaibo, and one steamer connecting Curaçoa and La Vela de Coro. Also calls at Porto Rico.

54. *New York and Pacific Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 1 and 2 Hanover Square.—Capital stock, £150,000. Regular monthly service between New York and points in the Straits of Magellan and on the West Coast of South America as far north as Guayaquil. Average voyage, 60 days.

[10]. *Lampport & Holt Line*.—Regular passenger fortnightly service on the 5th and 30th of each month direct to Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro. Regular monthly freight service to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. The company owns 70 steamers.

55. *West Coast Line*, 30 Broad Street.—Freight service about once in two months to all ports in Chili, Peru, and Ecuador.

- [71]. *Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 39 Broadway.—To Demerara. (Line also to West Indies.)
56. *Merchants' Line*, 1 and 2 Hanover Square (British flag).—American capital, \$650,000. Monthly freight service to Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Pisagua, Arica, Mollendo, Pisco, Callao, etc., etc.
- [60]. *Atlas Line*, 24 State Street.—To United States of Colombia fortnightly.
- [62]. *Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst*, 32 Beaver Street.—South American ports to Amsterdam.
- [63]. *Compañía Transatlántica Española*.—Passenger and mail service to United States of Colombia and Venezuela three times a month.
- [70]. *Demerara Line*.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to Demerara, touching at St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados.
- [71]. *Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.* - To Demerara via Bermuda.

NEW YORK TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

- [51]. *Panama Railroad Steamship Line*, 29 Broadway.—Express, passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Colon, Isthmus of Panama, connecting at Colon with steamers for Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Greytown, Nicaragua, and at Panama for Central American ports. Average voyage, 6½ days.
57. *Colombian Line*, 29 Broadway.—To Colon every 10 days. Average voyage, 10 days.
58. *H. Dumois & Co.* (charterers).—Freight service, chiefly bananas, to Baracoa and Gibara, from tri-weekly to bi-monthly. (Lines also from Boston and Philadelphia.)
59. *The Tweedie Trading Company*, 9 Stone Street.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to Belize, Puerto Cortez, Livingston, and Puerto Barrios; weekly service to Jamaica.

NEW YORK TO WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

60. *Atlas Line* (British), 24 State Street.—Weekly passenger and mail service to Jamaica and ports of United States of Colombia and Costa Rica, fortnightly to Haitian ports and Nicaragua. Also special winter service to West Indies, South and Central America.
61. *New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company* (American), 113 Wall Street.—Capital stock, \$2,500,000; all but \$300,000 American. Express, passenger, and mail service to Havana, Matanzas, and Central American ports weekly. Also fortnightly service to Nassau, St. Jago, and Cienfuegos.
62. *Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst* (Dutch), 32 Beaver Street.—Passenger and freight service twice a month to Haiti, Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo, and other West Indian and South American ports to Amsterdam.
63. *Compañía Transatlántica Española* (Spanish).—Passenger and mail service three times a month to Havana, Mexico, United States of Colombia, and Venezuela.
64. *Munson Steamship Line*, 27 William Street.—Weekly passenger and freight service to Cuba and Mexico, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, and Caibarien. Nuevitas and Gibara direct. Average period of voyage, 21 days. (Line also from Halifax and Philadelphia to Havana, and from Philadelphia and Norfolk to Mexican ports.)
65. *Bahamas Steamship Company, Ltd.* (British), 63 Pine Street.—Passenger and mail service monthly to the Bahamas. Average voyage, 4 days.
66. *Clyde's West India Line* (American), 5 Bowling Green.—Fortnightly service to Dominican ports via Turk's Island, and monthly service to Haitian ports via Inagua.
67. *Bacon Steamship Line*, Produce Exchange Annex.—Freight service semi-monthly to Haitian ports.—Cape Haitien, Port de Paix, Gonaïves, St. Marc, and Aux Cayes, calling at Inagua.
- [53]. *Red D Line*.—Passenger and mail service to Porto Rico bi-weekly, *en route* for Venezuela.
68. *Trinidad Line*, 29 Broadway.—Freight service to Granada and Trinidad, carrying through freight for Tobago, Ciudad Bolívar, Carupana, Cumana, Guanta, and Cayenne.
69. *New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company*, 130 Pearl Street.—Fortnightly service to principal Porto Rican ports.
70. *Demerara Steamship Line*, 100 Wall Street.—Fortnightly passenger, mail, and freight service to St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, and Demerara. Round trip, 30 days.
- [57]. *Panama Railroad Steamship Company*.—Express, passenger, mail, and freight service every 10 days to Mexican ports on West Coast.
71. *Quebec Steamship Company, Ltd.*, 39 Broadway (British).—To St. Thomas, St. Croix, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados.
72. *New York, Bermuda, and West India Line* (British).—Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Bermuda. Average voyage, under 3 days.
- [59]. *The Tweedie Trading Company*.—Weekly service to Jamaica.
73. *Waydell & Co.* (charterers).—Monthly service to Matanzas and north Cuban ports; round trip, 16 to 20 days. Also monthly to St. Jago de Cuba and Cienfuegos; round trip, 28 to 30 days.
- [50]. *Red Cross Line* (British).—Capital stock, \$375,000, partly American. Passenger and freight service every 10 days to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland. Average period of round trip, 18 days.
74. *The New York and Haiti Packet Line* (charterers).—Monthly service to Haiti.
75. *La Española Steamship Line* (Spanish flag).—Passenger and freight service monthly to Gibara; fortnightly to Manzanillo and Cienfuegos.

TIDE TABLES.

High and Low Water at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

(Specially Compiled from Tables of U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey.)

Eastern Standard Time Used. For New York Mean Time Add Four Minutes.

1899. JANUARY.					1899. MARCH.					1899. MAY.							
Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	Low p.m.	Day of W'k.	Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	Low p.m.	Day of W'k.	Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	Low p.m.				
1.	Sun.	10.27	11.03	4.40	5.12	1.	Wed.	10.06	10.39	4.24	4.34	1.	Mon.	12.28	6.36	6.50	
2.	Mon.	11.00	11.42	5.16	5.47	2.	Thur.	10.46	11.24	5.07	5.14	2.	Tues.	12.50	1.39	7.38	8.01
3.	Tues.	11.36	12.19	5.59	6.25	3.	Fri.	11.33	12.16	5.59	6.00	3.	Wed.	2.00	2.46	8.39	9.10
4.	Wed.	12.25	12.19	6.48	7.05	4.	Sat.	12.16	12.29	6.58	6.56	4.	Thur.	3.09	3.49	9.37	10.14
5.	Thur.	1.16	1.10	7.44	7.54	5.	Sun.	1.15	1.35	8.04	8.08	5.	Fri.	4.14	4.43	10.31	11.11
6.	Fri.	2.10	2.05	8.49	8.51	6.	Mon.	2.24	2.52	9.15	9.24	6.	Sat.	5.10	5.36	11.23	12.04
7.	Sat.	3.11	3.14	9.56	9.52	7.	Tues.	3.35	4.11	10.20	10.34	7.	Sun.	6.02	6.24	12.04	12.12
8.	Sun.	4.12	4.26	11.01	10.56	8.	Wed.	4.43	5.18	11.20	11.36	8.	Mon.	6.51	7.10	12.54	1.00
9.	Mon.	5.14	5.37	12.00	11.58	9.	Thur.	5.42	6.14	12.12	12.13	9.	Tues.	7.39	7.56	1.41	1.46
10.	Tues.	6.11	6.40	12.55	12.55	10.	Fri.	6.38	7.06	12.31	1.01	10.	Wed.	8.24	8.39	2.26	2.31
11.	Wed.	7.06	7.39	12.55	1.46	11.	Sat.	7.25	7.54	1.24	1.48	11.	Thur.	9.09	9.21	3.10	3.16
12.	Thur.	8.00	8.32	1.51	2.36	12.	Sun.	8.15	8.40	2.14	2.34	12.	Fri.	9.52	10.02	3.55	4.00
13.	Fri.	8.50	9.24	2.45	3.25	13.	Mon.	9.01	9.26	3.02	3.19	13.	Sat.	10.34	10.42	4.40	4.46
14.	Sat.	9.41	10.17	3.39	4.13	14.	Tues.	9.41	10.12	3.51	4.05	14.	Sun.	11.19	11.23	5.26	5.34
15.	Sun.	10.32	11.10	4.34	5.03	15.	Wed.	10.30	11.01	4.41	4.54	15.	Mon.	12.06	12.06	6.13	6.25
16.	Mon.	11.25	12.05	5.31	5.54	16.	Thur.	11.21	11.54	5.34	5.45	16.	Tues.	12.06	12.55	7.00	7.20
17.	Tues.	12.05	12.20	6.30	6.48	17.	Fri.	12.19	12.19	6.30	6.42	17.	Wed.	12.49	1.50	7.49	8.15
18.	Wed.	1.01	1.20	7.34	7.44	18.	Sat.	12.49	1.25	7.31	7.45	18.	Thur.	1.33	2.42	8.37	9.11
19.	Thur.	2.01	2.25	8.38	8.43	19.	Sun.	1.51	2.40	8.34	8.50	19.	Fri.	2.26	3.30	9.25	10.04
20.	Fri.	3.01	3.32	9.39	9.43	20.	Mon.	2.54	3.46	9.35	9.54	20.	Sat.	3.22	4.18	10.11	10.52
21.	Sat.	4.00	4.40	10.37	10.40	21.	Tues.	3.54	4.44	10.30	10.49	21.	Sun.	4.18	5.05	10.56	11.40
22.	Sun.	4.55	5.34	11.30	11.33	22.	Wed.	4.47	5.29	11.16	11.37	22.	Mon.	5.11	5.50	11.40	12.24
23.	Mon.	5.45	6.25	12.22	12.19	23.	Thur.	5.33	6.08	11.58	12.00	23.	Tues.	6.03	6.34	12.26	12.24
24.	Tues.	6.30	7.10	12.22	1.02	24.	Fri.	6.12	6.40	12.18	12.36	24.	Wed.	6.51	7.20	1.12	1.09
25.	Wed.	7.12	7.48	1.09	1.45	25.	Sat.	6.50	7.12	12.56	1.11	25.	Thur.	7.40	8.08	1.50	1.55
26.	Thur.	7.50	8.23	1.49	2.21	26.	Sun.	7.21	7.44	1.31	1.45	26.	Fri.	8.30	8.55	2.47	2.42
27.	Fri.	8.25	8.56	2.28	2.56	27.	Mon.	7.55	8.16	2.06	2.19	27.	Sat.	9.24	9.45	3.38	3.37
28.	Sat.	8.56	9.25	3.04	3.30	28.	Tues.	8.30	8.53	2.43	2.51	28.	Sun.	10.19	10.39	4.30	4.34
29.	Sun.	9.26	9.56	3.37	4.02	29.	Wed.	9.05	9.31	3.22	3.26	29.	Mon.	11.17	11.35	5.23	5.35
30.	Mon.	9.57	10.30	4.11	4.34	30.	Thur.	9.46	10.14	4.05	4.05	30.	Tues.	12.06	12.19	6.19	6.40
31.	Tues.	10.30	11.08	4.46	5.08	31.	Fri.	10.30	11.02	4.52	4.50	31.	Wed.	12.36	1.22	7.16	7.47

* Noon.

1899. FEBRUARY.

Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	Low p.m.	Day of W'k.	Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	Low p.m.	Day of W'k.	Mo.	Day of W'k.	High a.m.	Low p.m.				
1.	Wed.	11.09	11.51	5.28	5.44	1.	Sat.	11.25	11.53	5.48	5.48	1.	Thur.	1.40	2.27	8.14	8.50
2.	Thur.	11.51	12.42	6.17	6.27	2.	Sun.	12.00	12.28	6.48	6.54	2.	Fri.	2.46	3.26	9.10	9.56
3.	Fri.	12.42	12.42	7.15	7.19	3.	Mon.	1.04	1.41	7.54	8.08	3.	Sat.	3.51	4.21	10.06	10.54
4.	Sat.	1.40	1.41	8.21	8.21	4.	Tues.	2.13	2.59	8.00	9.20	4.	Sun.	4.49	5.14	11.00	11.46
5.	Sun.	2.43	2.55	9.33	9.31	5.	Wed.	3.25	4.06	9.01	10.27	5.	Mon.	5.44	6.04	11.50	12.30
6.	Mon.	3.51	4.14	10.40	10.42	6.	Thur.	4.30	5.05	10.39	11.25	6.	Tues.	6.35	6.50	12.38	12.50
7.	Tues.	4.56	5.29	11.40	11.47	7.	Fri.	5.29	5.58	11.50	12.30	7.	Wed.	7.24	7.36	1.24	1.23
8.	Wed.	5.58	6.29	12.35	12.35	8.	Sat.	6.22	6.46	12.30	12.30	8.	Thur.	8.09	8.20	2.10	2.11
9.	Thur.	6.52	7.25	12.45	1.26	9.	Sun.	7.11	7.33	1.10	1.25	9.	Fri.	8.51	9.00	2.52	2.55
10.	Fri.	7.45	8.15	1.39	2.14	10.	Mon.	7.57	8.19	1.58	2.10	10.	Sat.	9.33	9.41	3.33	3.39
11.	Sat.	8.35	9.04	2.30	3.01	11.	Tues.	8.42	9.03	2.45	2.54	11.	Sun.	10.11	10.15	4.14	4.20
12.	Sun.	9.23	9.52	3.21	3.47	12.	Wed.	9.23	9.46	3.31	3.39	12.	Mon.	10.49	10.46	4.55	5.00
13.	Mon.	10.10	10.41	4.14	4.34	13.	Thur.	10.11	10.30	4.19	4.25	13.	Tues.	11.26	11.17	5.24	5.40
14.	Tues.	10.59	11.34	5.07	5.21	14.	Fri.	10.56	11.15	5.07	5.13	14.	Wed.	12.05	12.05	6.12	6.25
15.	Wed.	11.50	12.05	6.02	6.15	15.	Sat.	11.46	11.56	5.58	6.06	15.	Thur.	12.35	1.26	6.54	7.13
16.	Thur.	12.28	12.50	7.01	7.13	16.	Sun.	12.04	1.46	6.51	7.06	16.	Fri.	12.33	1.36	7.36	8.07
17.	Fri.	1.28	1.55	8.06	8.14	17.	Mon.	12.57	1.50	7.48	8.11	17.	Sat.	1.29	2.30	8.21	9.07
18.	Sat.	2.30	3.07	9.11	9.18	18.	Tues.	1.54	2.54	8.44	9.13	18.	Sun.	2.16	3.24	9.12	10.08
19.	Sun.	3.31	4.18	10.10	10.19	19.	Wed.	2.54	3.50	9.38	10.06	19.	Mon.	3.1	4.20	10.03	11.04
20.	Mon.	4.30	5.16	11.05	11.14	20.	Thur.	3.49	4.34	10.24	10.55	20.	Tues.	4.25	5.15	10.55	11.50
21.	Tues.	5.21	6.03	11.52	12.01	21.	Fri.	4.37	5.14	11.08	11.39	21.	Wed.	5.30	6.08	11.51	12.46
22.	Wed.	6.06	6.45	12.01	12.36	22.	Sat.	5.22	5.51	11.47	11.50	22.	Thur.	6.30	7.00	12.51	12.46
23.	Thur.	6.46	7.18	12.46	1.14	23.	Sun.	6.04	6.28	12.16	12.25	23.	Fri.	7.28	7.51	1.42	1.39
24.	Fri.	7.22	7.50	1.26	1.50	24.	Mon.	6.40	7.06	12.53	1.02	24.	Sat.	8.23	8.41	2.33	2.32
25.	Sat.	7.56	8.22	2.01	2.24	25.	Tues.	7.21	7.45	1.37	1.40	25.	Sun.	9.16	9.38	3.21	3.25
26.	Sun.	8.29	8.51	2.36	2.55	26.	Wed.	8.02	8.26	2.30	2.19	26.	Mon.	10.09	10.26	4.12	4.23
27.	Mon.	8.59	9.23	3.10	3.27	27.	Thur.	8.46	9.11	3.04	3.01	27.	Tues.	11.03	11.20	5.06	5.22
28.	Tues.	9.30	10.00	3.45	4.00	28.	Fri.	9.32	9.58	3.52	3.49	28.	Wed.	12.01	12.01	5.55	6.24
29.	Wed.	10.00	10.50	4.30	4.41	29.	Sat.	10.25	10.50	4.42	4.41	29.	Thur.	12.16	1.00	6.50	7.23
30.	Thur.	11.00	11.40	5.20	5.30	30.	Sun.	11.22	11.43	5.38	5.40	30.	Fri.	1.16	2.00	7.46	8.32

* Also at 11.53 p.m.

1899. JULY.					1899. SEPTEMBER.					1899. NOVEMBER.					
Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		
1.	Sat....	2.20	8.00	8.42 9.35	1.	Fri....	5.44	5.50	11.45	1.	Wed....	6.15	6.27	12.10 12.44	
2.	Sun....	3.30	8.59	9.41 10.34	2.	Sat....	6.26	6.32	12.16 12.31	2.	Thur....	6.50	7.05	12.47 1.24	
3.	Mon....	4.32	4.52	10.36 11.29	3.	Sun....	7.02	7.11	12.56 1.10	3.	Fri....	7.28	7.43	1.24 2.04	
4.	Tues....	5.30	5.45	11.29	4.	Mon....	7.35	7.42	1.31 1.48	4.	Sat....	8.08	8.23	2.02 2.45	
5.	Wed....	6.21	6.38	12.20 12.20	5.	Tues....	8.06	8.13	2.05 2.21	5.	Sun....	8.50	9.10	2.41 3.30	
6.	Thur....	7.10	7.18	1.06 1.06	6.	Wed....	8.36	8.42	2.38 2.55	6.	Mon....	9.34	9.59	3.25 4.18	
7.	Fri....	7.54	8.00	1.50 1.53	7.	Thur....	9.06	9.14	3.09 3.30	7.	Tues....	10.22	10.52	4.11 5.04	
8.	Sat....	8.33	8.36	2.30 2.36	8.	Fri....	9.41	9.50	3.39 4.06	8.	Wed....	11.15	11.53	5.06 6.05	
9.	Sun....	9.10	9.12	3.09 3.17	9.	Sat....	10.19	10.28	4.14 4.46	9.	Thur....	12.14	12.14	6.11 7.02	
10.	Mon....	9.44	9.44	3.46 3.53	10.	Sun....	11.00	11.10	4.49 5.34	10.	Fri....	12.59	1.17	7.21 8.01	
11.	Tues....	10.16	10.14	4.20 4.29	11.	Mon....	11.49	11.55	5.34 6.29	11.	Sat....	2.05	2.25	8.31 9.01	
12.	Wed....	10.46	10.45	4.54 5.02	12.	Tues....	12.01	12.44	6.26 7.32	12.	Sun....	3.10	3.32	9.39 9.59	
13.	Thur....	11.24	11.19	5.25 5.40	13.	Wed....	1.02	1.49	7.32 8.41	13.	Mon....	4.10	4.34	10.39 10.53	
14.	Fri....	12.06	6.04	6.29 6.40	14.	Thur....	2.16	2.59	8.50 9.49	14.	Tues....	5.04	5.31	11.34 11.44	
15.	Sat....	12.49	6.42	7.19 7.19	15.	Fri....	3.36	4.11	10.06 10.50	15.	Wed....	5.57	6.23	12.28 12.28	
16.	Sun....	12.42	1.42	7.26 8.19	16.	Sat....	4.47	5.12	11.00 11.45	16.	Thur....	6.45	7.14	1.24 1.17	
17.	Mon....	1.36	2.40	8.21 8.26	17.	Sun....	5.48	6.10	12.07 12.07	17.	Fri....	7.32	8.02	1.28 2.05	
18.	Tues....	2.40	3.44	9.23 10.34	18.	Mon....	6.39	7.04	12.36 1.00	18.	Sat....	8.19	8.49	2.10 2.52	
19.	Wed....	3.51	4.47	10.30 11.35	19.	Tues....	7.29	7.52	1.24 1.50	19.	Sun....	9.04	9.35	2.56 3.39	
20.	Thur....	5.07	5.48	11.33 12.30	20.	Wed....	8.16	8.39	2.10 2.40	20.	Mon....	9.48	10.21	3.44 4.24	
21.	Fri....	6.15	6.43	12.30 12.32	21.	Thur....	9.01	9.25	2.56 3.30	21.	Tues....	10.31	11.10	4.33 5.11	
22.	Sat....	7.16	7.36	1.24 1.30	22.	Fri....	9.50	10.14	3.42 4.20	22.	Wed....	11.12	11.59	5.22 5.58	
23.	Sun....	8.10	8.28	2.15 2.22	23.	Sat....	10.39	11.03	4.31 5.12	23.	Thur....	11.55	12.05	6.15 6.45	
24.	Mon....	9.00	9.19	3.02 3.15	24.	Sun....	11.30	11.55	5.21 6.08	24.	Fri....	12.50	12.40	7.10 7.33	
25.	Tues....	9.50	10.07	3.50 4.09	25.	Mon....	12.00	12.26	6.19 7.08	25.	Sat....	1.41	1.26	8.06 8.21	
26.	Wed....	10.42	10.59	4.38 5.04	26.	Tues....	1.06	1.29	7.22 8.10	26.	Sun....	2.31	2.15	9.02 9.10	
27.	Thur....	11.35	11.51	5.27 6.00	27.	Wed....	2.16	2.34	8.29 9.11	27.	Mon....	3.20	3.06	9.53 9.55	
28.	Fri....	12.31	6.20	7.02 7.28	28.	Thur....	3.25	3.35	9.33 10.07	28.	Tues....	4.05	4.01	10.41 10.40	
29.	Sat....	12.50	1.30	7.16 8.06	29.	Fri....	4.24	4.29	10.30 10.56	29.	Wed....	4.50	4.52	11.27 11.23	
30.	Sun....	1.36	2.32	8.16 9.11	30.	Sat....	5.13	5.18	11.19 11.40	30.	Thur....	5.35	5.42	12.11 12.11	
31.	Mon....	3.06	3.34	9.16 10.11											

* Also at 11.56 p. m.

1899. AUGUST.					1899. OCTOBER.					1899. DECEMBER.				
Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)		Mo.	Day of W'k.	(High)	(Low)	
1.	Tues....	4.11	4.31	10.16 11.09	1.	Sun....	5.50	5.56	12.02	1.	Fri....	6.15	6.31	12.06 12.56
2.	Wed....	5.14	5.25	11.13 11.59	2.	Mon....	6.25	6.34	12.19 12.41	2.	Sat....	7.00	7.20	12.50 1.41
3.	Thur....	6.06	6.14	12.04 12.04	3.	Tues....	6.59	7.10	12.55 1.18	3.	Sun....	7.45	8.09	1.35 2.27
4.	Fri....	6.51	6.56	12.44 12.51	4.	Wed....	7.30	7.40	1.28 1.52	4.	Mon....	8.31	8.59	2.22 3.15
5.	Sat....	7.32	7.38	1.29 1.35	5.	Thur....	8.02	8.12	2.00 2.29	5.	Tues....	9.21	9.51	3.13 4.04
6.	Sun....	8.09	8.12	2.04 2.15	6.	Fri....	8.35	8.48	2.32 3.06	6.	Wed....	10.11	10.46	4.04 4.55
7.	Mon....	8.41	8.48	2.40 2.50	7.	Sat....	9.12	9.23	3.09 3.46	7.	Thur....	11.02	11.45	5.02 5.47
8.	Tues....	9.11	9.15	3.14 3.24	8.	Sun....	9.53	10.10	3.46 4.30	8.	Fri....	11.55	12.00	6.04 6.41
9.	Wed....	9.42	9.44	3.45 3.56	9.	Mon....	10.39	11.00	4.26 5.20	9.	Sat....	12.45	1.00	7.09 7.38
10.	Thur....	10.13	10.14	4.16 4.31	10.	Tues....	11.30	11.56	5.16 6.16	10.	Sun....	1.46	2.04	8.15 8.35
11.	Fri....	10.49	10.49	4.46 5.09	11.	Wed....	12.28	6.16	7.19	11.	Mon....	2.48	3.10	9.20 9.36
12.	Sat....	11.29	11.30	5.21 5.54	12.	Thur....	1.03	1.34	7.29 8.24	12.	Tues....	3.48	4.14	10.21 10.29
13.	Sun....	12.14	6.02	6.46	13.	Fri....	2.16	2.42	8.42 9.26	13.	Wed....	4.44	5.14	11.19 11.22
14.	Mon....	12.16	1.09	6.50 7.49	14.	Sat....	3.28	3.54	9.53 10.24	14.	Thur....	5.38	6.10	12.11 12.11
15.	Tues....	1.11	2.10	7.49 9.00	15.	Sun....	4.30	4.54	10.55 11.19	15.	Fri....	6.28	7.01	12.14 1.01
16.	Wed....	2.20	3.19	9.00 10.10	16.	Mon....	5.26	5.51	11.51 11.51	16.	Sat....	7.16	7.50	1.04 1.49
17.	Thur....	3.40	4.26	10.14 11.14	17.	Tues....	6.18	6.44	12.10 12.44	17.	Sun....	8.01	8.35	1.52 2.34
18.	Fri....	4.59	5.39	11.21 12.20	18.	Wed....	7.06	7.32	12.59 1.35	18.	Mon....	8.44	9.19	2.39 3.18
19.	Sat....	6.05	6.28	12.10 12.20	19.	Thur....	7.53	8.19	1.45 3.22	19.	Tues....	9.26	10.00	3.25 4.00
20.	Sun....	7.00	7.21	1.00 1.16	20.	Fri....	8.40	9.09	2.30 3.10	20.	Wed....	10.07	10.40	4.10 4.41
21.	Mon....	7.51	8.11	1.50 2.08	21.	Sat....	9.25	9.52	3.18 3.50	21.	Thur....	10.39	11.19	4.51 5.21
22.	Tues....	8.40	9.00	2.36 2.59	22.	Sun....	10.11	10.41	4.06 4.49	22.	Fri....	11.12	11.58	5.34 6.00
23.	Wed....	9.28	9.49	3.23 3.50	23.	Mon....	11.00	11.36	4.56 5.40	23.	Sat....	11.45	12.05	6.17 6.40
24.	Thur....	10.16	10.36	4.10 4.42	24.	Tues....	11.51	11.51	5.51 6.34	24.	Sun....	12.38	12.30	7.04 7.20
25.	Fri....	11.06	11.26	4.50 5.37	25.	Wed....	12.35	12.45	6.51 7.30	25.	Mon....	1.20	1.00	7.52 8.02
26.	Sat....	12.00	5.50	6.35 6.35	26.	Thur....	1.40	1.43	7.55 8.26	26.	Tues....	2.10	1.50	8.49 8.50
27.	Sun....	12.25	1.00	6.48 7.39	27.	Fri....	2.40	2.44	8.59 9.20	27.	Wed....	3.01	2.48	9.49 9.43
28.	Mon....	1.31	2.02	7.49 8.45	28.	Sat....	3.36	3.44	9.54 10.09	28.	Thur....	3.59	3.56	10.44 10.37
29.	Tues....	2.41	3.06	8.54 9.46	29.	Sun....	4.21	4.30	10.42 10.52	29.	Fri....	4.52	5.04	11.39 11.31
30.	Wed....	3.52	4.06	9.56 10.43	30.	Mon....	5.03	5.11	11.28 11.32	30.	Sat....	5.44	6.06	12.12 12.30
31.	Thur....	4.54	5.02	10.54 11.32	31.	Tues....	5.40	5.51	12.06 12.06	31.	Sun....	6.36	7.04	12.25 1.21

Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe), New Jersey.

1899. JANUARY.					1899. MARCH.					1899. MAY.							
Mo.	W'k.	Day of	High	Low	Mo.	W'k.	Day of	High	Low	Mo.	W'k.	Day of	High	Low			
1.	Sun...	10.02	10.37	3.45	4.23	1.	Wed	9.51	10.21	3.46	3.56	1.	Mon...	12.11	5.59	6.10	
2.	Mon...	10.40	11.19	4.26	5.00	2.	Thur	10.35	11.09	4.31	4.40	2.	Tues...	12.32	1.16	6.58	7.20
3.	Tues...	11.19	.....	5.10	5.40	3.	Fri...	11.26	.....	5.23	5.30	3.	Wed...	1.36	2.19	7.58	8.29
4.	Wed...	12.06	12.06	6.03	6.26	4.	Sat...	12.04	12.26	6.22	6.30	4.	Thur...	2.40	3.17	8.56	9.32
5.	Thur...	12.59	1.01	7.01	7.20	5.	Sun...	1.06	1.35	7.29	7.39	5.	Fri...	3.40	4.11	9.51	10.30
6.	Fri...	1.56	2.06	8.09	8.19	6.	Mon...	2.12	2.50	8.39	8.51	6.	Sat...	4.36	5.04	10.45	11.24
7.	Sat...	2.58	3.16	9.17	9.22	7.	Tues...	3.19	3.58	9.45	10.00	7.	Sun...	5.29	5.53	11.34	.....
8.	Sun...	3.59	4.26	10.24	10.25	8.	Wed...	4.21	4.56	10.45	11.02	8.	Mon...	6.19	6.40	12.15	12.20
9.	Mon...	4.58	5.31	11.26	11.26	9.	Thur...	5.20	5.51	11.40	.....	9.	Tues...	7.06	7.25	1.02	1.06
10.	Tues...	5.55	6.29	.....	12.21	10.	Fri...	6.14	6.41	12.00	12.29	10.	Wed...	7.52	8.09	1.48	1.50
11.	Wed...	6.49	7.21	12.25	1.14	11.	Sat...	7.04	7.30	12.51	1.18	11.	Thur...	8.36	8.53	2.31	2.34
12.	Thur...	7.42	8.15	1.21	2.05	12.	Sun...	7.51	8.16	1.41	2.01	12.	Fri...	9.20	9.33	3.14	3.14
13.	Fri...	8.34	9.05	2.14	2.54	13.	Mon...	8.37	9.01	2.30	2.45	13.	Sat...	10.05	10.13	3.55	3.55
14.	Sat...	9.22	9.55	3.06	3.42	14.	Tues...	9.23	9.46	3.16	3.28	14.	Sun...	10.50	10.55	4.37	4.36
15.	Sun...	10.11	10.46	4.00	4.28	15.	Wed...	10.10	10.33	4.04	4.12	15.	Mon...	11.36	11.39	5.21	5.20
16.	Mon...	11.03	11.36	4.54	5.17	16.	Thur...	10.59	11.21	4.52	4.59	16.	Tues...	.....	12.26	6.05	6.06
17.	Tues...	11.56	.....	5.51	6.09	17.	Fri...	11.49	.....	5.44	5.50	17.	Wed...	12.24	1.19	6.52	7.05
18.	Wed...	12.31	12.51	6.49	7.01	18.	Sat...	12.14	12.46	6.39	6.46	18.	Thur...	1.14	2.10	7.40	8.06
19.	Thur...	1.27	1.50	7.50	7.58	19.	Sun...	1.10	1.49	7.39	7.50	19.	Fri...	2.06	3.00	8.30	9.07
20.	Fri...	2.24	2.50	8.42	8.55	20.	Mon...	2.09	2.51	8.39	8.55	20.	Sat...	3.05	3.50	9.20	10.03
21.	Sat...	3.20	3.50	9.51	9.51	21.	Tues...	3.06	3.49	9.36	9.51	21.	Sun...	4.00	4.38	10.09	10.55
22.	Sun...	4.14	4.48	10.46	10.45	22.	Wed...	4.00	4.38	10.24	10.41	22.	Mon...	4.54	5.26	10.58	11.46
23.	Mon...	5.04	5.38	11.35	11.35	23.	Thur...	4.48	5.20	11.09	11.26	23.	Tues...	5.48	6.13	11.45	.....
24.	Tues...	5.50	6.23	.....	12.18	24.	Fri...	5.31	6.00	11.46	.....	24.	Wed...	6.39	7.00	12.35	12.33
25.	Wed...	6.32	7.05	12.30	12.57	25.	Sat...	6.13	6.38	12.06	12.23	25.	Thur...	7.30	7.47	1.24	1.22
26.	Thur...	7.12	7.43	1.01	1.34	26.	Sun...	6.51	7.14	12.44	12.59	26.	Fri...	8.20	8.36	2.12	2.11
27.	Fri...	7.49	8.20	1.39	2.09	27.	Mon...	7.30	7.51	1.21	1.35	27.	Sat...	9.10	9.28	3.02	3.01
28.	Sat...	8.24	8.54	2.15	2.41	28.	Tues...	8.10	8.31	2.01	2.11	28.	Sun...	10.05	10.21	3.54	3.50
29.	Sun...	8.59	9.29	2.48	3.15	29.	Wed...	8.50	9.14	2.45	2.50	29.	Mon...	11.00	11.16	4.46	4.50
30.	Mon...	9.35	10.06	3.24	3.50	30.	Thur...	9.34	10.00	3.30	3.34	30.	Tues...	11.58	.....	5.40	6.00
31.	Tues...	10.12	10.48	4.04	4.27	31.	Fri...	10.21	10.50	4.19	4.20	31.	Wed...	12.14	12.56	6.35	7.05

1899. FEBRUARY.					1899. APRIL.					1899. JUNE.							
Day of		-High-		-Low-		Day of		-High-		-Low-		Day of		-High-		-Low-	
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1.	Wed	10.54	11.34	4.49	5.08	1.	Sat	11.16	11.46	5.12	5.15	1.	Thur	1.15	1.55	7.32	8.10
2.	Thur	11.41	.....	5.40	5.54	2.	Sun	.....	12.20	6.11	6.30	2.	Fri	2.15	2.51	8.29	9.11
3.	Fri	12.29	12.38	6.39	6.50	3.	Mon	12.49	1.29	7.15	7.30	3.	Sat	3.15	3.46	9.24	10.10
4.	Sat	1.26	1.43	7.45	7.53	4.	Tues	1.54	2.36	8.22	8.41	4.	Sun	4.11	4.39	10.17	11.05
5.	Sun	2.30	2.59	8.56	9.04	5.	Wed	3.00	3.40	9.22	9.49	5.	Mon	5.06	5.30	11.01	11.55
6.	Mon	3.36	4.11	10.04	10.11	6.	Thur	4.02	4.36	10.20	10.49	6.	Tues	5.58	6.18	11.58	.....
7.	Tues	4.39	5.14	11.07	11.15	7.	Fri	5.00	5.28	11.12	11.42	7.	Wed	6.45	7.02	12.44	12.44
8.	Wed	5.36	6.11	.....	12.02	8.	Sat	5.51	6.18	.....	12.01	8.	Thur	7.32	7.46	1.37	1.39
9.	Thur	6.32	7.04	12.15	12.54	9.	Sun	6.41	7.04	12.24	12.49	9.	Fri	8.16	8.29	2.10	2.12
10.	Fri	7.23	7.55	1.08	1.42	10.	Mon	7.29	7.50	1.22	1.33	10.	Sat	9.00	9.09	3.00	3.51
11.	Sat	8.13	8.44	2.00	2.29	11.	Tues	8.16	8.34	2.09	2.16	11.	Sun	9.41	9.46	3.50	3.29
12.	Sun	9.01	9.30	2.50	3.14	12.	Wed	9.00	9.16	2.54	2.59	12.	Mon	10.21	10.21	4.07	4.04
13.	Mon	9.49	10.17	3.40	3.59	13.	Thur	9.44	10.01	3.39	3.41	13.	Tues	11.00	10.58	4.45	4.41
14.	Tues	10.36	11.06	4.30	4.45	14.	Fri	10.30	10.47	4.24	4.24	14.	Wed	11.41	11.36	5.23	5.24
15.	Wed	11.26	11.58	5.21	5.34	15.	Sat	11.20	11.34	5.10	5.11	15.	Thur	.....	12.26	6.02	6.10
16.	Thur	.....	12.20	6.17	6.26	16.	Sun	.....	12.13	6.00	6.04	16.	Fri	12.19	1.16	6.45	7.10
17.	Fri	12.52	1.18	7.18	7.24	17.	Mon	12.25	1.11	6.51	7.06	17.	Sat	1.10	2.10	7.33	8.19
18.	Sat	1.50	2.21	8.19	8.24	18.	Tues	1.19	2.09	7.46	8.10	18.	Sun	2.09	3.04	8.23	9.30
19.	Sun	2.49	3.22	9.20	9.26	19.	Wed	2.15	3.04	8.41	9.06	19.	Mon	3.14	4.00	9.23	10.21
20.	Mon	3.45	4.22	10.16	10.23	20.	Thur	3.11	3.54	9.31	10.00	20.	Tues	4.18	4.55	10.20	11.20
21.	Tues	4.36	5.12	11.08	11.11	21.	Fri	4.01	4.39	10.16	10.48	21.	Wed	5.21	5.48	11.16	.....
22.	Wed	5.23	5.56	11.49	11.56	22.	Sat	4.51	5.20	11.00	11.32	22.	Thur	6.18	6.40	12.15	12.11
23.	Thur	6.06	6.36	.....	12.26	23.	Sun	5.36	6.00	11.41	.....	23.	Fri	7.13	7.52	1.07	1.06
24.	Fri	6.45	7.13	12.36	1.01	24.	Mon	6.20	6.42	12.15	12.20	24.	Sat	8.05	8.23	1.58	2.00
25.	Sat	7.23	7.49	1.13	1.35	25.	Tues	7.08	7.24	12.57	1.01	25.	Sun	8.57	9.14	2.48	2.52
26.	Sun	7.56	8.23	1.49	2.09	26.	Wed	7.46	8.09	1.41	1.44	26.	Mon	9.49	10.05	3.37	3.47
27.	Mon	8.33	8.59	2.25	2.42	27.	Thur	8.33	8.54	2.27	2.28	27.	Tues	10.41	10.58	4.26	4.44
28.	Tues	9.11	9.38	3.03	3.16	28.	Fri	9.21	9.44	3.15	3.15	28.	Wed	11.36	11.53	5.18	5.44
						29.	Sat	10.14	10.36	4.06	4.08	29.	Thur	.....	12.51	6.10	6.45
						30.	Sun	11.11	11.32	5.01	5.05	30.	Fri	12.50	1.29	7.04	7.49

1899. JULY.					1899. SEPTEMBER.					1899. NOVEMBER.				
Day of—		High—		Low—	Day of—		High—		Low—	Day of—		High—		Low—
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.
1..	Sat....	1.49	2.25	8.00 8.48	1..	Fri....	4.55	5.06	10.56 11.31	1..	Wed....	5.44	6.02	..... 12.00
2..	Sun....	2.49	3.21	8.56 9.50	2..	Sat....	5.40	5.50	11.44	2..	Thur....	6.24	6.44	12.01 12.41
3..	Mon....	3.49	4.16	9.51 10.44	3..	Sun....	6.21	6.31	12.11 12.24	3..	Fri....	7.05	7.26	12.41 1.24
4..	Tues....	4.45	5.08	10.45 11.36	4..	Mon....	6.59	7.10	12.49 1.02	4..	Sat....	7.47	8.10	1.21 2.08
5..	Wed....	5.38	5.56	11.36 12.50	5..	Tues....	7.34	7.45	1.21 1.37	5..	Sun....	8.31	8.56	2.05 2.52
6..	Thur....	6.26	6.40	12.24 12.55	6..	Wed....	8.09	8.19	1.54 2.11	6..	Mon....	9.18	9.47	2.50 3.41
7..	Fri....	7.12	7.24	1.06 1.10	7..	Thur....	8.41	8.52	2.25 2.48	7..	Tues....	10.09	10.41	3.38 4.33
8..	Sat....	7.55	8.04	1.47 1.51	8..	Fri....	9.18	9.30	2.58 3.26	8..	Wed....	11.01	11.40	4.32 5.27
9..	Sun....	8.34	8.40	2.25 2.29	9..	Sat....	9.57	10.11	3.32 4.06	9..	Thur....	11.59	.....	5.35 6.25
10..	Mon....	9.12	9.15	3.00 3.04	10..	Sun....	10.41	10.56	4.11 4.56	10..	Fri....	12.41	1.00	6.41 7.23
11..	Tues....	9.49	9.50	3.35 3.38	11..	Mon....	11.32	11.51	4.58 5.51	11..	Sat....	1.44	2.04	7.53 8.22
12..	Wed....	10.23	10.24	4.09 4.11	12..	Tues....	.....	12.31	5.52 6.54	12..	Sun....	2.42	3.06	8.59 9.20
13..	Thur....	11.00	11.00	4.42 4.51	13..	Wed....	12.58	1.36	7.01 8.01	13..	Mon....	3.40	4.05	10.00 10.14
14..	Fri....	11.45	11.40	5.19 5.37	14..	Thur....	2.11	2.42	8.13 9.11	14..	Tues....	4.35	5.00	11.56 11.06
15..	Sat....	.....	12.32	6.00 6.31	15..	Fri....	3.22	3.49	9.29 10.12	15..	Wed....	5.25	5.53	11.50 11.56
16..	Sun....	12.29	1.26	6.47 7.35	16..	Sat....	4.25	4.51	10.32 11.10	16..	Thur....	6.14	6.43	..... 12.40
17..	Mon....	1.29	2.28	7.45 8.45	17..	Sun....	5.21	5.46	11.31	17..	Fri....	7.02	7.31	12.41 1.26
18..	Tues....	2.39	3.29	8.46 9.54	18..	Mon....	6.14	6.38	12.01 12.26	18..	Sat....	7.50	8.19	1.31 2.14
19..	Wed....	3.52	4.29	9.56 11.02	19..	Tues....	7.04	7.26	12.50 1.16	19..	Sun....	8.35	9.04	2.17 2.59
20..	Thur....	5.00	5.25	10.59 11.56	20..	Wed....	7.50	8.14	1.36 2.06	20..	Mon....	9.19	9.51	3.02 3.43
21..	Fri....	6.01	6.22	11.59 1.34	21..	Thur....	8.37	9.00	2.20 2.54	21..	Tues....	10.02	10.38	3.45 4.26
22..	Sat....	6.56	7.15	12.49 12.54	22..	Fri....	9.24	9.47	3.05 3.41	22..	Wed....	10.45	11.26	4.30 5.10
23..	Sun....	7.49	8.06	1.39 1.49	23..	Sat....	10.11	10.37	3.51 4.32	23..	Thur....	11.29	.....	5.16 5.55
24..	Mon....	8.39	8.58	2.29 2.40	24..	Sun....	11.01	11.30	4.39 5.24	24..	Fri....	12.15	12.14	6.05 6.40
25..	Tues....	9.29	9.46	3.14 3.32	25..	Mon....	11.54	.....	5.30 6.19	25..	Sat....	1.04	1.00	7.01 7.26
26..	Wed....	10.19	10.36	4.01 4.26	26..	Tues....	12.28	12.50	6.29 7.19	26..	Sun....	1.55	1.51	7.57 8.13
27..	Thur....	11.09	11.29	4.50 5.21	27..	Wed....	1.30	1.49	7.32 8.19	27..	Mon....	2.45	2.45	8.54 9.01
28..	Fri....	.....	12.02	5.40 6.19	28..	Thur....	2.32	2.48	8.39 9.16	28..	Tues....	3.34	3.40	9.47 9.50
29..	Sat....	12.24	12.50	6.33 7.20	29..	Fri....	3.31	3.42	9.36 10.08	29..	Wed....	4.22	4.36	10.39 10.39
30..	Sun....	1.21	1.56	7.30 8.23	30..	Sat....	4.21	4.31	10.29 10.51	30..	Thur....	5.08	5.28	11.28 11.24
31..	Mon....	2.23	2.55	8.29 9.26										

1899. AUGUST.					1899. OCTOBER.					1899. DECEMBER.				
Day of—		High—		Low—	Day of—		High—		Low—	Day of—		High—		Low—
Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.	Mo.	W'k.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m. p.m.
1..	Tues....	3.25	3.51	9.29 10.22	1..	Sun....	5.08	5.18	11.14 12.31	1..	Fri....	5.54	6.19	..... 12.16
2..	Wed....	4.24	4.44	10.26 11.15	2..	Mon....	5.46	5.58	11.54	2..	Sat....	6.39	7.09	12.10 1.02
3..	Thur....	5.19	5.34	11.19	3..	Tues....	6.23	6.38	12.09 12.32	3..	Sun....	7.26	7.56	12.57 1.50
4..	Fri....	6.06	6.18	12.01 12.05	4..	Wed....	7.00	7.14	12.43 1.09	4..	Mon....	8.14	8.46	1.46 2.39
5..	Sat....	6.50	6.59	12.41 12.50	5..	Thur....	7.35	7.51	1.16 1.46	5..	Tues....	9.04	9.36	2.36 3.29
6..	Sun....	7.30	7.39	1.20 1.29	6..	Fri....	8.12	8.29	1.52 2.26	6..	Wed....	9.54	10.31	3.30 4.19
7..	Mon....	8.06	8.14	1.56 2.05	7..	Sat....	8.52	9.11	2.29 3.09	7..	Thur....	10.47	11.26	4.27 5.11
8..	Tues....	8.40	8.46	2.29 2.39	8..	Sun....	9.36	9.56	3.06 3.54	8..	Fri....	11.42	.....	5.25 6.04
9..	Wed....	9.14	9.19	3.00 3.11	9..	Mon....	10.22	10.46	3.50 4.44	9..	Sat....	12.23	12.40	6.29 6.59
10..	Thur....	9.49	9.54	3.33 3.46	10..	Tues....	11.15	11.46	4.41 5.40	10..	Sun....	1.21	1.41	7.34 7.56
11..	Fri....	10.26	10.31	4.06 4.26	11..	Wed....	.....	12.15	5.42 6.40	11..	Mon....	2.19	2.41	8.38 8.52
12..	Sat....	11.09	11.14	4.41 5.14	12..	Thur....	12.51	1.18	6.51 7.48	12..	Tues....	3.16	3.41	9.40 9.45
13..	Sun....	11.50	.....	5.24 6.06	13..	Fri....	2.00	2.24	8.04 8.47	13..	Wed....	4.11	4.40	10.38 10.42
14..	Mon....	12.05	12.54	6.12 7.10	14..	Sat....	3.05	3.29	9.14 9.46	14..	Thur....	5.04	5.33	11.31 11.34
15..	Tues....	1.07	1.56	7.14 8.20	15..	Sun....	4.05	4.29	10.19 10.42	15..	Fri....	5.54	6.24	..... 12.21
16..	Wed....	2.20	3.02	8.25 9.30	16..	Mon....	5.00	5.23	11.15 11.34	16..	Sat....	6.42	7.14	12.24 1.09
17..	Thur....	3.40	4.09	9.37 10.36	17..	Tues....	5.50	6.15	..... 12.07	17..	Sun....	7.29	8.00	1.11 1.55
18..	Fri....	4.44	5.09	10.44 11.34	18..	Wed....	6.39	7.04	12.22 12.58	18..	Mon....	8.12	8.44	1.56 2.36
19..	Sat....	5.42	6.05	11.45	19..	Thur....	7.25	7.52	1.09 1.46	19..	Tues....	8.54	9.28	2.40 3.16
20..	Sun....	6.36	6.58	12.26 12.41	20..	Fri....	8.11	8.40	1.55 2.34	20..	Wed....	9.35	10.10	3.21 3.56
21..	Mon....	7.27	7.48	1.16 1.84	21..	Sat....	8.56	9.25	2.40 3.20	21..	Thur....	10.13	10.50	4.00 4.34
22..	Tues....	8.16	8.37	2.02 2.24	22..	Sun....	9.43	10.14	3.24 4.06	22..	Fri....	10.49	11.30	4.38 5.11
23..	Wed....	9.04	9.25	2.47 3.14	23..	Mon....	10.31	11.05	4.11 4.55	23..	Sat....	11.26	.....	5.16 5.45
24..	Thur....	9.51	10.12	3.33 4.04	24..	Tues....	11.20	11.59	5.01 5.45	24..	Sun....	12.12	12.04	6.00 6.29
25..	Fri....	10.40	11.04	4.20 4.57	25..	Wed....	.....	12.10	5.54 6.38	25..	Mon....	12.59	12.49	6.54 7.12
26..	Sat....	11.32	11.57	5.10 5.51	26..	Thur....	12.56	1.05	6.56 7.31	26..	Tues....	1.49	1.41	7.50 8.02
27..	Sun....	.....	12.26	6.02 6.51	27..	Fri....	1.54	2.00	7.58 8.25	27..	Wed....	2.40	2.45	8.54 8.56
28..	Mon....	12.54	1.25	7.00 7.53	28..	Sat....	2.48	2.56	8.56 9.16	28..	Thur....	3.30	3.54	9.58 9.56
29..	Tues....	1.58	2.25	8.02 8.56	29..	Sun....	3.38	3.47	9.49 10.00	29..	Fri....	4.31	4.56	10.50 10.52
30..	Wed....	3.00	3.24	9.06 9.54	30..	Mon....	4.23	4.35	10.35 10.44	30..	Sat....	5.25	5.54	11.54 11.48
31..	Thur....	4.01	4.18	10.06 10.46	31..	Tues....	5.05	5.19	11.19 11.24	31..	Sun....	6.18	6.49	..... 12.44

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The Eastern Standard Time of High Water (except for the Florida stations, which are in Central Standard time) at the following stations may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Sandy Hook (The Horseshoe) the hours and minutes annexed.

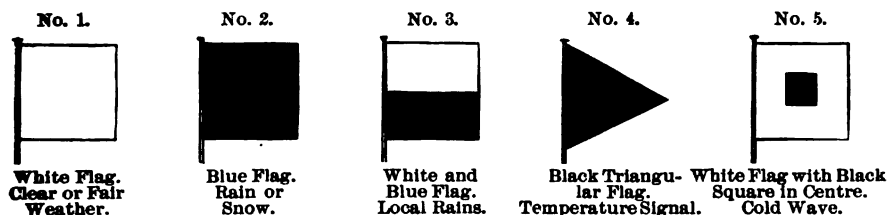
(Specially prepared by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany, N. Y.	Sub. 2 18	Newport News, Va.	Add 1 32
Annapolis, Md.	Sub. 2 41	New York (Governor's Island), N. Y.	Add 0 34
Atlantic City, N. J.	Add 0 19	Norfolk Navy Yard, Va.	Add 1 44
Baltimore, Md.	Sub. 0 53	Norwich, Conn.	Add 2 29
Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert Island, Me.	Add 3 00	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Add 1 23
Beaufort, S. C.	Add 1 08	Philadelphia (Walnut St.), Pa.	Sub. 6 04
Block Island, R. I.	Sub. 0 07	Plymouth, Mass.	Add 3 36
Boston, Mass.	Add 3 45	Point Judith Light, R. I.	Sub. 0 08
Bridgeport, Conn.	Add 3 36	Point Lookout, Md.	Add 5 35
Bristol, R. I.	Add 0 21	Pollock Rip, Mass.	Add 4 08
Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y.	Add 1 14	Portland, Me.	Add 3 21
Cape May, N. J.	Add 0 50	Port Royal, S. C.	Add 0 55
Cape Poge, Mass.	Add 4 09	Portsmouth, N. H.	Add 3 40
Charleston, S. C.	Add 0 15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Add 4 28
Coney Island, N. Y.	Add 0 05	Providence, R. I.	Add 0 32
Cottage City, Mass.	Add 4 08	Quick's Hole, Mass.	Sub. 0 05
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Add 1 48	Race Point, Mass.	Add 3 36
Eastport, Me.	Add 3 10	Richmond, Va.	Sub. 2 46
Edgartown, Mass.	Add 4 32	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	Add 0 12
Fernandina, Fla.	Sub. 0 14	Rockland, Me.	Add 3 18
Fort Sumter, S. C.	Add 0 04	Rockport, Mass.	Add 3 13
Gloucester, Mass.	Add 3 19	St. Augustine, Fla.	Add 0 21
Great Point, Nantucket I., Mass.	Add 4 23	St. John's River entrance, Fla.	Sub. 0 23
Hartford, Conn.	Sub. 4 45	Salem, Mass.	Add 3 34
Hell Gate Ferry, N. Y.	Add 2 30	Savannah, Ga.	Add 1 12
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	Add 3 35	Savannah River entrance, Ga.	Add 0 08
Jacksonville, Fla.	Add 0 45	Saybrook, Conn.	Add 2 52
Kennebec River entrance, Me.	Add 3 36	Southport, or Smithville, N. C.	Add 0 16
Key West, Fla.	Add 1 00	Stonington, Conn.	Add 1 31
League Island, Pa.	Sub. 6 32	Tennant Har. or, Me.	Add 3 04
Lynn, Mass.	Add 3 38	Throg's Neck, N. Y.	Add 3 38
Marblehead, Mass.	Add 3 26	Trenton, N. J.	Sub. 3 02
Nahant, Mass.	Add 3 27	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	Add 3 50
Nantucket, Mass.	Add 4 42	Washington Navy Yard, D. C.	Add 0 24
Newark, N. J.	Add 1 32	Watch Hill, R. I.	Add 1 10
New Bedford, Mass.	Add 0 15	West Point Light, N. Y.	Add 3 24
Newburyport, Mass.	Add 3 40	Wilmington, N. C.	Add 2 39
New Haven, Conn.	Add 3 34	Willets Point, N. Y.	Add 3 36
New London, Conn.	Add 1 48	Wood's Hole, Mass.	Add 0 53
Newport, R. I.	Add 0 07	Yorktown, Va.	Add 1 50

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at Sandy Hook under the desired date, and then add 19 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

Explanation of Flag Signals.



Number 1, white flag, six feet square, indicates clear or fair weather. Number 2, blue flag, six feet square, indicates rain or snow. Number 3, white and blue flag (parallel bars of white and blue), six feet square, indicates that local rains or showers will occur, and that the rainfall will not be general. Number 4, black triangular flag, four feet at the base and six feet in length, always refers to temperature; when placed above numbers 1, 2, or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below numbers 1, 2, or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that there will be no decided change. Number 5, white flag, six feet square, with black square in center, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature, and is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When number 5 is displayed, number 4 is always omitted.

A special storm flag, red with black square in center (not shown above), is prescribed for use in North and South Dakota, Minnesota (except at Lake stations), Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming, to indicate high winds, accompanied by snow, with temperature below freezing.

When displayed on poles, the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports, a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

Interpretation of Displays.

No. 1, alone, indicates fair weather, stationary temperature.

No. 2, alone, indicates rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 3, alone, indicates local rain, stationary temperature.

No. 1, with No. 4 above it, indicates fair weather, warmer.

No. 1, with No. 4 below it, indicates fair weather, colder.

No. 2, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer

weather, rain or snow.

No. 2, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather, rain or snow.

No. 3, with No. 4 above it, indicates warmer weather with local rains.

No. 3, with No. 4 below it, indicates colder weather with local rains.

No. 1, with No. 5, indicates fair weather, cold wave.

No. 2, with No. 5, indicates wet weather, cold wave.

Explanation of Whistle Signals.

The warning signal, to attract attention, will be a long blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration. After this warning signal has been sounded, long blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and short blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather to be sounded first.

Blasts.		Indicate.	
One long.....	Fair weather.	One long.....	Fair weather.
Two long.....	Rain or snow.	Two long.....	Rain or snow.
Three long.....	Local rains.	Three long.....	Local rains.
One short.....	Lower temperature.	One short.....	Lower temperature.
Two short.....	Higher temperature.	Two short.....	Higher temperature.
Three short.....	Cold wave.	Three short.....	Cold wave.

INTERPRETATION OF COMBINATION BLASTS.

One long, alone..... Fair weather, stationary temperature.

Two long, alone..... Rain or snow, stationary temperature.

One long and short..... Fair weather, lower temperature.

Two long and two short.. Rain or snow, higher temperature.

One long and three short.. Fair weather, cold wave.

Three long and two short.. Local rains, higher temperature.

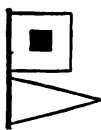
By repeating each combination a few times, with an interval of ten seconds between, possibilities of error in reading the forecasts will be avoided, such as may arise from variable winds, or failure to hear the warning signal.

Marine Storm Signals.

STORM SIGNALS.



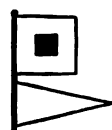
Northeasterly Winds.



Southeasterly Winds.



Northwesterly Winds.



Southwesterly Winds.

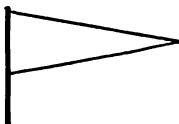
Explanation of Flags.

Red, Black Center.



Storm.

White Pennant.

Westerly Winds.
When Displayed in Con-
nection with Storm Signal.

Red Pennant.

Easterly Winds.
When Displayed in Con-
nection with Storm Signal.

Red Pennant.

Information Signal.
When Displayed
Alone.

A Storm Signal.—A red flag (eight feet square) with black center (three feet square) indicate that the storm is expected to be of marked violence.

A Red Pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates easterly winds—that is, from northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm center is approaching.

A White Pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates westerly winds—that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm center has passed.

When the Red Pennant is hoisted *above* the storm signal, winds are expected from the northeast quadrant; when *below*, from the southeast quadrant.

When the White Pennant is hoisted *above* the storm signal, winds are expected from the north-west quadrant; when *below*, from the southwest quadrant.

Night Signals.—By night a red light will indicate easterly winds; a white light above a red light will indicate westerly winds.

The Hurricane Signal consists of two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other, and will be used to announce the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and the northern Atlantic coast.

The Information Signal consists of a red or white pennant, displayed alone. When displayed at stations on the Great Lakes, indicates that winds are expected which, in the opinion of the forecast official, may prove dangerous to smaller classes of vessels and tows, without reference to any stated velocity. When displayed at stations on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, indicates that the local observer has received information from the central office of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points. The signal serves as a notification to shipmasters that information will be given them upon application to the local observer.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE.

(From the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

The following table presents, in form for ready reference, atmospheric signs which have been found to presage certain weather changes and conditions over the middle and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States:

Barometer (Reduced to Sea Level).	Wind Direc- tion.	Character of Weather Indicated.
30.00 to 30.20, and steady.....	westerly.....	Fair, with slight changes in temperature, for one to two days.
30.00 to 30.20, and rising rapidly.....	westerly.....	Fair, followed within two days by warmer and rain.
30.00 to 30.20, and falling rapidly.....	s. to e.....	Warmer, and rain within 24 hours.
30.20, or above, and falling rapidly.....	s. to e.....	Warmer, and rain within 36 hours.
30.20, or above, and falling rapidly.....	w. to n.....	Cold and clear, quickly followed by warmer and rain.
30.20, or above, and steady.....	variable.....	No early change.
30.00, or below, and falling slowly.....	s. to e.....	Rain within 18 hours that will continue a day or two.
30.00, or below, and falling rapidly.....	e. to ne.....	Rain, with high wind, followed within two days by clearing, colder.
30.00, or below, and rising.....	s. to w.....	Clearing and colder within 12 hours.
29.80, or below, and falling rapidly.....	se. to ne.....	Severe storm of wind and rain imminent. In winter, snow and cold wave within 24 hours.
29.80, or below, and falling rapidly.....	e. to n.....	Severe northeast gales and heavy rain or snow, followed, in winter, by cold wave.
29.80, or below, and rising rapidly.....	Going to w.....	Clearing and colder.

The character of the precipitation, whether rain or snow, is governed by the temperature.

**DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER
IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW
YORK.**

	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Clear'g.
Critical Winds.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
South to Southwest.	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast.	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast.	20	17.6	31	20.6

RULES FOR CONVERTING.

Centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit—Multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32. Fahrenheit degrees to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9. Centigrade degrees to Reaumur—Multiply by 4 and divide by 5. Reaumur degrees to Centigrade—Multiply by 5 and divide by 4. Reaumur degrees to Fahrenheit—Multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32. Fahrenheit degrees to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

**COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES OF DIFFERENT
SCALES.**

F ^{heit.}	C ^{grade.}	R ^{mur.}	F ^{heit.}	C ^{grade.}	R ^{mur.}
212°	100°	80°	55°	13.7°	10.2°
200	98.3	74.6	50	10.	8.
190	87.7	70.2	45	7.2	5.7
180	82.2	65.7	40	4.4	3.5
170	76.6	61.3	35	1.6	1.3
160	71.25	57.	32	0.	0.
150	65.5	52.4	30	-1.1	-0.8
140	60.	48.	25	-3.8	-3.1
130	54.4	43.5	20	-6.6	-5.3
120	48.8	39.1	15	-9.4	-7.5
110	43.3	34.6	10	-12.2	-9.7
100	37.7	30.2	5	-15.	-12.
95	35.	28.	0	-17.7	-14.2
90	32.2	25.7	-5	-20.5	-16.4
85	29.4	23.5	-10	-23.3	-18.6
80	26.6	21.3	-15	-26.1	-20.3
75	23.8	19.1	-20	-28.8	-23.1
70	21.1	16.8	-25	-31.6	-25.3
65	18.3	14.6	-30	-34.4	-27.5
60	15.5	12.4			

TIME.

STANDARD TIME.

On November 18th, 1883, all the principal railroads of the United States adopted a standard of time. The United States was divided into four sections, each of 15 degrees longitude, equivalent to one hour of time. The first, or eastern section, uses the 75th meridian, and includes all territory lying between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., its most southern point. The second, or central section, uses the 90th meridian, and includes the territory between the last-mentioned line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third, or mountain section, uses the 105th meridian, and includes the territory between the last-mentioned line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth, or Pacific section, uses the 120th meridian, and covers the rest of the territory to the Pacific Coast. Standard time within each of these sections is uniform, and the time in each section differs from that of the next by exactly one hour.

TO OBTAIN CORRECT LOCAL TIME.

Apply to standard time by adding or subtracting the correction in minutes given in the table.

Albany, N. Y.	Eastern.	Add 5	Jackson, Miss.	Central.	Sub. 1
Austin, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 31	Jacksonville, Fla.	Central.	Add 33
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern.	Sub. 6	Janesville, Wis.	Central.	Add 4
Baton Rouge, La.	Central.	Sub. 4	Jefferson City, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 9
Bismarck, Dak.	Central.	Sub. 43	Kansas City, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 18
Boston, Mass.	Eastern.	Add 16	Keokuk, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 6
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 16	Knoxville, Tenn.	Central.	Add 24
Burlington, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 5	La Crosse, Wis.	Central.	Sub. 5
Cairo, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 3	Lawrence, Kan.	Central.	Sub. 21
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 20	Lexington, Ky.	Central.	Add 33
Chicago, Ill.	Central.	Add 10	Little Rock, Ark.	Central.	Sub. 9
Cincinnati, O.	Central.	Add 22	Louisville, Ky.	Central.	Add 18
Cleveland, O.	Central.	Add 33	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 17
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 21	Memphis, Tenn.	Central.	Add 0
Columbus, O.	Central.	Add 23	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central.	Add 8
Dayton, O.	Central.	Add 23	Mobile, Ala.	Central.	Add 8
Denver, Col.	Mountain.	Sub. 0	Montgomery, Ala.	Central.	Add 15
Des Moines, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 14	Nashville, Tenn.	Central.	Add 13
Detroit, Mich.	Central.	Add 28	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern.	Add 8
Dubuque, Ia.	Central.	Sub. 3	New Orleans, La.	Central.	Sub. 0
Duluth, Minn.	Central.	Sub. 9	New York, N. Y.	Eastern.	Add 4
Erie, Pa.	Central.	Add 40	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 5
Evansville, Ind.	Central.	Add 10	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 2
Ft. Gibson, Cherokee Nation.	Central.	Sub. 21	Omaha City, Neb.	Central.	Sub. 24
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central.	Sub. 11	Pensacola, Fla.	Central.	Add 11
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central.	Add 19	Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 1
Galesburg, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 2	Pittsburg, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 30
Galveston, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 19	Portland, Me.	Eastern.	Add 19
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central.	Add 15	Providence, R. I.	Eastern.	Add 14
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern.	Sub. 7	Quincy, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 6
Houston, Tex.	Central.	Sub. 21	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 15
Huntsville, Ala.	Central.	Add 12	Richmond, Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 10
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central.	Add 16	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 11

Standard Time.—Continued.

Rock Island, Ill.	Central.	Sub. 3	Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 5
Santa Fe, N. M.	Mountain.	Sub. 4	Toledo, O.	Central.	Add 26
Savannah, Ga.	Central.	Add 33	Trenton, N. J.	Eastern.	Add 1
Shreveport, La.	Central.	Sub. 15	Utica, N. Y.	Eastern.	Sub. 1
Springfield, Ill.	Central.	Add 2	Washington, D. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 6
St. Joseph, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 19	Wheeling, W. Va.	Eastern.	Sub. 23
St. Louis, Mo.	Central.	Sub. 1	Wilmington, Del.	Eastern.	Sub. 2
St. Paul, Minn.	Central.	Sub. 12	Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern.	Sub. 13
Superior City, Wis.	Central.	Sub. 8	Yankton, Dak.	Central.	Sub. 29

Time Difference Between the City of New York and the Principal Foreign Cities.

LATER THAN NEW YORK				EARLIER THAN NEW YORK.			
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Antwerp	5 13.5	Dublin	4 30.5	Paris	5 5.2	Havana	0 33.5
Berlin	5 49.5	Edinburgh	4 43.2	Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2	Melbourne	9 24.3
Bremen	5 31.0	Geneva	5 20.5	Rome	5 45.8	Hong Kong	11 37.4
Brussels	5 13.4	Hamburg	5 35.8	St. Petersburg	6 57.1	Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4	Liverpool	4 43.6	Valparaiso	0 9.3	Panama	0 22.3
Calcutta	11 49.2	London	4 55.9	Vienna	6 1.2	Yokohama	9 45.5
Constantinople	6 51.9	Madrid	4 41.1	Halifax	0 41.5		

Divisions of Time.

TRUE TIME.

There are two kinds of time—Clock or mean-time, and apparent or sun-time. Clock-time is always right, while sun-time varies every day, the sun very seldom being on the meridian at 12 o'clock. A Solar day differs in length owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, etc.; but a mean Solar day, as recorded by clock-time, is twenty-four hours long.

An Astronomical day begins at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour.

A Civil day commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hour.

A Nautical day is counted as a Civil day, but commences like an Astronomical day, at noon.

A Calendar month varies from twenty-eight to thirty-one days.

A mean Lunar month is twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, two seconds and a small fraction.

A Solar year, or the transition from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.2424 Solar days, or 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and 49.536 seconds.

A Julian year is 365 days; a Gregorian year is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year, or leap year, has 366 days.

TWILIGHT.

Twilight is the faint light which precedes sunrise and follows sunset for some hours before the actual appearance and disappearance of the sun. It is caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from the upper strata of the atmosphere, and disappears when the sun is about 18° below the horizon. From this circumstance, and from a knowledge of the diameter of the earth, the height of the atmosphere can be computed, and has been thus found to be between 45 and 50 miles. It is probable, however, that it extends much farther, but if so, it must be of such extreme tenuity that it is incapable of reflecting the sun's rays.

LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Spring lasts from March 21 to June 21, or 92 days; summer from June 21 to September 21, or 92 days; autumn from September 21 to December 21, or 91 days, and winter from December 21 to March 21, or 90 days, or 91 days in the case of leap year, that is, the interval from the autumnal to the vernal equinox is about three days shorter (neglecting the odd hours and minutes) than the interval from the vernal to the autumnal equinox. This discrepancy is due to the form of the earth's orbit, the earth describing during the autumn and winter months that portion of its orbit nearest the sun, and therefore with the greatest velocity. We are nearest to the sun about the 1st of January and farthest about the 1st of July.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive Department.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, of Ohio.....	Salary,	\$50,000
VICE-PRESIDENT—Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF STATE—John Hay, of District of Columbia.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF WAR—Russel A. Alger, of Michigan.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.....	"	8,000
POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri.....	"	8,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—John W. Griggs, of New Jersey.....	"	8,000
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, of Iowa.....	"	8,000
COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE—Binger Hermann.....	"	4,500
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS—Charles H. Duell, of New York.....	"	4,500
COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee.....	"	5,000

United States Supreme Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Appointed 1888. Salary, \$10,500.

There are eight Associate Justices, who each receive \$10,000 a year salary. Their names, with date of appointment, follow: John M. Harlan, Kentucky, 1877; Horace Gray, Massachusetts, 1881; D. J. Brewer, Kansas, 1880; H. B. Brown, Michigan, 1880; George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1882; Edward D. White, Louisiana, 1884; Rufus W. Peckham, New York, 1885; Joseph McKenna, California, 1888.

There is one Associate Justice, retired, who receives \$10,000 a year during life—Stephen J. Field, of California, who served from May, 1863, to December, 1897, the longest term in the history of the Court.

List of Members of the Senate.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(Corrected to February, 1899.)

ALABAMA.

John T. Morgan.....Dem.
E. W. Pettus.....Dem.

ARKANSAS.

James K. Jones.....Dem.
James H. Berry.....Dem.

CALIFORNIA.

George C. Perkins.....Rep.
.....Rep.

COLORADO.

Henry M. Teller.....Silver Rep.
Edward O. Wolcott.....Rep.

CONNECTICUT.

Joseph R. Hawley.....Rep.
Orville H. Platt.....Rep.

DELAWARE.

.....Rep.
Richard B. Kenney.....Dem.

FLORIDA.

.....Dem.
Stephen B. Mallory.....Dem.

GEORGIA.

Augustus O. Bacon.....Dem.
Alexander S. Clay.....Dem.

IDAHO.

George L. Shoup.....Rep.
Henry Heitfeld.....Pop.

ILLINOIS.

Shelby M. Cullom.....Rep.
William E. Mason.....Rep.

INDIANA.

Albert J. Beveridge.....Rep.
Charles W. Fairbanks.....Rep.

IOWA.

William B. Allison.....Rep.
John H. Gear.....Rep.

KANSAS.

Lucien Baker.....Rep.
William A. Harris.....Pop.

KENTUCKY.

William Lindsay.....Dem.
William J. Deboe.....Rep.

LOUISIANA.	
Donelson Caffery.....	Dem.
Samuel D. McEnery.....	Dem.
MAINE.	
Eugene Hale.....	Rep.
William P. Frye.....	Rep.
MARYLAND.	
Louis E. McComas.....	Rep.
George L. Wellington.....	Rep.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
George F. Hoar.....	Rep.
Henry C. Lodge.....	Rep.
MICHIGAN.	
James McMillan.....	Rep.
Julius C. Burrows.....	Rep.
MINNESOTA.	
Cushman K. Davis.....	Rep.
Knute Nelson.....	Rep.
MISSISSIPPI.	
H. De S. Money.....	Dem.
.....	Dem.
MISSOURI.	
Francis M. Cockrell.....	Dem.
George G. Vest.....	Dem.
MONTANA.	
Wm. A. Clark.....	Dem.
Thomas H. Carter.....	Rep.
NEBRASKA.	
.....	Rep.
John M. Thurston.....	Rep.
NEVADA.	
W. M. Stewart.....	Silverite.
John P. Jones.....	Silver Rep.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
William E. Chandler.....	Rep.
Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Rep.
NEW JERSEY.	
John Kean.....	Rep.
William J. Sewell.....	Rep.
NEW YORK.	
Thomas C. Platt.....	Rep.
Chauncey M. Depew.....	Rep.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jeter C. Pritchard.....	Rep.
Marian Butler.....	Pop.
NORTH DAKOTA.	
Henry C. Hansbrough.....	Rep.
Porter J. McCumber.....	Rep.

OHIO.	
Joseph B. Foraker.....	Rep.
Marcus A. Hanna.....	Rep.
OREGON.	
George W. McBride.....	Rep.
Joseph Simon.....	Rep.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
.....	Rep.
Boies Penrose.....	Rep.
RHODE ISLAND.	
Nelson W. Aldrich.....	Rep.
George P. Wetmore.....	Rep.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Benjamin R. Tillman.....	Dem.
John L. McLaurin.....	Dem.
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Richard F. Pettigrew.....	Silver Rep
James Henderson Kyle.....	Ind.
TENNESSEE.	
Thomas B. Turley.....	Dem.
W. B. Bate.....	Dem.
TEXAS.	
Chas. A. Culberson.....	Dem.
Horace Chilton.....	Dem.
UTAH.	
.....	Dem.
Joseph L. Rawlins.....	Dem.
VERMONT.	
Jonathan Ross.....	Rep.
Redfield Proctor.....	Rep.
VIRGINIA.	
John W. Daniel.....	Dem.
Thomas S. Martin.....	Dem.
WASHINGTON.	
A. G. Foster.....	Rep.
George F. Turner.....	Pop.
WEST VIRGINIA.	
N. B. Scott.....	Rep.
Stephen B. Elkins.....	Rep.
WISCONSIN.	
.....	Rep.
John C. Spooner.....	Rep.
WYOMING.	
Francis E. Warren.....	Rep.
Clarence A. Clarke.....	Rep.

The probable make-up of the Senate will be as follows:

Republicans.....	53
Democrats.....	27
Populists.....	4
Silver Republicans.....	3
Independent.....	1
Silverite.....	1
Doubtful (Delaware).....	1
Total.....	90

List of Members of the House of Representatives.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[* Member of the Fifty-fifth Congress.]

ALABAMA.

1. *George W. Taylor.....	Dem.
2. *Jesse F. Stallings.....	Dem.
3. *Henry D. Clayton.....	Dem.
4. *Gaston A. Robbins.....	Dem.
5. *Willis Brewer.....	Dem.
6. *John H. Bankhead.....	Dem.
7. John L. Burnett.....	Dem.
8. *Joseph Wheeler.....	Dem.
9. *O. W. Underwood.....	Dem.

ARKANSAS.

1. *P. D. McCulloch.....	Dem.
2. *John S. Little.....	Dem.
3. *Thomas C. McRae.....	Dem.
4. *William L. Terry.....	Dem.
5. *Hugh A. Dinsmore.....	Dem.
6. *S. Brundidge, Jr.....	Dem.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *John A. Barham.....	Rep.
2. *M. De Vries.....	Dem.
3. Victor H. Metcalf.....	Rep.
4. Julius Kahn.....	Rep.
5. *Eugene F. Loud.....	Rep.
6. R. J. Walters.....	Rep.
7. J. C. Needham.....	Rep.

COLORADO.

1. *John F. Shafroth.....	Silver.
2. *John C. Bell.....	Populist.

CONNECTICUT.

1. *E. Stevens Henry.....	Rep.
2. *N. D. Sperry.....	Rep.
3. *Charles A. Russell.....	Rep.
4. *Ebenezer J. Hill.....	Rep.

DELAWARE.

At Large:

John H. Hofferker.....	Rep.
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FLORIDA.

1. *S. M. Sparkman.....	Dem.
2. *Robert W. Davis.....	Dem.

GEORGIA.

1. *Rufus E. Lester.....	Dem.
2. *James M. Griggs.....	Dem.
3. *Elijah B. Lewis.....	Dem.
4. *Wm. C. Adamson.....	Dem.
5. *L. F. Livingston.....	Dem.
6. *Charles L. Bartlett.....	Dem.
7. *John W. Maddox.....	Dem.
8. *Wm. M. Howard.....	Dem.
9. *Farish C. Tate.....	Dem.
10. *Wm. H. Fleming.....	Dem.
11. *Wm. C. Brantley.....	Dem.

IDAHO.

At Large:

Edgar Wilson.....	Silver.
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ILLINOIS.

1. *James B. Mann.....	Rep.
2. *Wm. Lorimer.....	Rep.
3. George P. Foster.....	Dem.
4. Thomas Cusack.....	Dem.
5. Edw. T. Noonan.....	Dem.

6. *Henry S. Boutell.....	Rep.
7. *George E. Foss.....	Rep.
8. *Albert J. Hopkins.....	Rep.
9. *Robt. R. Hitt.....	Rep.
10. *Geo. W. Prince.....	Rep.
11. *Walter Reeves.....	Rep.
12. *Jos. G. Cannon.....	Rep.
13. *Vespasian Warner.....	Rep.
14. *Jos. V. Graff.....	Rep.
15. *Benj. F. Marsh.....	Rep.
16. Wm. E. Williams.....	Dem.
17. Ben. F. Caldwell.....	Dem.
18. *Thos. M. Jett.....	Dem.
19. Jos. B. Crowley.....	Dem.
20. Jas. R. Williams.....	Dem.
21. Wm. A. Rodenburg.....	Rep.
22. *George W. Smith.....	Rep.

INDIANA.

1. *J. A. Hemenway.....	Rep.
2. *Robt. W. Miers.....	Dem.
3. *Wm. T. Zenor.....	Dem.
4. *F. M. Griffith.....	Dem.
5. *G. W. Faris.....	Rep.
6. Jas. E. Watson.....	Rep.
7. *Jesse Overstreet.....	Rep.
8. Geo. W. Cromer.....	Rep.
9. *Chas. B. Landis.....	Rep.
10. *E. D. Crumpacker.....	Rep.
11. *Geo. W. Steele.....	Rep.
12. *J. M. Robinson.....	Dem.
13. Abraham L. Brick.....	Rep.

IOWA.

1. Thomas Hedge.....	Rep.
2. Jos. R. Lane.....	Rep.
3. *D. B. Henderson.....	Rep.
4. Gilbert N. Haughen.....	Rep.
5. *Robt. G. Cousins.....	Rep.
6. *J. F. Lacey.....	Rep.
7. *John A. T. Hull.....	Rep.
8. *Wm. P. Hepburn.....	Rep.
9. Smith McPherson.....	Rep.
10. *J. P. Dolliver.....	Rep.
11. Lot Thomas.....	Rep.

KANSAS.

At Large:

W. J. Bailey.....	Rep.
1. *Charles Curtis.....	Rep.
2. J. D. Bowersock.....	Rep.
3. *E. R. Ridgely.....	Fus.
4. J. M. Miller.....	Rep.
5. W. A. Calderhead.....	Rep.
6. W. A. Reeder.....	Rep.
7. C. I. Long.....	Rep.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Chas. K. Wheeler.....	Dem.
2. Henry D. Allen.....	Dem.
3. *John S. Rhea.....	Dem.
4. *David H. Smith.....	Dem.
5. Oscar Turner.....	Dem.
6. *Albert S. Berry.....	Dem.
7. *Evan E. Settle.....	Dem.
8. George G. Gilbert.....	Dem.
9. *Samuel J. Pugh.....	Rep.
10. *T. Y. Fitzpatrick.....	Dem.
11. Vincent Boring.....	Rep.

LOUISIANA.

1. *Adolph Meyer.....	Dem.
2. *Robert C. Davey.....	Dem.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

3.	* Robt. F. Broussard.....	Dem.
4.	Phanor Brezeals.....	Dem.
5.	* Saml. T. Baird.....	Dem.
6.	* S. M. Robertson.....	Dem.

MAINE.

1.	* Thomas B. Reed.....	Rep.
2.	.....	Rep.
3.	* Edwin C. Burleigh.....	Rep.
4.	* Chas. A. Boutelle.....	Rep.

MARYLAND.

1.	John W. Smith.....	Dem.
2.	* Wm. B. Baker.....	Rep.
3.	* Frank C. Wachter.....	Rep.
4.	James W. Denny.....	Dem.
5.	* Sydney E. Mudd.....	Rep.
6.	Geo. A. Pearre.....	Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1.	* Geo. P. Lawrence.....	Rep.
2.	* F. H. Gillett.....	Rep.
3.	J. B. Thayer.....	Gold Dem.
4.	* G. W. Weymouth.....	Rep.
5.	* Wm. S. Knox.....	Rep.
6.	* Wm. H. Moody.....	Rep.
7.	E. W. Roberts.....	Rep.
8.	* Saml. W. McCall.....	Rep.
9.	* J. F. Fitzgerald.....	Dem.
10.	Henry F. Naphen.....	Dem.
11.	* Chas. F. Sprague.....	Rep.
12.	* Wm. C. Lovering.....	Rep.
13.	* Wm. S. Greene.....	Rep.

MICHIGAN.

1.	* John B. Corliss.....	Rep.
2.	Henry C. Smith.....	Rep.
3.	Washington Gardner.....	Rep.
4.	* E. Larue Hamilton.....	Rep.
5.	* William A. Smith.....	Rep.
6.	* Samuel W. Smith.....	Rep.
7.	Edgar Weeks.....	Rep.
8.	J. W. Fordney.....	Rep.
9.	* Rowell P. Bishop.....	Rep.
10.	* R. O. Crump.....	Rep.
11.	* William S. Meack.....	Rep.
12.	* Carlos D. Sheldon.....	Rep.

MINNESOTA.

1.	* James A. Tawney.....	Rep.
2.	* Jas. T. McCleary.....	Rep.
3.	* Joel P. Heatwole.....	Rep.
4.	* Fred. C. Stevens.....	Rep.
5.	* Loren Fletcher.....	Rep.
6.	* Page Morris.....	Rep.
7.	* Frank M. Eddy.....	Rep.

MISSISSIPPI.

1.	* John M. Allen.....	Dem.
2.	* Thomas Spight.....	Dem.
3.	* T. C. Catchings.....	Dem.
4.	* Andrew F. Fox.....	Dem.
5.	* John S. Williams.....	Dem.
6.	* F. A. Molain.....	Dem.
7.	* Patrick Henry.....	Dem.

MISSOURI.

1.	* James T. Lloyd.....	Dem.
2.	William W. Rucker.....	Dem.
3.	John Dougherty.....	Dem.
4.	* Chas. F. Cochran.....	Dem.
5.	* Wm. S. Cowherd.....	Dem.
6.	* D. A. De Armond.....	Dem.
7.	* James Cooney.....	Dem.
8.	* Richard P. Bland.....	Dem.
9.	* Champ Clark.....	Dem.
10.	* Richard Bartholdt.....	Rep.
11.	* Charles F. Joy.....	Rep.
12.	* Charles E. Pearce.....	Rep.
13.	* Edward S. Robb.....	Dem.
14.	* W. D. Vandiver.....	Dem.
15.	* M. E. Benton.....	Dem.

MONTANA.

At Large:

A. J. Campbell.....	Dem.
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NEBRASKA.

1.	Elmer J. Burkett.....	Rep.
2.	* David H. Mercer.....	Rep.
3.	John S. Robinson.....	Fus.
4.	* Wm. L. Stark.....	Fus.
5.	* R. D. Sutherland.....	Fus.
6.	* William L. Greene.....	Fus.

NEVADA.

At Large:

* F. G. Newlands.....	Silver.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1.	* Cyrus A. Sulloway.....	Rep.
2.	* Frank G. Clarke.....	Rep.

NEW JERSEY.

1.	* H. C. Loudenalager.....	Rep.
2.	* John J. Gardner.....	Rep.
3.	* Benj. F. Howell.....	Rep.
4.	J. S. Solomon.....	Dem.
5.	* Jas. F. Stewart.....	Rep.
6.	* Richard W. Parker.....	Rep.
7.	William D. Daly.....	Dem.
8.	* Charles N. Fowler.....	Rep.

NEW YORK.

1.	Townsend Scudder.....	Dem.
2.	John J. Fitzgerald.....	Dem.
3.	* Edmund H. Driggs.....	Dem.
4.	B. T. Clayton.....	Dem.
5.	F. E. Wilson.....	Dem.
6.	Mitchell May.....	Dem.
7.	Nicholas Muller.....	Dem.
8.	Daniel J. Rloridan.....	Dem.
9.	* Thomas J. Bradley.....	Dem.
10.	* A. J. Cummings.....	Dem.
11.	* William Sulzer.....	Dem.
12.	* G. B. McClellan.....	Dem.
13.	Jefferson M. Levy.....	Dem.
14.	W. Astor Chanler.....	Dem.
15.	Jacob Ruppert, jr.....	Dem.
16.	J. Q. Underhill.....	Dem.
17.	A. S. Tompkins.....	Rep.
18.	* John H. Ketcham.....	Rep.
19.	* A. V. S. Cochrane.....	Rep.
20.	M. H. Glynn.....	Dem.
21.	John K. Stewart.....	Rep.
22.	* L. N. Littauer.....	Rep.
23.	L. W. Emerson.....	Rep.
24.	* C. A. Chickering.....	Rep.
25.	* James S. Sherman.....	Rep.
26.	* George W. Ray.....	Rep.
27.	M. J. Driscoll.....	Rep.
28.	* Sereno E. Payne.....	Rep.
29.	* Charles W. Gillet.....	Rep.
30.	* J. W. Wadsworth.....	Rep.
31.	J. M. E. O'Grady.....	Rep.
32.	William H. Ryan.....	Dem.
33.	* De A. S. Alexander.....	Rep.
34.	* W. B. Hooker.....	Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1.	J. H. Small.....	Dem.
2.	* G. H. White.....	Rep.
3.	Chas. R. Thomas.....	Dem.
4.	John W. Atwater.....	Dem.
5.	* Wm. W. Kitchin.....	Dem.
6.	John D. Bellamy.....	Dem.
7.	Theo. F. Klutz.....	Dem.
8.	* R. Z. Linney.....	Rep.
9.	W. T. Crawford.....	Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large:

B. F. Spalding.....	Rep
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OHIO.

1.	* Wm. B. Shattuc	Rep.
2.	* J. H. Bromwell	Rep.
3.	* John L. Brenner	Dem.
4.	Robt. B. Gordon	Dem.
5.	David Meekison	Dem.
6.	* Seth W. Brown	Rep.
7.	* Walter L. Weaver	Rep.
8.	* Archib. Lybrand	Rep.
9.	* J. H. Southard	Rep.
10.	Stephen Morgan	Rep.
11.	* C. H. Grosvenor	Rep.
12.	* John J. Lentz	Dem.
13.	* Jas. A. Norton	Dem.
14.	* Winfield S. Kerr	Rep.
15.	* H. C. Van Voorhis	Rep.
16.	* Lorenzo Danford	Rep.
17.	* J. A. McDowell	Dem.
18.	* Robert W. Taylor	Rep.
19.	* Charles Dick	Rep.
20.	F. O. Phillips	Rep.
21.	* Theo. E. Burton	Rep.

OREGON.

1.	* Thomas H. Tongue	Rep.
2.	M. A. Moody	Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large:

* Galusha A. Grow	Rep.
* S. A. Davenport	Rep.
1. * H. H. Bingham	Rep.
2. * Robert Adams, Jr.	Rep.
3. * Wm. McAleer	Gold Dem.
4. * James B. Young	Rep.
5. * Alfred C. Harmer	Rep.
6. * Thomas S. Butler	Rep.
7. * Irving P. Wanger	Rep.
8. L. H. Barber	Dem.
9. * Dan'l Ermentrout	Dem.
10. * Marriott Brosius	Rep.
11. * William Connell	Rep.
12. S. W. Davenport	Dem.
13. James W. Ryan	Dem.
14. * Marlin E. Olmstead	Rep.
15. F. C. Wright	Rep.
16. * H. B. Packer	Rep.
17. Rufus K. Polk	Dem.
18. * T. M. Mahon	Rep.
19. Edward Ziegler	Dem.
20. Joseph E. Thropp	Rep.
21. S. N. Jack	Rep.
22. * John Dalzell	Rep.
23. * Wm. H. Graham	Rep.
24. * E. F. Acheson	Rep.
25. * J. B. Showalter	Rep.
26. A. Gaston	Dem.
27. Jos. C. Sibley	Dem.
28. James K. P. Hall	Dem.

RHODE ISLAND.

1.	* Melville Bull	Rep.
2.	* A. B. Capron	Rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1.	* William Elliott	Dem.
2.	* W. J. Talbert	Dem.
3.	* A. C. Latimer	Dem.
4.	* S. Wilson	Dem.
5.	D. E. Fenley	Dem.
6.	* James Norton	Dem.
7.	* J. W. Stokes	Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large:

R. J. Gamble	Rep.
C. K. Burke	Rep.

TENNESSEE.

1.	* W. P. Brownlow	Rep.
2.	* H. E. Gibson	Rep.
3.	* John A. Moon	Dem.
4.	C. E. Snodgrass	Dem.

5.	* J. D. Richardson	Dem.
6.	* J. W. Gaines	Dem.
7.	* N. N. Cox	Dem.
8.	* T. W. Sims	Dem.
9.	* R. A. Pierce	Dem.
10.	* E. W. Carmack	Dem.

TEXAS.

1.	* Thos. H. Ball	Dem.
2.	* S. B. Cooper	Dem.
3.	* R. C. De Graffenreid	Dem.
4.	J. L. Sheppard	Dem.
5.	* Jos. W. Bailey	Dem.
6.	* R. E. Burke	Dem.
7.	* R. L. Henry	Dem.
8.	* S. W. T. Lanham	Dem.
9.	A. S. Burleson	Dem.
10.	* R. B. Hawley	Rep.
11.	* R. Kleberg	Dem.
12.	* J. L. Slayden	Dem.
13.	* J. H. Stephens	Dem.

UTAH.

At Large:

B. H. Roberts	Dem.
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VERMONT.

1.	* H. H. Powers	Rep.
2.	* Wm. W. Grout	Rep.

VIRGINIA.

1.	* Wm. A. Jones	Dem.
2.	* Wm. A. Young	Dem.
3.	* John Lamb	Dem.
4.	* S. P. Epes	Dem.
5.	* C. A. Swanson	Dem.
6.	* Peter J. Otey	Dem.
7.	* James Hay	Dem.
8.	* J. F. Rixey	Dem.
9.	Wm. F. Rea	Dem.
10.	J. M. Quarles	Dem.

WASHINGTON.

At Large:

F. W. Cushman	Rep.
W. L. Jones	Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1.	* B. B. Dovenor	Rep.
2.	* A. G. Dayton	Rep.
3.	D. E. Johnston	Dem.
4.	R. H. Freer	Rep.

WISCONSIN.

1.	* H. A. Cooper	Rep.
2.	H. B. Dahle	Rep.
3.	* Jos. W. Babcock	Rep.
4.	* Theobald Otjen	Rep.
5.	* S. S. Barney	Rep.
6.	* J. H. Davidson	Rep.
7.	John J. Esch	Rep.
8.	* Ed. S. Minor	Rep.
9.	* Alex. Stewart	Rep.
10.	* J. J. Jenkins	Rep.

WYOMING.

At Large:

F. W. Mondell	Rep.
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DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.

J. F. Wilson	Dem.
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NEW MEXICO.

Pedro Perea	Rep.
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OKLAHOMA.

Dennis Flynn	Rep.
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Foreign Embassies and Legations in the United States.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Dr. Martin Garcia Mérou, E. E. and M. P. Señor Antonio del Viso, First Sec. of Leg. Col. Ricardo A. Day, Mil. Att., absent. Office of Legation, 2107 S street.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervár, E. E. and M. P., 1807 Connecticut avenue, absent. Baron Franz Riedl von Riedenau, Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, G. de Szilassy, Att. of Leg. Office of Legation, 1807 Connecticut avenue.

BELGIUM—Count G. de Lichterfelde, E. E. and M. P., absent. Mr. Maurice Joostens, Counselor of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. Baron Raymond Nothomb, Sec. of Leg. Office of Legation, 1752 M street.

BOLIVIA—Señor Luis Paz, E. E. and M. P., absent. Office of Legation, care of Consulate of Bolivia, 15 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.

BRAZIL—Mr. J. F. de Assis Brasil, E. E. and M. P., 1843 S street. Mr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, First Sec., 1187 19th street. Office of Legation, 1744 N street.

CHILI—Señor Don Carlos Morla Vicuña, E. E. and M. P., 1800 N street. Señor Don Elidoro Infante, First Sec., 1719 De Sales street. Señor Don Victor Eastman, Second Sec., absent. Señor Don Enrique Cuevas, Att., 1702 L street. Office of Legation, 1719 De Sales street.

CHINA—Mr. Wu Ting-fang, E. E. and M. P., 1764 Q street. Mr. Shen Tung, First Sec. Mr. Shou Ting, Second Sec. Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, Second Sec. Mr. Chung Mun-yew, Interpreter, absent. Mr. Yung Kwai, Interpreter, 1506 R street. Mr. Yung Kwai, Mr. Chwang Hai-Kwan, Att. Mr. Hwang Chung-huei, Att., absent. Mr. Hsu Chao, Att. Mr. Wu Hsüeh-lien, Att. Mr. Li Kwang-heng, Student Interpreter. Mr. Shen Hsun-ye, Student. Office of Legation, 1764 Q street.

COLOMBIA Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Julio Rengifo, Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1728 I street.

COSTA RICA—Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Minister Resident, 2111 S street. Office of Legation, 2111 S street.

DENMARK—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P., 1521 20th street.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Señor Don Alejandro Wos y Gil, Chargé d'Affaires, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Señor Don Perry Allen, Counselor of Legation, The Cochran.

ECUADOR—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, E. E. and M. P., Office of Legation, The Arlington.

FRANCE—Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador E. E. and P., absent. Mr. Eugene Thiébaud, First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1710 H street. Commandant Clément de Grandprey, Mil. Att., 1918 H street. Mr. Olivier Taigny, Second Sec., 1034 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Jules Beauvillé, Chancellor and Att., 23 Lafayette square. Office of Embassy, 1710 H street.

GERMANY—Herr von Holleben, Ambassador E. E. and P., absent. Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, Counselor of Legation, First Sec. of Emb. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1816 Jefferson place. Count von Haeke, Second Sec. of the Emb. Commander von Rebur-Faschwitz, Nav. Att., 1308 19th street. Freiherr Beno von Herman, Expert of the Emb. for Agriculture and Forestry, 1306 19th street. Herr von Bredow, Att., 1308 19th street. Office of Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. Mr. Godfrey Bland, First Sec., absent. Capt. Alfred W. Paget, B.N., Nav. Att. Mr. Reginald Tower, Second Sec., 1810 Connecticut avenue. Mr. C. N. E. Elliot, C. B., Second Sec., 1034 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, Second Sec., absent. Mr. Young, Att., 1752 M street. Mr. Robt. Bromley, Honorary Att., 1019 Connecticut avenue. Mr. Arthur E. Owen Humphreys

Owen, Honorary Att., 1019 Connecticut avenue. Office of Embassy, 1300 Connecticut avenue.

GUATEMALA—Señor Don Antonio Lazo Ariaga, E. E. and M. P., The Cairo. Dr. Joaquin Yela, Jr., Sec. of Leg., The Cairo. Office of Legation, The Cairo.

HAITI—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P., 1461 Rhode Island avenue. Mr. Alfred Léger, Att.

ITALY—Baron de Fava, Ambassador E. and P., 1708 H street, absent. Count Vinc. First Sec. of Emb. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1622 19th street. Marquis Camillo Romano, Second Sec., 1622 19th street. Duke Gaetano Castagneta Carracciolo, Hon. Att., 1622 19th street. Lieut. Carlo de Luca Kennedy, Nav. Att., 1537 I street. Lieut. Ferruccio Vitale, Mil. Att., 1928 I street. Office of Embassy, 1928 I street.

JAPAN—Mr. Jutarō Komura, E. E. and M. P. Mr. Tsune Jiro Nakagawa, First Sec. of Leg., 1310 N street. Mr. Durham White Stevens, Counselor of Leg., The Bancroft. Commander Katsuro Narita, I. J. N., Nav. Att., 1310 N street. Mr. Mitsunoro Funakoshi, Third Sec. of Leg., 1310 N street. Mr. Jiujiro Sakata, Att., absent. Mr. Matsujiro Kameyama, Att. Office of Legation, 1310 N street.

KOREA—Mr. Chin Pom Ye, E. E. and M. P., 1500 13th street. Mr. Tam E. Ye, Sec. of Leg. Mr. Chong Ki Ye, Att. Office of Legation, 1500 13th street.

MEXICO—Señor Don Matías Romero, Ambassador E. and P., 1413 I street, absent. Señor Don José F. Godoy, First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1448 Rhode Island avenue. Señor Don Enrique Santibañez, Second Sec., The Hamilton. Señor Don Luis G. Pardo, Second Sec., absent. Señor Don José V. Dosal, Att., The Majestic, cor. 14th and Yale streets. Office of Embassy, 1413 I street (entrance by side street).

NETHERLANDS—Mr. G. de Weckerlin, E. E. and M. P. Address care of Netherlands Consulate, New York, N. Y.

PORTUGAL—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, E. E. and M. P., 1761 P street. Office of Legation, 1761 P street.

RUSSIA—Comte Cassini, Ambassador E. and P. Mr. de Wollant, First Sec., absent. Mr. Alexander Zelenoy, Second Sec., 1434 N street. General Mertvago, Nav. and Mil. Agent, 818 18th street. Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky, Att., 1434 N street. Mr. M. Routkowsky, Financial Att., 1830 Phelps place. Office of Embassy, 1829 I street.

SIAM—Phya Visuddha, E. E. and M. P., 28 Ashburn place, London; Washington address, The Arlington. Mr. Frederick W. Verney, Counselor of Legation, The Arlington. Luang Phrakich, Att. The Arlington. Mr. Edward H. Loftus, Att., The Arlington.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY—Mr. A. Grip, E. E. and M. P., 2011 Q street. Mr. N. J. Knagenhjelm, Sec. of Leg. Office of Legation, 2011 Q street.

SWITZERLAND—Mr. J. B. Pida, E. E. and M. P., 1518 K street, absent. Mr. Walter Deucher, Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 708 19th street. Office of Legation, 1518 K street.

TURKEY—Ali Feriuh Bey, E. E. and M. P., 1818 Q street. Edhem Bey, First Sec. of Leg., absent. Sidky Bey, Second Sec., 1818 Q street. Aziz Bey, Mil. Att. Office of Legation, 1818 Q street.

UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA (HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SALVADOR)—Señor Don J. D. Rodríguez, E. E. and M. P., absent. Señor Don Luis P. Corea, Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1807 H street. Señor Don J. D. Rodríguez, Jr., Att., absent.

VENEZUELA—Señor Don José Andrade, E. E. and M. P., 2 Iowa Circle, absent. Señor Don Manuel M. Ponte, Jr., Sec. of Leg. and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1720 P street. Señor Don José Andrade Penny, Att., 2 Iowa Circle, absent. Señor Don Augusto F. Fulido, Att., The Cochran. Señor Dr. Eduardo Andrade Penny, Att., 2 Iowa Circle. Office of Legation, 2 Iowa Circle.

United States Embassies and Legations in Foreign Countries.

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- AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**—Addison C. Harris, E. E. and M. P., Vienna. Charles V. Herdliska, Sec. of Leg. Commander F. M. Barber, Nav. Att.
- BELGIUM**—Bellamy Storer, E. E. and M. P., Brussels.
- BOLIVIA**—George H. Bridgman, E. E. and M. P., La Paz.
- BRAZIL**—Charles P. Bryan, E. E. and M. P., Rio de Janeiro. Thomas C. Dawson, Sec. of Leg. Lt. James Shipton, Mil. Att.
- CHILI**—Henry L. Wilson, E. E. and M. P., Santiago. Henry J. Lenderink, Sec. of Leg.
- CHINA**—Edwin H. Conger, E. E. and M. P., Peking. Herbert G. Squires, Sec. of Leg. Wm. E. Bainbridge, Second Sec. of Leg. Fleming D. Chesshire, Interpreter.
- COLOMBIA**—Charles Burdett Hart, E. E. and M. P., Bogotá. James C. McNally, Sec. of Leg. and C. G.
- COSTA RICA**—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P., San José. Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.
- DENMARK**—Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. and M. P., Copenhagen.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**—William F. Powell, Chargé d'Affaires, Port au Prince.
- ECUADOR**—Archibald J. Sampson, E. E. and M. P., Quito.
- EGYPT**—Thomas S. Harrison, Agent and C. G., Cairo.
- FRANCE**—Horace Porter, Ambassador E. and P., Paris. Henry Vignaud, Sec. of Leg. Edgar Thomson Scott, Second Sec. of Emb. Lt. William S. Sims, Nav. Att. Maj. James W. Wheelan, Mil. Att.
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- GREAT BRITAIN**—Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador E. and P., London. Henry White, Sec. of Emb. John R. Carter, Second Sec. of Emb. Lt. John C. Colwell, Nav. Att. Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Mil. Att.
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- HAITI**—William F. Powell, E. E. and M. P., Port au Prince.
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- NETHERLANDS**—Stanford Newel, E. E. and M. P., The Hague. Maj. James N. Wheelan, Mil. Att.
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- PERU**—Irving B. Dudley, E. E. and M. P., Lima. Richard R. Neill, Sec. of Leg. Capt. James B. Hickey, Mil. Att.
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- ROUMANIA**—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P., and C. G., Athens.
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- SALVADOR**—William L. Merry, E. E. and M. P., San José. Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg.
- SERBIA**—William Woodville Rockhill, E. E. and M. P., and C. G., Athens.
- SIAM**—Hamilton King, Min. Res. and C. G., Bangkok. James A. Chivers, Interpreter.
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- SWEDEN AND NORWAY**—W. W. Thomas, Jr., E. E. and M. P., Stockholm.
- SWITZERLAND**—John G. A. Leishman, E. E. and M. P., Berne. Lt. J. R. Williams, Mil. Att.
- TURKEY**—Oscar S. Straus, E. E. and M. P., Constantinople. John W. Riddle, Sec. of Leg. A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter.
- URUGUAY**—William R. Finch, E. E. and M. P., Montevideo.
- VENEZUELA**—Francis B. Loomis, E. E. and M. P., Caracas. W. W. Russell, Sec. of Leg. Lt. Chas. L. Collins, Mil. Att.

* Accredited also to Nicaragua and Salvador.

+ Accredited also to Roumania and Servia.

‡ Accredited also to Honduras.

§ Also Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic.

¶ Also Consul-General at Honolulu.

† Accredited also to Guatemala.

* Accredited also to Costa Rica and Salvador.

+ Accredited also to Uruguay.

‡ Accredited also to Greece and Servia.

§ Accredited also to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

¶ Accredited also to Greece and Roumania.

† Born in the legation at Madrid when his father was Minister to Spain.

** Accredited also to Paraguay.

United States Consuls in Foreign Cities.

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 ACAPULCO, Mexico—Geo. W. Dickinson.
 ADEN, Arabia—E. S. Cunningham.
 AIX LA CHAPELLE, Germany—F. M. Brundage.
 ALEXANDRETTE, Turkey—H. L. Washington.
 ALGIERS, Algeria—C. T. Grellet.
 AMHERSTBURG, Ontario—C. W. Martin.
 AMOY, China—A. B. Johnson.
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 ANNABERG, Germany—J. F. Winter.
 ANTIGUA, West Indies—*H. M. Hunt.
 ANTOFAGASTA, Chili—C. C. Greene.
 ANTWERP, Belgium—G. F. Lincoln.
 APIA, Samoa—*L. W. Osborn.
 ASUNCION, Paraguay—J. N. Ruffin.
 ATHENS, Greece—D. E. McGinley.
 AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Frank Dillingham.
 BAHIA, Brazil—H. W. Furniss.
 BANGKOK, Siam—*Hamilton King.
 BARACOA, Cuba—Perry Glascock.
 BARANQUILLA, Colombia—W. I. Shaw.
 BARBADOS, West Indies—S. A. Macallister.
 BARCELONA, Spain—*H. W. Bowen.
 BARMEN, Germany—Max Bouchsein.
 BASEL, Switzerland—George Gifford.
 BATAVIA, Java—S. E. Everett.
 BATOUM, Russia—J. C. Chambers.
 BEIRUT, Syria—Gabriel Bie Ravndal.
 BELFAST, Ireland—W. W. Touville.
 BELIZE, British Honduras—W. L. Avery.
 BELLEVILLE, Ontario—M. J. Hendrick.
 BERGEN, Norway—V. E. Nelson.
 BERLIN, Germany—*F. H. Mason.
 BERNE, Switzerland—A. L. Frankenthal.
 BIRMINGHAM, England—Marshall Halstead.
 BOGOTA, Colombia—*J. C. McNally.
 BOMBAY, India—H. J. Smith.
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 BRADFORD, England—E. S. Day.
 BREMEN, Germany—Louis Lange, Jr.
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 BRISTOL, England—L. A. Lothrop.
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 BRUSSELS, Belgium—G. W. Roosevelt.
 BUCHAREST, Roumania—*W. G. Boxshall.
 BUDAPEST, Hungary—F. D. Chester.
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 CALAIS, France—J. B. Milner.
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 CALLAO, Peru—W. B. Dickey.
 CANTON, China—Edward Bedloe.
 CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—L. W. Livingston.
 CAPE TOWN, Africa—*J. G. Stowe.
 CARDENAS, Cuba—German Bille.
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 CARTAGENA, Colombia—Rafael Madrigal.
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 CEYLON, India—William Morey.
 CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Ed. I.—D. J. Vail.
 CHATHAM, Ontario—C. E. Monteith.
 CHEFOO, China—John Fowler.
 CHEMNITZ, Germany—J. C. Monaghan.
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 COLONIA, Uruguay—B. D. Manton.
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 CORUNNA, Spain—Julio Harmony.
 CREFELD, Germany—Julian Phelps.
 CURAÇAO, West Indies—L. B. Smith.

DAWSON CITY, N. W. Ter.—J. C. McCook.
 DEMERARA, British Guiana—G. H. Moulton.
 DRESDEN, Germany—*C. L. Cole.
 DUBLIN, Ireland—Joshua Wilbour.
 DUNDEE, Scotland—J. C. Higgins.
 DUMFERMLINE, Scotland—J. N. McCunn.
 DURANGO, Mexico—W. H. Faulkner.
 DUSSELDORF, Germany—G. E. Petit.
 EDINBURGH, Scotland—Rufus Fleming.
 ERZERUM, Armenia—Leo Bergholz.
 FALMOUTH, England—Howard Fox.
 FLORENCE, Italy—E. C. Cramer.
 FORT ERIE, Ontario—Ossian Bedell.
 FRANKFORT, Germany—*Richard Guenther.
 FREIBURG, Baden—E. T. Liefeld.
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 FUNCHAL, Madeira—T. C. Jones.
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 GIBRALTAR, Spain—H. J. Sprague.
 GLASGOW, Scotland—S. M. Taylor.
 GLAUCHAU, Germany—George Sawter.
 GOREE-DAKAR, Africa—Peter Strickland.
 GOTHENBURG, Sweden—R. S. S. Bergh.
 GRENOBLE, France—G. B. Anderson.
 GUADELOUPE, West Indies—L. H. Aymé.
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 HAMILTON, Bermuda—W. M. Greene.
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 HANOVER, Germany—W. K. Anderson.
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 HOBART, Tasmania—A. G. Webster.
 HONG KONG, China—*Rounseville Wildman.
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 HUDDERSFIELD, England—B. F. Stone.
 HULL, England—W. P. Smyth.
 IQUIQUE, Chili—J. W. Merriam.
 JERUSALEM, Syria—Selah Merrill.
 KEHL, Germany—M. J. Baehr.
 KINGSTON, Jamaica—L. A. Dent.
 KINGSTON, Ontario—M. H. Twitchell.
 LA GUAYRA, Venezuela—Louis Goldschmidt.
 LA PAZ, Mexico—E. H. Cheney.
 LA ROCHELLE, France—G. H. Jackson.
 LEEDS, England—Lewis Dexter.
 LEGHORN, Italy—J. A. Smith.
 LEIPSIK, Germany—B. H. Warner, Jr.
 LIEGE, Belgium—A. A. Winslow.
 LISBON, Portugal—J. H. Thieriot.
 LIVERPOOL, England—James Boyle.
 LONDON, England—*W. M. Osborne.
 LONDON, Ontario—H. S. Culver.
 LOURENÇO, Mayaguez, Portugal—W. S. Hollis.
 LYONS, France—J. C. Covett.
 MAGDEBURG, Germany—H. W. Diederich.
 MAINZ, Germany—Walter Schuman.
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 MALTA (Island)—J. H. Groat, Jr.
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 MANCHESTER, England—W. F. Grinnell.
 MANILA, Philippine Islands—O. F. Williams.
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 MARSEILLES, France—R. P. Skinner.
 MARTINIQUE, West Indies—G. L. Darte.
 MATAMOROS, Mexico—P. M. Griffith.
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 MEDELLIN, Colombia—Thomas Herran.
 MELBOURNE, Australia—*J. P. Bray.
 MESSINA, Italy—C. M. Caugby.
 MEXICO, Mexico—*A. D. Barlow.
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- MOSCOW, Russia—Thomas Smith.
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 PORT STANLEY and ST. THOMAS, Ontario—M. J. Burke.
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 PROGRESO, Mexico—E. H. Thompson.
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 PUERTO PLATA, Dominican Republic—Thomas Simpson.
 QUEBEC, Quebec—W. W. Henry.
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 RHEIMS, France—W. A. Prickitt.
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 STUTTGART, Germany—E. H. Ozmun.
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 SYDNEY, New South Wales—G. W. Bell.
 SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—G. N. West.
 TAHITI, Society Islands—J. L. Doty.
 TAMATAVE, Madagascar—M. W. Gibbs.
 TAMPICO, Mexico—S. E. Magill.
 TAMSUI, Formosa—J. W. Davidson.
 TANGIER, Morocco—*S. R. Gummere.
 TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—F. H. Allison.
 TEHERAN, Persia—*A. S. Hardy.
 TENERIFFE, Canary Isl.—Sol. Berliner.
 THREE RIVERS, Quebec—U. J. Ledoux.
 TIEN-TSIN, China—J. W. Ragsdale.
 TORONTO, Ontario—W. L. Sewell.
 TRIESTE, Austria—F. W. Hossfeld.
 TRINIDAD, West Indies—Alvin Smith.
 TUNSTALL, England—W. H. Bradley.
 TURIN, Italy—Percy McElrath.
 TURKS ISLAND, W. I.—H. H. Ellis.
 TUXPAN, Mexico—A. B. Jones.
 UTILLA, Honduras—Benjamin Johnston.
 VALPARAISO, Chili—J. F. Caples.
 VANCOUVER, British Columbia—L. E. Dudley.
 VENICE, Italy—H. A. Johnson.
 VERA CRUZ, Mexico—W. W. Canada.
 VICTORIA, British Columbia—A. E. Smith.
 VIENNA, Austria—*C. B. Hurst.
 WARSAW, Russia—Joseph Rawicz.
 WINDSOR, Nova Scotia—J. T. Hoke.
 WINDSOR, Ontario—J. G. Lay.
 WINNIPEG, Manitoba—H. H. Graham.
 WOODSTOCK, New Brunswick—F. C. Denison.
 YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia—R. H. Ford.
 YOKOHAMA, Japan—*J. F. Gowry.
 ZANZIBAR, Africa—J. C. Billheimer.
 ZITTAU, Germany—W. K. Herzog.
 ZURICH, Switzerland—Adam Lieberknecht.

* Consul-General.

Consuls in New York

REPRESENTING FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Carlos Rohl, Consul-General. Felix L. de Castro, Vice-Consul, 35 South William street, room 28.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Franciscus Stockinger, Consul-General. Otto L. Eberhard, Vice-Consul, 33 Broadway, room 26.

BELGIUM—Charles Mall, Consul. Pierre Mall, Vice-Consul, 329 Broadway.

BOLIVIA—Alejandro Santos, Hon. Consul-General, 19 Whitehall street.

BRAZIL—Antonio F. Xavier, Consul-General. Antonio Guimaraes, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

CHILI—Federico A. Beelen, Consul-General, 135 West 11th street.

CHINA—Chung Pao-Hsi, Acting Consul, 26 West 9th street.

COLOMBIA—Climaco Calderon, Consul-General, 24 State street.

COSTA RICA—Juan J. Ulloa, Consul-General, 76 Broad street.

DENMARK—L. O. G. Amundsen, Vice-Consul, 69 Wall street.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—A. Wos y Gil, Consul-General. Santiago Porcella, Vice-Consul, 31 Broadway.

ECUADOR—Miguel Valverde, Consul-General. Victor Louis Delgado, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

EGYPT—See Turkey.

FRANCE—François E. Bruwaert, Consul-General, 35 South William street.

GERMAN EMPIRE—August Feigel, Consul-General. Ferdinand Ritschl, Consul. Dr. Paul Falcke, Vice-Consul, 2 Bowling Green.

GREAT BRITAIN—Percy Sanderson, Consul-General. Andrew P. Bennett, Consul. Charles Alexander Spencer Perceval, First Vice-Consul. Second Vice-Consul, J. P. Smithers, 24 State street. Office for shipping seamen, 2 State street.

GREECE—Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul-General, 35 South William street.

GUATEMALA—Dr. Joaquin Yela, Consul-General, 4 Stone street.

HAITI—Joseph Nicolas, Consul-General. Ebenezer D. Bassett, Vice-Consul, 35 South William street.

ITALY—Giovanni Branchi, Consul-General. Al-

berto M. U. Alberti, Vice-Consul. Appollinare Burdese, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

JAPAN—Shimamura Hisashi, Consul-General. Sadazuchi Uchida, Consul, Bennett Building, Fulton and Nassau streets.

KOREA—Everett Frazar, Hon. Consul-General, 63 Wall street.

LIBERIA—Frederick W. Yates, Consul, 17 William street.

MEXICO—Juan N. Navarro, Consul-General, 35 Broadway. Ramon V. Williams, Vice-Consul, 35 Broadway.

MONACO—James Dupas, Consul, 35 South William street.

NETHERLANDS—John R. Planten, Consul-General. William M. B. Gravenhorst, Vice-Consul, 17 William street.

NORWAY—Matte Amein, Temp. Consul. Christopher Ravn, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

ORANGE FREE STATE—Charles D. Pierce, Consul-General.

PARAGUAY—Felix Aucaigne, Consul-General. William Everts Richards, Consul, 309 Broadway.

PERSIA—H. Ruthven Pratt, Consul-General, 20 Broad street.

PERU—Federico Bergmann, Consul-General. F. Perez de Velasco, Consul, 25 Whitehall street.

PORTUGAL—L. A. de M. P. de A. Taveira, Consul-General. Adelino Antonio Ferreira, Vice-Consul, Produce Exchange B. 11.

RUSSIA—Vladimir Teplov, Consul-General. Christian G. Peterson, Vice-Consul, 22 State street.

SIAM—I. T. Smith, Consul-General, 115 Broadway.

SPAIN—Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Consul-General. Mariano Fabregas y Sotelo, Vice-Consul, 4 Stone street.

SWEDEN—Matte Amein, Temp. Consul. Christopher Ravn, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

SWITZERLAND—J. Bertschmann, Consul. James E. Robert, Vice-Consul, 69 Beaver street.

TURKEY—Mundji Bey, Consul. Assim Bey, Vice-Consul, 24 State street.

URUGUAY—T. A. Eddy, Consul. W. B. Flint, Vice-Consul, 66 Broad street.

VENEZUELA—Antonio E. Delfino, Consul-General. César Zumeta, Vice-Consul, 18 Broadway.

Governors of the Several States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term of Service. Years.	Expiration of Term.	Salary
STATES.					
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Joseph F. Johnston.....	2	Dec. 1, 1898.....	\$3,000
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Daniel W. Jones.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	3,000
California.....	Sacramento.....	Henry T. Gage.....	4	Jan., 1903.....	6,000
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Charles S. Thomas.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	George E. Lounsbury..	2	Jan., 1901.....	4,000
Delaware.....	Dover.....	Ebe W. Jumell.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	2,500
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Wm. D. Bloxham.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	3,500
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Allen D. Candler.....	2	Nov. 1, 1898.....	2,000
Idaho.....	Boise.....	Frank Steunenberg.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	3,000
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	John R. Tanner.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	6,000
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	James A. Mount.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	L. M. Shaw.....	2	Jan., 1900.....	3,000
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	W. E. Stanley.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	3,000
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	W. O. Bradley.....	4	Dec. 10, 1899.....	5,000
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Murphy J. Foster.....	4	April, 1900.....	4,000
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Llewellyn Powers.....	2	Jan., 1899.....	2,000
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Lloyd Lowndes.....	4	Jan., 1900.....	4,500
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Roger Wolcott.....	1	Jan., 1900.....	8,000
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Hazen S. Pingree.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	4,000
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	John Lind.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	A. J. McLaurin.....	4	Jan., 1900.....	3,500
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Lon. V. Stephens.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Montana.....	Helena.....	Robert B. Smith.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	W. J. Poynter.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	2,500
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	Reinhold Sadler.....	4	Jan. 6, 1903.....	4,000
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Frank W. Rollins.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	2,000
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Foster M. Voorhees.....	3	Jan. 20, 1902.....	10,000
New York.....	Albany.....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	2	Jan. 1, 1901.....	10,000
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Daniel L. Russell.....	4	Jan. 1, 1901.....	3,000
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	F. B. Fancher.....	2	Jan. 1, 1901.....	3,000
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Asa S. Bushnell.....	2	Jan., 1898 (2d Mon.).....	8,000
Oregon.....	Salem.....	W. P. Lord.....	4	Jan., 1899.....	1,500
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	William A. Stone.....	4	Jan., 1901 (3d Mon.).....	10,000
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Elisha Dyer.....	1	May 25, 1898.....	3,000
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	W. H. Ellerbe.....	2	Dec., 1900.....	3,050
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	Andrew E. Lee.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	2,500
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Benton McMillin.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	4,000
Texas.....	Austin.....	Joseph D. Sayers.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	4,000
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	Heber M. Wells.....	4	Jan., 1900.....	2,000
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Josiah Grout.....	2	Oct. 7, 1898.....	1,500
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	J. Hodge Tyler.....	4	Dec. 31, 1901.....	5,000
Washington.....	Olympia.....	John B. Rogers.....	4	Jan., 1901.....	4,000
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	G. W. Atkinson.....	4	Mar., 1901.....	2,000
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Edward Scofield.....	2	Jan., 1901.....	5,000
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	De Forest Richards.....	4	Jan. 7, 1903.....	2,500
TERRITORIES.					
Alaska*.....	Sitka.....	John G. Brady.....	4	June 23, 1901.....	3,000
Arizona*.....	Phoenix.....	Myron H. McCord.....	4	July 19, 1901.....	2,600
Indian Territory*.....					
New Mexico*.....	Santa Fe.....	Miguel A. Otero.....	4	June 7, 1901.....	2,600
Oklahoma*.....	Guthrie.....	Cassius M. Barnes.....	4	May 12, 1901.....	2,600

* Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

† The various nations of the Indian Territory have elective tribal governments based on that of the United States.

Political Affairs.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Inaugurated.		Place and Time of Death.	Year.	Age.
					Year.	Age.			
George Washington.....	Westmoreland Co., Va.....	1732	English.....	Va.....	1789	57	F. Mt. Vernon, Va.....	1799	67
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English.....	Mass.....	1797	62	F. Quincy, Mass.....	1826	90
Thomas Jefferson.....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh.....	Va.....	1801	58	R. Monticello, Va.....	1826	83
James Madison.....	Port Conway, Va.....	1751	English.....	Va.....	1809	58	R. Montpelier, Va.....	1836	85
James Monroe.....	Westmoreland Co., Va.....	1758	Scotch.....	Va.....	1817	59	R. New York City.....	1831	73
John Quincy Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1767	English.....	Mass.....	1825	58	R. Washington, D. C.....	1848	80
Andrew Jackson.....	Union Co., N. C.....	1767	Scot.-Irish.....	Tenn.....	1829	62	D. Hermitage, Tenn.....	1845	78
Martin Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch.....	N. Y.....	1837	55	D. Lindenwood, N. Y.....	1862	79
William H. Harrison.....	Berkeley, Va.....	1773	English.....	O.....	1841	68	D. W. Washington, D. C.....	1841	68
John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English.....	Va.....	1841	51	D. Richmond, Va.....	1862	72
James K. Polk.....	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.....	1795	Scot.-Irish.....	Tenn.....	1845	50	D. Nashville, Tenn.....	1849	53
Zachary Taylor.....	Orange Co., Va.....	1784	English.....	La.....	1849	65	D. Washington, D. C.....	1850	65
Millard Fillmore.....	Summer Hill, N. Y.....	1800	English.....	N. Y.....	1850	50	D. Buffalo, N. Y.....	1874	74
Franklin Pierce.....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1804	English.....	N. H.....	1853	49	D. Concord, N. H.....	1869	64
James Buchanan.....	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1791	Scot.-Irish.....	Pa.....	1857	66	D. Wheatland, Pa.....	1868	77
Abraham Lincoln.....	Larue Co., Ky.....	1809	English.....	Ill.....	1861	52	R. Washington, D. C.....	1865	56
Andrew Johnson.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English.....	Tenn.....	1865	57	R. Carter's Depot, Tenn.....	1875	66
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Point Pleasant, O.....	1822	Scotch.....	D. C.....	1869	47	R. Mt. McGregor, N. Y.....	1885	63
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Delaware, O.....	1822	Scotch.....	O.....	1877	54	R. Fremont, O.....	1893	70
James A. Garfield.....	Cuyahoga Co., O.....	1831	English.....	O.....	1877	46	R. Long Branch, N. J.....	1881	49
Chester A. Arthur.....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scot.-Irish.....	N. Y.....	1881	51	R. New York City.....	1886	56
Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English.....	N. Y.....	1885	48	D.....	.....	.....
Benjamin Harrison.....	North Bend, O.....	1833	English.....	Ind.....	1889	55	D.....	.....	.....
Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English.....	N. Y.....	1893	56	D.....	.....	.....
William McKinley.....	Niles, O.....	1843	Scot.-Irish.....	O.....	1897	54	R.....	.....	.....

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualifications.	Politics.	Year of Dth.	Age at Dth.
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English.....	Mass.....	1789	Fed	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson.....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh.....	Va.....	1797	Rep.	1826	83
Aaron Burr.....	Newark, N. J.....	1753	English.....	N. Y.....	1801	Rep.	1836	80
George Clinton.....	Ulster Co., N. Y.....	1739	English.....	N. Y.....	1805	Rep.	1812	73
Elbridge Gerry.....	Marblehead, Mass.....	1744	English.....	Mass.....	1813	Rep.	1814	70
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	Scarsdale, N. Y.....	1774	English.....	N. Y.....	1817	Rep.	1825	51
John C. Calhoun.....	Abbeville, S. C.....	1782	Scotch-Irish.....	S. C.....	1825	Rep.	1850	68
Martin Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch.....	N. Y.....	1833	Dem.	1862	80
Richard M. Johnson.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1780	English.....	Ky.....	1837	Dem.	1850	70
John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English.....	Va.....	1841	Dem.	1862	72
George M. Dallas.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1792	English.....	Pa.....	1845	Dem.	1864	72
Millard Fillmore.....	Summer Hill, N. Y.....	1800	English.....	N. Y.....	1849	Whig.	1874	74
William R. King.....	Sampson Co., N. C.....	1786	English.....	Ala.....	1853	Dem.	1853	67
John C. Breckinridge.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1821	Scotch.....	Ky.....	1857	Dem.	1875	54
Hannibal Hamlin.....	Paris, Me.....	1809	English.....	Me.....	1861	Rep.	1891	81
Andrew Johnson.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English.....	Tenn.....	1865	Rep.	1875	67
Schuyler Colfax.....	New York City, N. Y.....	1823	English.....	Ind.....	1869	Rep.	1885	62
Henry Wilson.....	Farmington, N. H.....	1812	English.....	Mass.....	1873	Rep.	1875	63
William A. Wheeler.....	Malone, N. Y.....	1819	English.....	N. Y.....	1877	Rep.	1887	68
Chester A. Arthur.....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scotch-Irish.....	N. Y.....	1881	Rep.	1886	56
Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Muskingum Co., O.....	1819	Scotch-Irish.....	Ind.....	1885	Dem.	1885	66
Levi P. Morton.....	Shoreham, Vt.....	1824	Scotch.....	N. Y.....	1889	Rep.	.....	..
Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Christian Co., Ky.....	1835	Scotch-Irish.....	Ill.....	1893	Dem.	.....	..
Garret A. Hobart.....	Long Branch, N. J.....	1844	English.....	N. J.....	1897	Rep.	.....	..

* F, Federal; R, Republican; D, Democrat; W, Whig.

CHIEF JUSTICES AND JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Chief Justices in Italics.)

Name.	Service Term. Yrs.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service Term. Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15 1790 1853
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1789	1800	Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19 1785 1860
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1783	1810	Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27 1792 1873
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1861	6 1789 1851
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23 1794 1870
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6 1809 1874
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8 1811 1869
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	Nathan Clifford, Maine	1858-1881	23 1803 1881
William Patterson, N. J.	1798-1806	13	1745	1808	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20 1804 1884
John Rutledge, S. C.	1796-1795	..	1739	1800	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28 1816 1890
Samuel Chase, Md.	1798-1811	15	1741	1811	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15 1815 1885
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1798-1800	5	1745	1807	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-..	.. 1816 ..
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1782	1829	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	9 1806 1873
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10 1808 1895
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22 1813 1892
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10 1811 1886
Brock Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	Morrison R. Waite, O.	1874-1888	14 1816 1888
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1785	1826	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-..	.. 1833 ..
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7 1824 1887
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8 1824 1889
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-..	.. 1828 ..
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1823-1828	2	1777	1828	Sam'l Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1898	11 1820 1893
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5 1825 1893
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	16	1779	1844	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888-..	.. 1833 ..
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-..	.. 1837 ..
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-..	.. 1836 ..
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-..	.. 1832 ..
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1738	1865	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn	1893-1895	2 1832 1895
					Edward D. White, La.	1893-..	.. 1845 ..

Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.; term, 1895; born, 1837.

SPEAKERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Con- gress.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died	Con- gress.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa.	1750	1801	27	1841-43	John White, Ky.	1805	1845
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull, Ct.	1740	1809	28	1843-45	John W. Jones, Va.	1805	1848
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg, Pa.	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis, Ind.	1799	1850
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton, N. J.	1760	1824	30	1847-49	Rob't C. Winthrop, Mass.	1809	1864
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick, Mass.	1746	1813	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb, Ga.	1815	1868
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon, N. C.	1757	1837	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd, Ky.	1800	1859
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.	1750	1821	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks, Mass.	1816	1894
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852	35	1857-59	James L. Orr, S. C.	1822	1873
14	1814-15	Langdon Cheeves, S. C.	1773	1857	36	1859-61	Wm. Penninrton, N. J.	1796	1862
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow, Pa.	1823	..
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor, N. Y.	1784	1854	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.	1825	1895
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1783	1841	41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine, Me.	1830	1893
18	1823-25	Henry Clay, Ky.	1777	1852	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr, Ind.	1827	1876
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor, N. Y.	1784	1854	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall, Pa.	1828	1890
20-22	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	1784	1855	47	1881-83	John W. Kiefer, Ohio.	1836	..
23	1834-35	John Bell, Tenn.	1797	1869	48-50	1883-89	John B. Carlisle, Ky.	1835	..
24, 25	1835-39	James K. Polk, Tenn.	1795	1849	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed, Me.	1839	..
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter, Va.	1809	1887	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp, Ga.	1845	1906

Congress, 54-55; years 1885-; Thomas B. Reed, Me.; born 1839.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Name.	Date of Ap- point- ment.	Name.	Date of Ap- point- ment.
Thomas Jefferson, Va.	1789	James Buchanan, Pa.	1845
Edmund Randolph, Va.	1794	John M. Clayton, Del.	1849
Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1795	Daniel Webster, Mass.	1850
Timothy Pickering, Mass.	1797	Edward Everett, Mass.	1852
John Marshall, Va.	1800	William L. Marcy, N. Y.	1853
James Madison, Va.	1801	Lewis Cass, Mich.	1857
Robert Smith, Md.	1809	Jeremiah S. Black, Pa.	1860
James Monroe, Va.	1811	William H. Seward, N. Y.	1861
John Quincy Adams, Mass.	1817	William H. Seward, N. Y.	1865
Henry Clay, Ky.	1825	Elihu B. Washburn, Ill.	1869
Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	1829	Hamilton Fish, N. Y.	1869
Edward Livingston, La.	1841	William M. Evarts, N. Y.	1877
Louis McLane, Del.	1833	James G. Blaine, Me.	1881
John Forsyth, Ga.	1834	F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1881
John Forsyth, Ga.	1837	Thomas F. Bayard, Del.	1885
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1841	James G. Blaine, Me.	1889
Daniel Webster, Mass.	1841	John W. Foster, Ind.	1892
Hugh S. Legaré, S. C.	1843	Walter Q. Gresham, Ill.	1893
Abel P. Upshur, Va.	1843	Richard Olney, Mass.	1894
John C. Calhoun, S. C.	1844	John Sherman, Ohio.	1897
		John Hay, District of Columbia.	1898

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.	1789	William M. Meredith, Pa.	1849
Oliver Wolcott, Ct.	1795	Thomas Corwin, Ohio.	1850
Oliver Wolcott, Ct.	1797	James Guthrie, Ky.	1853
Samuel Dexter, Mass.	1801	Howell Cobb, Ga.	1857
Samuel Dexter, Mass.	1801	Philip F. Thomas, Md.	1860
Albert Gallatin, Pa.	1801	John A. Dix, N. Y.	1861
Albert Gallatin, Pa.	1809	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.	1861
George W. Campbell, Tenn.	1814	William P. Fessenden, Me.	1864
Alexander J. Dallas, Pa.	1814	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1865
William H. Crawford, Ga.	1816	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1865
William H. Crawford, Ga.	1817	George S. Boutwell, Mass.	1869
Richard Bush, Pa.	1825	Wm. A. Richardson, Mass.	1873
Samuel D. Ingham, Pa.	1829	Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky.	1874
Louis McLane, Del.	1831	Lot M. Morrill, Me.	1876
William J. Duane, Pa.	1833	John Sherman, Ohio.	1877
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1833	William Windom, Minn.	1881
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1834	Charles J. Folger, N. Y.	1881
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1837	Walter Q. Gresham, Ind.	1884
Thomas Ewing, Ohio.	1841	Hugh McCulloch, Ind.	1884
Thomas Ewing, Ohio.	1841	Daniel Manning, N. Y.	1885
Walter Forward, Pa.	1841	Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y.	1887
John C. Spencer, N. Y.	1843	William Windom, Minn.	1889
George M. Bibb, Ky.	1844	Charles Foster, Ohio.	1891
Robert J. Walker, Miss.	1845	John G. Carlisle, Ky.	1893
Lyman C. Page, Ohio.	1897		

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Electoral Apportionment Act of 1891 distributed the electoral vote among the several States as follows:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	8	New Hampshire	4
California	9	New Jersey	10
Colorado	4	New York	36
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	11
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Florida	4	Ohio	23
Georgia	13	Oregon	4
Idaho	3	Pennsylvania	32
Illinois	24	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	15	South Carolina	9
Iowa	13	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	15	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
Mississippi	9	Wyoming	3
Missouri	17		
Montana	3	Total	447
Nebraska	8	Necessary to a choice.	224

Popular Vote for President, 1896.

States.	McKinley. Rep.	Bryan and Sewall. Dem.	Bryan and Watson. Peo.	Lever- ing. Pro.	Bent- ley. Nat.	Match- ett. S.-L.	Palmer. G. D.	Plu- rality.	*Total Vote.
Alabama.....	54,787	107,137	24,069	2,147	.....	.....	6,462	76,499	194,572
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,108	.....	899	893	.....	.....	72,591	149,397
California.....	146,688	123,143	21,623	2,573	1,041	1,611	2,006	1,922	298,601
Colorado.....	26,271	158,674	2,389	1,717	386	159	.....	184,792	189,620
Connecticut.....	110,285	56,740	.....	1,808	.....	1,223	4,234	53,545	174,360
Delaware.....	16,804	13,424	.....	365	.....	.....	877	3,360	31,480
Florida.....	11,288	30,683	2,063	654	.....	.....	1,778	21,448	46,461
Georgia.....	60,091	94,232	.....	5,543	.....	.....	2,708	84,141	168,061
Idaho.....	6,324	23,182	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	16,868	29,695
Illinois.....	607,130	464,523	1,060	9,796	793	1,147	6,390	141,517	1,080,869
Indiana.....	323,754	305,753	.....	3,056	2,268	329	2,145	18,001	637,305
Iowa.....	289,298	223,741	.....	3,192	362	453	4,516	65,452	521,547
Kansas.....	159,345	126,660	46,194	1,611	620	.....	1,209	18,609	335,639
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,990	.....	4,781	.....	.....	5,019	261	445,961
Louisiana.....	22,087	77,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,834	55,188	101,046
Maine.....	80,465	32,201	2,467	1,570	.....	.....	1,870	45,777	118,598
Maryland.....	136,950	104,735	.....	5,918	186	587	2,507	32,224	250,842
Massachusetts.....	278,976	90,530	15,181	2,998	.....	2,114	11,749	173,265	401,568
Michigan.....	298,582	236,714	.....	5,025	1,995	.....	6,879	56,868	544,462
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	.....	4,365	.....	915	3,230	53,875	341,637
Mississippi.....	5,130	56,363	7,517	485	.....	.....	1,071	53,750	70,566
Missouri.....	304,940	363,667	.....	2,196	293	596	2,355	53,727	674,019
Montana.....	10,494	42,537	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	32,043	53,217
Nebraska.....	109,064	115,999	.....	1,243	797	183	2,835	12,935	224,171
Nevada.....	1,988	7,902	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,439	10,315
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,271	379	779	49	228	3,520	35,794	83,670
New Jersey.....	221,367	133,675	.....	5,614	.....	3,965	6,373	87,692	371,014
New York.....	819,388	551,396	.....	16,062	.....	17,067	13,950	293,469	1,545,956
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,488	.....	675	247	.....	.....	19,266	329,710
North Dakota.....	26,335	20,686	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	9,465	47,379
Ohio.....	525,991	474,882	2,615	5,068	2,716	.....	1,857	48,494	1,014,292
Oregon.....	48,779	46,662	.....	919	.....	.....	977	2,117	97,337
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	422,054	11,174	19,274	870	1,693	11,000	295,072	1,194,255
Rhode Island.....	86,437	14,459	.....	1,180	.....	358	1,166	21,973	53,785
South Carolina.....	9,261	58,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	823	49,517	68,907
South Dakota.....	41,042	41,225	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	183	82,950
Tennessee.....	148,773	163,651	4,525	3,098	.....	.....	1,951	19,408	321,998
Texas.....	167,520	290,862	79,572	1,796	.....	.....	5,046	202,914	544,736
Utah.....	13,491	64,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	83,116	96,124
Vermont.....	51,127	10,179	458	733	.....	.....	1,331	40,490	63,828
Virginia.....	135,368	154,709	.....	2,350	.....	108	2,129	19,341	294,694
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	.....	968	143	.....	1,668	12,493	93,583
West Virginia.....	105,368	94,440	.....	1,218	.....	.....	675	10,883	201,739
Wisconsin.....	298,135	165,523	.....	7,509	346	.....	4,584	102,612	447,411
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,369	294	136	.....	.....	.....	583	20,963
Totals.....	7,107,822	6,238,896	222,397	130,683	13,950	33,545	133,800	.....	14,073,285
Majority.....	284,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In calculating pluralities in this and the following tables the Bryan-Sewall, the Bryan-Watson and the middle-of-the-road votes are combined for the Bryan vote. There was fusion on the electoral ticket of the Democrats and Populists, and in some States silver Republicans, in the following States: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In some of the States, like Illinois and Kansas, there were Bryan-Watson tickets run by the middle-of-the-road Populists.

It has been impossible to separate the Populist from the Democratic vote in the States in which there was a fusion of those parties. In some of the States, like Illinois, in which the two parties voted for the same electors, but upon separate tickets, county officers, in making returns to the Secretaries of State, have combined the votes on electors, and it is impossible to say how the vote should be divided. In such cases the vote classed under the head "Bryan-Watson" is no indication of the strength of the People's party, while at the same time it gives too large a vote to the Democrats. There is no way of giving, even approximately, the vote of the two parties on Presidential electors.

* Includes scattering, blank, and defective votes.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1896.)

ARMORED STEEL VESSELS—FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIPS.

	Type.	Keel pl'mt. Laid.	Sp'd. Tons.	Max. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Indo. H.P.	Batteries		Torpedo Tubes.
						Main.	Secondary.	
Alabama.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t.	1896	*11,526	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Colts 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.
Illinois.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t.	1897	*11,526	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	L. W.
Indiana.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.....	1891	10,288	15.5	9,738	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 1- pdr. R.F., 2 3-in. R.F. field.	2 W
Iowa.....	S.C.L. 2 12-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.....	1893	11,340	17.1	12,105	4 12-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 6 4-in. R.F.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R. F. field.	4 H.
Kearsarge.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t., 2 8-in. t.....	1896	11,526	*16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.
Kentucky.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t., 2 8-in. t.....	1896	11,525	+16	10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in. R.F.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.
Maine.....	S.C.L. 2 12-in. b.t.	....	12,500	+18	+16,000	4 12-in. B.L.R., 16 6-in. R.F.G.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Gat- lings, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 sub- merged.
Massachusetts..	S.C.L. 2 13-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.....	1891	10,288	16.2	10,403	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	3 W.
Missouri.....	S.C.L. 2 12-in. b.t.	....	12,500	+18	+16,000	4 12-in. B.L.R., 16 6-in. R.F.G.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Gat- lings, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 sub- merged.
Ohio.....	S.C.L. 2 12-in. b.t.	....	12,500	+18	+16,000	4 12-in. B.L.R., 16 6-in. R.F.G.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Gat- lings, 1 3-in. R. F. field.	2 sub- merged.
Oregon.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. & 4 8-in. b.t.....	1891	10,288	16.8	11,111	4 13-in. B.L.R., 8 8-in. B.L.R., 4 6-in. B.L.R.	20 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R.F. field.	3 W.
Wisconsin.....	S.C.L. 2 13-in. b.t.	1897	*11,526	+16	+10,000	4 13-in. B.L.R., 14 6-in. R.F.	16 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 L. W.

SECOND-CLASS BATTLE-SHIPS.

Texas.....	2 12-in. t.....	1889	6,315	17.8	8,610	2 12-in. B.L.R., 6 6-in. B.L.R.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 6 1- pdr. R.F., 4 37- mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 field.	2 W.
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ARMORED CRUISERS.

Brooklyn.....	Cr. 4 8-in. b.t....	1893	9,215	21.9	18,700	8 8-in. B.L.R., 12 5-in. R.F.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	4 W.
New York.....	Cr. 2 8-in. b.t....	1890	8,200	21	17,401	6 8-in. B.L.R., 12 4-in. R.F.	8 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1- pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 2 3-in. R.F. field.	2 W.

ARMORED RAM.

Katahdin.....	H.D. ram.....	1891	2,155	16.1	5,068	4 6-pdr. R.F.
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* With two-thirds ammunition and two-thirds stores.

† Estimated.

ARMORED VESSELS—DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITORS.

Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis. pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indc. H.P.	Batteries		Torpedo Tubes.
					Main.	Secondary.	
Amphitrite.....C.D.M. 2 steel b.t.	1874	3,960	10.5	1,600	410-in. B.L.R., 24-in. R.F.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 6 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 3-in. R.F. field, 1 Colt.	.....
Miantonomoh...C.D.M. 2 armor t.	1874	3,960	10.5	1,426	410-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 3-pdr. R.F.G., 6 1-pdr. R.F.G., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Monadnock.....M. 2 steel b.t....	1875	3,960	12	3,000	410-in. B.L.R., 24-in. R.F.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Monterey.....M. 2 steel b.t....	1880	4,084	13.6	5,244	212-in. B.L.R., 210-in. B.L.R.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....
Puritan.....C.D.M. 2 steel b.t.	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	412-in. B.L.R., 64-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 field.	.....
Terror.....C.D.M. 2 steel b.t.	1874	3,960	10.5	1,600	410-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....

ARMORED STEEL VESSELS—SINGLE-TURRET HARBOR-DEFENSE MONITORS.

Arkansas.....H.D.M. 1 t.....	.....	2,755	*12	*2,400	212-in. B.L.R., 44-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F.	.....
Connecticut...H.D.M. 1 t.....	.....	2,755	*12	*2,400	212-in. B.L.R., 44-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F.	.....
Florida.....H.D.M. 1 t.....	.....	2,755	*12	*2,400	212-in. B.L.R., 44-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F.	.....
Wyoming.....H.D.M. 1 t.....	.....	2,755	*12	*2,400	212-in. B.L.R., 44-in. R.F.	3 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F.	.....

ARMORED IRON VESSELS—LOW FREEBOARD SINGLE-TURRET MONITORS.

Ajax.....M. 1 t.....	1862	2,100	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	None.	.....
Canonicus.....M. 1 t.....	1862	2,100	6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Catskill.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	6	340	215-in. S.B.	None.	.....
Comanche.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	None.	.....
Jason.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Lehigh.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Mahopac.....M. 1 t.....	1862	2,100	6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Manhattan.....M. 1 t.....	1862	2,100	6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Montauk.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Nahant.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Nantucket.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Passaic.....M. 1 t.....	1862	1,875	5 to 6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....
Wyandotte.....M. 1 t.....	1862	2,100	6	340	215-in. S.B.	212-pdr. H.	.....

UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS—PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Atlanta.....P. Cr.....	1883	3,000	15.6	4,060	66-in. R.F., 2 8-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 8 in. R.F. field.	.....
Baltimore.....P. Cr.....	1887	4,413	20.1	10,064	48-in. B.L.R., 66-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 4 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 8-in. R.F. field.	.....
Boston.....P. Cr.....	1883	3,000	15.6	4,300	66-in. B.L.R., 28-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 47-mm. H.R.C., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 field.	.....

* Estimated.

UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS—PROTECTED CRUISERS—Continued.

Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis- p'lmt. Tons.	Sp'd. p. h'r.	Max. Kn'ts H.P.	Batteries		Torpedo Tubes.
					Main.	Secondary.	
Charleston.....P. Cr.....	1887	3,730	18.2	6,666	2 8-in. B.L.R., 6 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 3-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 8-in. R. F. field.	2
Chicago.....P. Cr.....	1883	4,500	*18	*9,000	4 8-in. B.L.R., 14 5-in R. F.	7 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in R. F. field.	2
Cincinnati.....P. Cr.....	1890	3,213	*19	*10,000	10 5-in. R. F., 16-in. B.L.R.	8 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 8-in. R. F. field.	2 W.
Columbia.....P. Cr.....	1890	7,375	22.8	18,509	1 8-in. B.L.R., 26-in. B.L.R., 8 4-in. R.F.	12 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F.	4 W.
Minneapolis.....P. Cr.....	1891	7,375	23.1	20,862	1 8-in. B.L.R., 26-in. B.L.R., 8 4-in. R.F.	12 6 pdr. R.F., 2 1 pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F.	4 W.
Newark.....P. Cr.....	1888	4,098	19	8,860	12 6-in. R.F.	8 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1- pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F.	2
Olympia.....P. Cr. b. t.....	1891	5,870	21.7	17,313	10 5-in. R.F., 4 8-in. B.L.R. in b.t.	14 6-pdr. R.F., 7 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.	6 W.
Philadelphia.....P. Cr.....	1888	4,324	19.7	8,815	12 6-in. B.L.R.	8 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-inch R.F. field.	2
Raleigh.....P. Cr.....	1889	3,213	*19	*10,000	10 5-in. B.L.R., 1 6-in. B.L.R.	8 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Colts, 1 8-inch R.F. field.	2 W.
San Francisco.....P. Cr.....	1888	4,098	19.5	9,913	12 6-in. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 3- pdr. R.F., 2 1- pdr. R.F., 4 87- mm. H.R.C., 4 Gat., 1 field.	4 W.

PROTECTED CRUISERS SHEATHED WITH WOOD.

Albany.....P. Cr.....	†	3,437	20	7,500	6 6-in. R.F., 4 4.7-in. R.F.	10 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Max- ims, 2 field.	3
New Orleans.....P. Cr.....	†	3,437	20	7,500	6 6-in. R.F., 4 4.7-in. R.F.	10 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1- pdr. R.F., 4 Max- ims, 2 field.	3

UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.

Detroit.....Unp. Cr.....	1890	2,069	18.7	5,227	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1- pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 8-inch field.	2 W.
Marblehead.....Unp. Cr.....	1890	2,069	18.4	5,451	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1- pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 8-inch field.	2 W.
Montgomery.....Unp. Cr.....	1890	2,069	19	5,580	10 5-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1- pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 8-inch field.	2 W.

GUNBOATS.

Bancroft.....G.B.....	1891	889	14.4	1,213	4 4-in. R.F.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 8 3- pdr. R.F., 1 1- pdr. R.F., 1 Colt.	1 W.
Bennington.....G.B.....	1888	1,710	17.5	3,436	6 6-in. B.L.R.	2 8-pdr. R.F., 2 3- pdr. R.F., 2 37- mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat., 1 field.	2

* Estimated.

† Built in England and purchased March 16, 1896.

GUNBOATS—Continued.

Name	Type	Keel Laid.	Dis- tons.	Sp'd. p. h'r.	Max. Kn'ts H.P.	Main.	Batteries		Torpedo Tubes.
							Secondary.		
Castine.....	G.B.....	1891	1,177	16	2,199	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 1 field.		.....
Concord.....	G.B.....	1888	1,710	16.8	3,405	6 6-in. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gat., 1 field		.....
Machias.....	G.B.....	1891	1,777	15.4	2,046	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt, 1 field.		.....
Petrel.....	G.B.....	1887	892	11.8	1,065	4 6-in. B.L.R.	2 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gatlings.		.....
Topeka*.....	G.B.....	+	1,700	16	2,000	8 4-in. R.F.	4 3-pdr. R.F., 2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F., 1 Colt.		.....
Yorktown.....	G.B.....	1887	1,710	16.1	3,392	6 5-in. R.F.	2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 field.		.....
No. 16.....	G.B.....								.....

LIGHT-DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

Helena.....	G.B.....	1894	1,307	15.5	1,988	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.		.....
Nashville.....	G.B.....	1894	1,371	16.3	2,536	8 4-in. R.F.]	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field.		.....
Wilmington.....	G.B.....	1894	1,307	15.1	1,944	8 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-in. R. F. field		.....

UNARMORED COMPOSITE VESSELS—GUNBOATS.

Annapolis.....	G.B.....	1876	1,000	13.1	1,227	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.		.....
Marietta.....	G.B.....	1896	1,000	13	1,054	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.		.....
Newport.....	G.B.....	1896	1,000	12.3	1,008	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.		.....
Princeton.....	G.B.....	1896	1,000	12	1,000	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.		.....
Vicksburg.....	G.B.....	1896	1,000	12.7	1,118	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt.		.....
Wheeling.....	G.B.....	1896	1,000	12.9	1,081	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6 pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 Colt, 1 3-in R.F. field.		.....
Chesapeake.....	Tr.S.....	1898	1,175	.....	None	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R.F.		.....

UNARMORED VESSELS—SPECIAL CLASS.

Dolphin.....	Dis.B.....	1883	1,496	15.5	2,253	3 4-in. R.F.	2 14-pdr. R.F., 2 6-pdr. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Gatlings.		.....
Vesuvius.....	Dyn.G.B.....	1887	929	21.4	3,795	3 15-in. dyna- mite guns.	5 3-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt.		.....

* Iron hull.

+ Purchased April 2, 1896; built in Germany.

‡ Estimated.

UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS—TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

Type.	Keel Laid.	Dis- p'tmt.	Sp'd. K'n'ts Indic.	Batteries		Torpedo Tubes.
				Tons.	p. h'r. H.P.	
Bainbridge..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Barry..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+8,000	2 12 pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Chauncey..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Dale..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+28	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Decatur..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+28	+8,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Hopkins..... T.B.D.....	*	408	+29	+7,200	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Hull..... T.B.D.....	*	408	+29	+7,200	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Lawrence..... T.B.D.....	*	400	+30	+8,400	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Macdonough..... T.B.D.....	*	400	+30	+8,400	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Paul Jones..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+7,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Perry..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+7,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Preble..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+7,000	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Stewart..... T.B.D.....	*	420	+29	+8,000	3 12-pdr. R.F. and 5 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Truxtun..... T.B.D.....	*	433	+30	+8,300	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 6 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Whipple..... T.B.D.....	*	433	+30	+8,300	2 12 pdr. R.F. and 6 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.
Worden..... T.B.D.....	*	433	+30	+8,300	2 12-pdr. R.F. and 6 6-pdr.	2 18-in. L.W.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Bailey..... T.B.....	1888	235	+30	+5,600	4 6-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. W.
Cushing..... T.B.....	1888	105	22.5	1,720	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Davis..... T.B.....	1897	132	+22.5	+1,750	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. L.W.
Dahlgren..... T.B.....	1897	164	+30.5	+4,200	4 1-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. L.W.
Dupont..... T.B.....	1897	165	28.6	+3,400	4 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Ericsson..... T.B.....	1892	120	+24	+1,800	4 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Farragut..... T.B.....	1897	237	+30	+5,600	4 6-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. W.
Fox..... T.B.....	1897	132	+22.5	+1,750	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. L.W.
Goote..... T.B.....	1896	142	24.5	.....	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Goldsborough..... T.B.....	1897	247	+30	.....	4 6-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. L.W.
Gwin..... T.B.....	1897	46	20.9	+850	1 1-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. W.
Mackenzie..... T.B.....	1897	65	+20	+850	1 1-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. W.
McKee..... T.B.....	1897	65	19.8	+850	2 1-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. W.
Morris..... T.B.....	1897	105	24	+1,750	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. L.W.
Porter..... T.B.....	1897	165	28.6	.....	4 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Rodgers..... T.B.....	1896	142	+24.5	+2,000	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Rowan..... T.B.....	1896	182	+28	+3,200	4 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Stringham..... T.B.....	1898	340	+30	+7,200	7 6-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. L.W.
T. A. M. Craven..... T.B.....	1897	146	+30.5	+4,200	4 1-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. L.W.
Talbot..... T.B.....	1897	46	21.1	+850	1 1-pdr. R.F.	2 18-in. W.
Winslow..... T.B.....	1896	142	+24.5	+2,000	3 1-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Bagley..... T.B.....	1897	167	+28	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Barney..... T.B.....	1897	167	+28	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Biddle..... T.B.....	1897	165	+28	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Blakely..... T.B.....	1897	168	26	+3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
De Long..... T.B.....	1897	165	26	+3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Nicholson..... T.B.....	1897	174	26	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
O'Brien..... T.B.....	1897	174	26	.....	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Shubrick..... T.B.....	1897	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Stockton..... T.B.....	1897	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Thornton..... T.B.....	1897	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Tingey..... T.B.....	1897	165	26	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Wilkes..... T.B.....	1897	165	26½	3,000	3 3-pdr. R.F.	3 18-in. W.
Manly..... T.B.....	1897	145	23	1,900	.....	.....
Somerset..... T.B.....	1897	145	23	1,900	.....	.....
Stiletto..... Wooden T.B.....	1897	31	18.2	350	2 Howell.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

Plunger..... T.B.....	1897	168	+8	\$1,200	2 W.
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* Building.

† Estimated.

‡ Purchased in 1898.

§ Also electric engine to operate when submerged. Indic. h. p. for 15 knots.

IRON AND WOODEN STEAM VESSELS.

Type.	Built.	Dis- pl'mt.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H. P.	Batteries	
					Main.	Secondary.
Alert (iron).....	1873-5	1,020	10	500	2 9-in. S.B., 1 60-pdr. B.L.R.	2 6-pdr., 2 37-mm., 2 Gatlings.
Monocacy (iron).....	1863	1,370	11.2	850	2 8-in. S.B., 2 60-pdr. B.L.R.	1 3-in. B.L.H., 1 12-pdr. S.B.H., 4 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 47-mm. H.R.C., 2 Gatlings.
Michigan (iron).....	1844	685	10.5	365		6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 2 Gatlings.
Pinta (iron)..... N. Mil.....	1865	550	8.5	310	2 12-pdr. S.B.H.	1 Colt, 3 3-pdr. R.F.
Ranger (iron).....	1873-6	1,020	10	500	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 1 field, 1 Colt mach. gun.
Adams (wood) .. Tr. S.....	1874-6	1,375	9.8	800	6 4-in. R.F.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 1 field, 1 Colt mach. gun.
Alliance..... Tr. S.....	1873-6	1,375	9.9	800	6 4-in. R.F.G.	4 6-pdr. R.F.G., 2 1-pdr. R.F.G., 1 3-pdr. R.F.
Enterprise..... M. Sch.....	1873-6	1,375	11.4	800	1 3-in. B.L.H.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
Essex..... T.S.....	1874-6	1,375	10.4	800	6 4-in. R.F.G.	4 6-pdr. R.F., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
Fern..... N. Mil.....	1871	1,840	9	300	3 6-pdr. R.F.	2 3-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R.F.
Hartford.....	1858	2,790	12	2,000	13 5-in. R.F.G.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 1 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
Lancaster.....	1858	3,250	9.6	1,000	10 5-in. R.F.G., 2 5-in. B.L.R.	6 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts, 1 3-pdr. R.F.
Mohican.....	1872-83	1,900	10.6	1,000	8 9-in. S.B., 1 60-pdr. B.L.R.	4 6-pdr. R. F., 2 37-mm. H.R.C., 2 Colts, 1 3-pdr. R.F.

WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

Constellation, training ship, 17 guns; Jamestown, marine hospital service; Monongahela, practice ship; Portsmouth, naval militia, 12 guns; Saratoga, public marine school; St. Mary's public marine school.

TUGS.

Fortune (iron), Iwana (steel), Leyden (iron), Narkeeta (steel), Nina (iron), Rocket (wood), Standish (iron), Traffic (wood), Triton (steel), Unadilla (steel), Wahneta (steel), Samoset (steel), Penacook (steel), Pawtucket (steel).

WOODEN STEAM VESSELS UNFIT FOR SEA SERVICE.

Franklin, receiving ship, 5 guns; Iroquois, marine hospital service; Marion, 14 guns; Minnesota, naval militia, 16 guns; Nipsic, naval station, 4 guns; Omaha, marine hospital service; Pensacola; Richmond, receiving ship, 2 guns; Thetis, 1 gun; Wabash; Yantic.

WOODEN SAILING VESSELS UNFIT FOR SERVICE.

Constitution, in ordinary, 5 guns; Dale, naval militia; Independence, receiving ship, 4 guns; New Hampshire, naval militia, 2 guns; St. Louis, naval militia; Vermont, receiving ship, 1 gun.

CAPTURED IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Type.	Dis- pl'mt.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H. P.	Batteries.	Torpedo Tubes.
Alvarado..... Steel G.B.....	100	19	137	1 57-mm., 1 37-mm.	.....
Barcelo..... T.B.....	66	17	600	2 mach., 2 5-mm.	2
Callao..... Steel G.B.....	208	9.7	250	1 Hontoria 3-in. .5, 1 Hont. 2-in. .65, 2 Nordenfolt 11-mm.	.....
Infanta Maria Teresa..... Steel-Arm. Cr...	7,000	20¼	13,700	2 11-in. Hontoria, 10 5-in. .5 Hont., 8 57-mm. Hotchkiss, 8 37-mm. Hotch., 2 11-mm. Nordenfolt, 2 2-in. .75 bronze.	8
Leyte..... Iron G.B.....	151	8	150	1 Hont. 3-in. .5, 1 Hont. 2-in. .75, 2 Nordenfolt 11-mm.	.....
Manila..... Iron Trans.....	1,900	9	750	2 bronze guns.	.....
Mindanao..... Wood G.B.....	83	8	110	1 bronze rifle 4-in. .8, 1 mach. 11-mm.	.....
Sandoval..... Steel G.B.....	100	19	137	1 57-mm., 1 37-mm.	.....

AUXILIARY NAVY.

MERCHANT VESSELS CONVERTED INTO AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Type.	Dis. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Batteries—	
				Main.	Secondary.
Badger.....Steel.....	4,784	16	3,200	6 5-in. R.F.G., 2 5-in. R.F.G.	6 3-pdr.
Buffalo.....Steel.....	6,888	14.5	3,600	4 4-in. R.F.G.	2 6-mm. Colts, 6 6-pdr.
Dixie.....Steel.....	6,114	16	3,800	10 6-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr., 2 Colts.
Harvard.....Steel.....	13,000	21.8	20,600	8 5-in. R.F.G. 6 5-in. R.F.G.	8 6-pdr.
Panther.....Iron.....	4,260	13	.....	2 4-in. R.F.G.	6 3-pdr., 1 Colt, 1 3-in. field.
Prairie.....Iron.....	6,872	14.5	3,800	10 6-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr. R.F., 2 Colts.
St. Louis.....Steel.....	14,910	22	20,000	4 5-in. R.F.G.	8 6-pdr. R.F.
St. Paul.....Steel.....	14,910	22	20,000	6 5-in. R.F.G.	8 6-pdr., 6 8-pdr.
Yale.....Steel.....	13,000	21.8	20,600	8 5-in. R.F.G.	4 3-pdr., 4 6-pdr.
Yankee.....Iron.....	6,888	14.5	3,800	10 5-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr., 2 Colts.
Yosemite.....Iron.....	6,179	16	3,800	10 5-in. R.F.G.	6 6-pdr., 2 Colts.

CONVERTED YACHTS.

Type.	Dis. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H.P.	Battery.	
Aileen.....Steel.....	192	14	500	1 3-pdr., 2 6-mm., 2 1-pdr.	
Buccaneer.....Steel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorothea.....Steel.....	594	15	1,558	4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	
Eagle.....Steel.....	434	15.5	+850	4 6-pdr., 2 Colts.	
Elfrida.....Steel.....	*173	10.5	+200	2 37-mm.	
Enquirer.....Steel.....	136	20	1,035	2 1-pdr.	
Free Lance.....Steel.....	197	16.5	800	2 Gatlings.	
Frolic.....Steel.....	607	11	550	2 3-pdr., 2 47-mm. R.F.	
Gloucester.....Steel.....	786	17	2,000	4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr., 2 Colts.	
Hawk.....Steel.....	375	14.5	1,000	2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts.	
Hist.....Steel.....	472	14.5	+500	1 3-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 Colt.	
Hornet.....Steel.....	425	15	+800	3 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colt, 2 37-mm. R.C.	
Huntress.....Composite.....	817	14	.....	2 Colts.	
Kanawha.....Composite.....	*175	14	.....	1 3-pdr., 3 1-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.	
Inca.....Wood.....	.....	14	400	1 1-pdr., 1 Gatling.	
Mayflower.....Steel.....	2,690	16.8	4,700	2 5-in. R.F.G., 12 6-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.	
Oneida.....Wood.....	150	12	350	1 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 6-mm. Gatling.	
Restless.....Iron.....	137	12	+500	6 6-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.	
Scorpion.....Steel.....	850	17.5	2,800	6 6-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.	
Shearwater.....Steel.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3-pdr.	
Siren.....Steel.....	*315	13	.....	1 3-pdr., 3 1-pdr.	
Stranger.....Iron.....	*546	14	.....	1 14-pdr., 2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	
Sylph.....Steel.....	152	15	550	6 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr.	
Sylvia.....Iron.....	*302	9	.....	3 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.	
Viking.....Iron.....	218	11.7	420	1 3-pdr., 3 6-mm. Colts.	
Vixen.....Steel.....	806	16	1,250	4 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	
Wasp.....Steel.....	630	16.5	1,800	4 6-pdr., 2 Colts.	
Yankton.....Steel.....	*975	14	750	6 3-pdr., 2 Colts.	

CONVERTED TUGS.

Aocomac.....Iron.....	187	10	250	1 6-pdr. R.F., 1 6-mm. Colt.
Active.....Steel.....	296	12	600	1 Gatling, 2 3-in. B.L.R., 2 37-mm. R.C.
Alice.....Wood.....	356	10	250	2 6-pdr. R.F.
Apache.....Wood.....	650	10	550	2 4-in. R.F., 2 3-pdr. R.F., 2 Gatlings.
Cheyenne.....Wood.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....Iron.....	.....	10	.....	1 3-in. B.L.R.
Choctaw.....Iron.....	.....	10	188	1 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 1 37-mm. R.C.
Hercules.....Iron.....	198	12	.....	1 3-pdr. R.F., 1 1-pdr. R.F., 1 37-mm. R.C.

* Estimated.

+ Nominal horse-power.

CONVERTED TUGS—Continued.

Type.	Dis. pl'mt. Tons.	Sp'd. Kn'ts p. h'r.	Max. Indic. H. P.	Battery.
Iroquois.....Steel.....	702	13	1,000	43-in. B.L.R., 1 Gatling, 2 37-mm. R.C.
Massasoit.....Steel.....	202	..	..	1 1-pdr.
Modoc.....Iron.....	241	10	..	..
Mohawk.....Steel.....	420	12	400	..
Nezinscot.....Steel.....	158	10	400	1 6-pdr., 1 Colt.
Osceola.....Steel.....	571	14	..	2 6-pdr., 1 47-mm., 1 Gatling.
Pawnee.....Wood.....	275	10	*250	..
Piscatagua.....Steel.....	631	14	1,600	2 9-pdr., 2 37-mm. R.C.
Pontiac.....	401	10.5	425	2 6-pdr., 1 1-pdr.
Potomac.....Steel.....	677	18	2,000	2 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.
Powhatan.....Steel.....	194	13	397	1 3-pdr., 1 37-mm.
Seminole.....Iron.....	..	..	..	1 3-pdr., 2 6-mm. Colts.
Sioux.....	155	10	290	1 6-pdr., 1 Colt.
Takoma.....Steel.....	..	12	..	1 6-pdr.
Tecumseh.....Steel.....	214	11	*500	1 1-pdr., 1 Gatling.
Uncas.....Steel.....	441	12	*750	1 37-mm. R.C., 1 Gatling.
Vigilant.....	300	12	450	2 3-in. B.L.R., 1 Gatling, 2 47-mm. R.C.
Waban.....Iron.....	..	..	..	1 3-in. B.L.R.
Wompatuck.....Iron.....	462	13	650	1 3-pdr., 1 Gatling.

STEAMERS CONVERTED INTO COLLIERIES.

Abarenda.....Steel.....	4,670	9	1,050	4 3-pdr.
Alexander.....Steel.....	6,181	9	1,026	2 3-pdr.
Brutus.....Steel.....	..	10	1,200	2 6-pdr.
Cæsar.....Steel.....	5,016	10	1,500	2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.
Cassius.....Steel.....	..	..	..	2 R.C.
Hannibal.....Steel.....	4,291	10	1,100	2 D.S.
Hector.....Steel.....	..	10	..	2 6-pdr.
Justin.....Steel.....	3,300	8.5	..	2 6-pdr.
Lebanon.....Iron.....	..	10	..	4 6-pdr.
Leonidas.....Steel.....	4,242	13	1,000	2 3-pdr.
Marcellus.....Iron.....	..	11	1,200	2 6-pdr.
Nanshan.....Steel.....	..	..	..	..
Nero.....Steel.....	..	10	1,000	4 3-in. B.L.R.
Pompey.....Steel.....	3,065	10	..	2 6-pdr.
Saturn.....Iron.....	6,220	12.5	1,500	2 6-pdr.
Scindia.....Steel.....	7,500	12	3,000	2 6-pdr.
Scipio.....Steel.....	6,864	14.5	2,422	..
Southery.....Iron.....	3,100	9	..	..
Sterling.....Iron.....	5,663	11	*926	2 6-pdr.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Arctic.....Ice boat.....	1,358	..	..	1 6-pdr., 2 47-mm. R.C.
Arethusa.....Tank steamer.....	..	..	..	..
Celtic.....Supply ship.....	6,428	10	1,890	..
City of Pekin.....Transport.....	..	14	..	2 3-pdr.
Culgoa.....	..	..	..	..
East Boston.....Aux. G.B.....	631	9.5	550	2 3-in. B.L.R., 2 3-pdr.
Glacier.....Refrigerator S.....	..	12.5	..	3 3-in. B.L.R.
Gov. Russell.....Aux. G.B.....	631	9	500	1 3-in. B.L.R., 4 3-pdr.
Iris.....Distilling S.....	*6,100	10.5	1,300	..
Niagara.....Distilling S.....	5,221	12	1,600	2 6-pdr.
Peoria.....Aux. G.B.....	487	..	..	4 3-pdr. H., 2 37-mm. H., 1 Colt.
Rainbow.....Distilling S.....	6,206	12	1,800	..
Resolute.....Transport.....	4,175	16	..	2 6-pdr.
Solace.....Ambulance S.....	4,700	15	3,200	..

* Estimated.

SPECIAL CLASS—Continued.

	Type.	Dis- pl't. Tons.	Sp'd. p. h'r.	Max. Kn'ts Indc. H.P.	Battery.
Supply.....	Supply S.....	4,400	9.7	1,069	23-in. B.L.R.
Vulcan.....	Repair S.....	3,530	..	.....	26-pdr.
Zafiro.....	Supply S.....	.....	..	.....	.....

REVENUE CUTTERS.—Algonquin, 2 guns; Calumet, 2 guns; Corwin; Grant; Gresham; Hamilton, 1 gun; Hudson, 3 guns; Manning, 3 guns; McCulloch; McLane; Morrill, 2 guns; Perry; Rush; Windom, 1 gun; Woodbury, 7 guns.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.—America, 2 guns; Mangrove, 2 guns; Maple, 2 guns; Suwanee, 2 guns.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.—Albatross, Fish Hawk.

SUMMARY.

	Regu- lar Navy.	Aux- iliary Navy.
First-class battle-ships.....	12	Merchant vessels converted into auxiliary cruisers..... 11
Second-class battle-ship.....	1	Converted yachts..... 23
Armored cruisers.....	2	Converted tugs..... 27
Armored ram.....	1	Steamers converted into colliers..... 19
Double-turreted monitors.....	6	Special class..... 17
Steel single-turret monitors.....	4	Revenue cutters..... 15
Iron single-turret monitors.....	13	Light-house tenders..... 4
Protected cruisers.....	13	United States Fish Commission..... 2
Protected cruisers sheathed with wood.....	2	
Unprotected cruisers.....	3	
Gunboats.....	9	
Light-draught gunboats.....	3	
Composite gunboats.....	6	
Training-ship (Naval Academy).....	1	
Special class.....	2	
Torpedo-boat destroyers.....	16	
Steel torpedo boats.....	35	
Submarine torpedo boat.....	1	
Wood torpedo boat.....	1	
Captured in Spanish war.....	8	
Iron cruising vessels.....	5	
Sailing vessels.....	8	
Tugs.....	14	
Wooden steam vessels unfit for sea service..	11	
Wooden sailing vessels unfit for sea service..	6	
Total.....	189	123
Grand total.....		312

ABBREVIATIONS. B.L.H., breech-loading howitzer; B.L.R., breech-loading rifle; B.S., battle-ship; b.t., barbette turret; C.D., coast defense; Cr., cruiser; Dis. B., dispatch boat; Dyn. G.B., dynamite gunboat; Gat., gatling; G.B., gunboat; H.R.C., Hotchkiss revolving cannon; H.D., harbor defense; H., Howell; L.W., long Whitehead; M., monitor; mm., millimetre; M.L.R., muzzle-loading rifle; M. Sch., marine school; N. Mil., naval militia; pdr., pounder; P. Cr., protected cruiser; R.F., rapid fire; R.F.G., rapid-fire gun; S.B., smooth bore; S.B.H., smooth-bore howitzer; S.C.L., sea-going coast-line; t., turret; Tr. S., training ship; T.B.D., torpedo-boat destroyer; T.B., torpedo boat; Trans., transport; Unp. Cr., unprotected cruiser; W., Whitehead.

THE ARMY.

Before the war with Spain, the strength of the army of the United States, as fixed by statute or in pursuance thereof, was:

Arm.	Officers		Enlisted Men— Companies and Regiments.	
	Line.	Staff.	Regiments.	Staff.
Cavalry.....	447	...	6,170	.....
Artillery.....	288	...	4,025	.....
Infantry.....	884	...	13,125	.....
Engineers.....	...	...	500	.....
Hospital corps.....	...	...	...	710
Staff.....	...	528	...	1,180
	1,619	528	23,820	1,890
Total.....	2,147		25,710	

By act of Congress the regular army was increased temporarily to 62,000 men. It is impracticable, at this writing, to give any accurate figures showing the strength of the army in officers and men and the distribution of troops by geographical departments.

The military departments in the United States and their boundaries are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—California and Nevada.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.—Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—Embracing the Philippine Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.—Embracing the Island of Porto Rico.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.—Embracing all that part of the Island of Cuba, and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, as are under the control and jurisdiction of the United States. The boundary of this department is liable to change at any time.

The condition and efficiency of the organized militia of the United States in the year 1897 are shown below, being compiled from a publication of the War Department:

State.	Official Designation of State Troops.	Authorized Strength.....	Gen's & Staff Officers.....	Cavalry.....	Artillery.....	Infantry.....	Aggregate.....	Liab to Military Duty.....	State Appropriations.	Federal.....
Alabama.....	Ala. National Guard....	7,788	14	207	150	2,041	2,412	\$165,000	\$125,000	\$9,488
Arkansas.....	Ark. State Guard.....	4,500	58	85	70	1,110	1,438	\$215,000	.....	6,900
California.....	Nat. Guard of Cal.....	6,368	49	262	.....	3,282	3,687	202,735	154,247	7,763
Colorado.....	Nat. Guard of Col.....	2,983	18	150	87	849	1,056	85,000	30,000	3,450
Connecticut.....	Conn. Nat. Guard.....	4,108	11	.....	128	2,589	2,774	\$108,588	188,450	5,175
Delaware.....	Nat. Guard of Del.....	750	.....	.....	.....	411	440	28,080	5,500	2,587
Florida.....	Fla. State Troops.....	1,474	10	.....	74	1,036	1,120	\$35,000	16,000	3,486
Georgia.....	Ga. Vol's & Ga. Vol's, c'd	12,345	63	605	f 168	3,584	4,485	\$284,021	25,000	11,213
Idaho.....	Idaho Nat. Guard.....	a	15	.....	.....	503	518	\$20,000	d 255	2,587
Illinois.....	Ill. Nat. Guard.....	11,168	30	202	220	5,200	5,802	\$700,000	112,500	20,702
Indiana.....	Ind. Nat. Guard.....	4,601	18	.....	141	2,501	2,708	\$500,000	45,000	12,939
Iowa.....	Ia. Nat. Guard.....	3,694	33	.....	.....	2,289	2,444	\$281,798	50,200	11,213
Kansas.....	Kan. Nat. Guard.....	2,127	7	.....	51	1,210	1,273	200,000	22,550	8,626
Kentucky.....	Ky. State Guard.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	1,330	1,350	\$425,000	7,000	11,273
Louisiana.....	La. State Nat. Guard....	a	48	56	712	1,898	2,794	\$35,000	21,000	6,900
Maine.....	Nat. G'rd of State of Me.	2,114	.....	.....	.....	1,435	1,491	103,387	32,850	5,175
Maryland.....	Md. Nat. Guard.....	2,615	12	.....	.....	2,074	2,082	\$205,816	45,000	6,900
Massachusetts.....	Mass. Vol. Militia.....	6,334	.....	248	239	4,157	5,205	\$33,948	264,000	12,939
Michigan.....	Mich. Nat. Guard.....	3,429	29	.....	.....	2,912	2,966	\$60,000	89,664	12,076
Minnesota.....	Nat. G'rd State of Minn.	2,985	8	.....	156	1,853	2,031	\$180,321	50,000	7,763
Mississippi.....	Miss. Nat. Guard.....	1,800	23	91	265	1,416	1,795	\$23,480	4,400	7,763
Missouri.....	Nat. Guard of Mo.....	3,000	10	.....	139	2,347	2,647	\$500,000	10,000	14,664
Montana.....	Nat. Guard of Mont.....	1,124	.....	101	59	355	515	\$6,500	5,000	2,587
Nebraska.....	Neb. Nat. Guard.....	2,113	.....	50	49	1,115	1,227	\$101,928	15,000	6,900
Nevada.....	Nev. Nat. Guard.....	a	1	.....	60	308	367	\$6,200	b 15,212	2,587
N. Hampshire.....	N. H. Nat. Guard.....	1,699	9	67	80	1,425	1,602	\$34,000	38,000	345
New Jersey.....	The Nat. Guard of N. J.	6,223	50	131	.....	e 4,068	4,222	\$385,273	107,201	8,626
New York.....	Nat. Guard N. Y.....	15,000	39	337	349	12,110	13,000	\$600,000	477,000	3,154
N. Carolina.....	N. C. State Guard.....	5,000	24	.....	17	1,638	1,681	\$245,000	6,000	9,438
N. Dakota.....	N. D. Nat. Guard.....	938	15	48	46	429	541	20,000	11,000	2,587
Ohio.....	Ohio Nat. Guard.....	9,498	.....	87	524	5,124	6,021	\$645,000	160,000	19,840
Oregon.....	Oreg. Nat. Guard.....	2,164	13	41	75	1,193	1,445	\$35,000	30,000	8,450
Pennsylvania.....	Nat. Guard of Pa.....	11,103	95	198	248	8,580	9,222	\$299,528	360,000	27,603
R. Island.....	Brigade of R. I. Militia.	1,400	13	110	109	744	1,028	\$3,874	48,450	3,450
S. Carolina.....	S. C. Vol. Troops.....	*	88	1,199	73	2,478	3,788	\$52,000	8,000	7,763
S. Dakota.....	S. D. Nat. Guard.....	3,051	.....	.....	41	566	632	55,000	500	3,450
Tennessee.....	Nat. G'rd State of Tenn.	a	.....	60	78	1,400	1,555	\$190,000	10,000	10,351
Texas.....	Tex. Vol. Guard.....	.....	28	225	129	2,425	2,834	\$300,000	5,000	12,939
Utah.....	Nat. Guard of Utah.....	997	17	38	101	258	439	\$2,500	5,000	2,587
Vermont.....	Nat. Guard of Vt.....	816	9	.....	131	638	783	\$4,164	\$18,000	3,450
Virginia.....	Va. Volunteers.....	9,516	10	78	157	2,500	2,745	\$26,840	11,000	10,351
Washington.....	Nat. Guard of Wash.....	1,879	28	108	54	549	737	\$7,879	8,000	3,450
W. Virginia.....	W. Va. Nat. Guard.....	8,359	8	.....	.....	864	879	\$120,000	15,000	5,175
Wisconsin.....	Wis. Nat. Guard.....	3,122	.....	55	62	2,605	2,745	\$74,683	100,000	10,351
Wyoming.....	Wyo. Nat. Guard.....	1,035	.....	.....	45	420	465	8,000	e 5,000	2,587
Arizona.....	The Nat. Guard of Ariz.	868	.....	.....	.....	500	505	\$12,000	4,710	2,308
D. of Columbia.....	Nat. Guard of the D. C.	3,869	14	.....	11	1,176	1,301	\$45,000	21,125	6,992
New Mexico.....	Nat. Guard of N. Mex.....	1,138	.....	138	11	198	361	\$5,000	750	3,000
Oklahoma.....	Okla. Nat. Guard.....	500	1	.....	.....	491	500	\$50,000	.....	2,872
Indian Ter'ry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	186,848	878	4,978	5,055	100,179	113,764	10,378,118	2,723,564	.....

a Not limited.

b This covers four years—1895-1898.

c This sum for two years, ending March 31, 1899; \$300 per annum for horsing artillery in addition.

d Does not include armory rent in each company, \$100.

e Two companies armed with Gatling guns.

f Machine-gun battery, 34.

g Includes general field and staff, 82.

* 100 companies.

+ Includes non-commissioned staff with a total of 400, and special troops with a total of 2,270.

‡ Estimated.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Production in the United States.

(Estimates by the Director of the United States Mint.)

Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.	Coining Value.
1873.....	1,741,500	\$36,000,000	27,660,000	\$35,800,000	\$35,750,000
1874.....	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,200,000
1875.....	1,657,225	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876.....	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,660,000	33,800,000
1877.....	2,268,788	46,800,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878.....	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,980,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879.....	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882.....	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883.....	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884.....	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	47,800,000
1885.....	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886.....	1,693,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1887.....	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,200,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888.....	1,694,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889.....	1,587,000	32,900,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890.....	1,588,840	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891.....	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892.....	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,161,000
1893.....	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000
1895.....	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,000	72,051,000
1896.....	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,635,000	76,069,000
1897.....	2,774,935	57,393,000	53,880,000	32,316,000	69,637,000
Total.....	45,526,548	\$941,111,000	1,052,271,000	\$1,015,054,000	\$1,360,457,000

PRODUCT IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1872.

(Estimates by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner.)

Year.	GOLD.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834.....	\$14,000,000	Insignificant.	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-December 31, 1844.....	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845.....	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846.....	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847.....	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848.....	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849.....	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000
1851.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853.....	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858.....	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860.....	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861.....	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862.....	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863.....	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864.....	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865.....	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866.....	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867.....	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868.....	48,000,000	12,200,000	60,200,000
1869.....	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870.....	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871.....	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872.....	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000

Production of the World.

The following table shows the production of gold and silver in the world for the calendar years 1873-1897; compiled from United States Mint reports:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873-1897.

Year.	GOLD		SILVER	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1873.....	4,653,675	\$96,200,000	63,267,187	\$82,120,800
1874.....	4,390,081	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400
1875.....	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,291,719	77,578,110
1876.....	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,800
1877.....	5,512,196	113,947,300	62,679,916	75,278,600
1878.....	5,761,174	119,062,800	73,385,451	84,540,000
1879.....	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700
1880.....	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600
1881.....	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,935,700
1882.....	4,834,486	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,252,300
1883.....	4,614,588	95,392,000	88,175,023	98,984,300
1884.....	4,321,169	101,728,600	81,567,801	90,785,000
1885.....	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800
1886.....	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500
1887.....	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000
1888.....	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900
1889.....	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100
1890.....	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,082	131,897,000
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	138,500,200
1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	153,404,400
1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	160,119,900
1894.....	8,764,372	181,175,600	164,610,394	164,493,000
1895.....	9,641,337	198,304,100	167,298,729	166,202,500
1896.....	9,804,748	202,682,300	168,178,550	168,352,200
1897.....	11,489,291	237,504,800	183,096,090	189,857,700
Total.....	153,173,551	\$3,166,378,700	2,645,411,144	\$2,472,768,400
				\$3,420,329,500

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886 to 1897 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.

Years.	GOLD		SILVER		Per Cent. of P'duction			
	Total for Periods.		Total for Periods.		By Weight.	By Value.		
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Coining Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1493-1520.....	5,221,160	\$107,961,000	42,309,400	\$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
1521-1544.....	5,524,656	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,998,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545-1560.....	4,377,544	90,492,000	180,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
1561-1580.....	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581-1600.....	4,745,340	98,095,000	209,352,700	248,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
1601-1620.....	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1621-1640.....	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641-1660.....	5,639,110	116,571,000	236,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661-1680.....	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,991,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681-1700.....	6,921,895	143,068,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701-1720.....	8,243,290	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
1721-1740.....	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,291,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741-1760.....	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761-1780.....	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781-1800.....	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1801-1810.....	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,489,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820.....	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830.....	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
1831-1840.....	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841-1850.....	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
1851-1855.....	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856-1860.....	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861-1865.....	29,747,913	614,944,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866-1870.....	31,350,430	648,071,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
1871-1875.....	27,955,068	577,893,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1876-1880.....	27,715,550	572,931,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
1881-1885.....	23,973,773	495,522,000	480,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
1886.....	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	120,626,800	5.2	94.8	46.8	53.2
1887.....	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,281,000	5	96	45.9	54.1
1888.....	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400	4.6	95.4	43.9	56.1
1889.....	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,127,700	4.7	95.3	44.3	55.7
1890.....	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,082	163,032,000	4.3	95.7	42.1	57.9
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400	4.4	95.6	42.4	57.6
1894.....	8,764,372	181,175,600	164,610,394	212,829,600	5	95	46.3	53.7
1895.....	9,641,337	198,304,100	167,298,729	216,202,500	5.4	94.6	47.7	52.3
1896.....	9,804,748	202,682,300	168,178,550	217,442,900	5.5	94.5	48.2	51.8
1897.....	11,489,291	237,504,800	183,096,090	236,730,300	5.9	94.1	50	50
Total.....	446,017,990	\$9,220,012,100	8,164,953,183	\$10,566,700,300	5	95	46	54

COINAGE.

Coinage of the United States.

The following table exhibits the number of fine ounces and the value of gold and silver coined by the United States, by calendar years, from 1873 to 1897:

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1897.

Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1873	2,758,475	\$57,022,748	3,112,891	\$4,024,748
1874	1,705,441	35,254,630	5,299,421	6,851,777
1875	1,594,060	32,951,940	11,870,635	15,347,893
1876	2,253,281	46,579,453	18,951,777	24,503,306
1877	2,128,493	43,999,984	21,960,246	28,393,045
1878	2,408,400	49,786,052	22,057,548	28,518,850
1879	1,890,499	39,080,080	21,323,498	27,569,776
1880	3,014,163	62,308,279	21,201,232	27,411,694
1881	4,685,162	96,850,890	21,609,970	27,940,164
1882	3,187,317	65,887,685	21,635,460	27,973,132
1883	1,414,581	29,241,990	22,620,701	29,246,968
1884	1,160,601	23,991,756	22,069,935	28,534,866
1885	1,343,519	27,773,012	22,400,433	28,962,176
1886	1,400,240	28,945,542	24,817,084	32,066,709
1887	1,159,664	27,773,883	27,218,101	35,191,061
1888	1,518,046	31,380,808	25,543,242	33,625,606
1889	1,035,899	21,413,931	27,454,465	35,496,683
1890	990,100	20,467,182	30,320,999	39,202,908
1891	1,413,614	29,222,005	21,284,115	27,518,857
1892	1,682,832	34,787,223	9,777,084	12,641,078
1893	2,757,231	56,997,020	6,808,413	8,812,797
1894	3,848,045	79,546,160	7,115,896	9,200,351
1895	2,893,941	59,616,358	4,407,055	5,668,010
1896	2,276,192	47,063,060	17,858,594	23,069,899
1897	3,677,878	76,028,485	14,298,769	18,487,297
Total	54,187,664	\$1,120,158,536	453,017,553	\$685,719,673

Coinage of the World.

The table following shows the coinage of gold and silver of the mints of the world for the calendar years 1873-1897:

Calendar Year.	GOLD		SILVER	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
1873	12,462,890	\$257,690,802	101,741,421	\$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,809,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,532
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,300,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,884	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,41,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,596,814	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,793	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,621,032	87,472,523	113,065,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	94,057,903	121,610,219
1896	9,476,620	195,899,517	118,642,018	153,385,740
1897	21,174,673	437,719,345	110,122,486	142,380,598
Total	206,532,675	\$4,269,409,769	2,454,750,031	\$3,173,818,232

THE COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY EACH NATION, 1895-97.

Countries.	1895		1896		1897	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$59,616,358	\$5,698,010	\$47,053,080	\$23,089,899	\$76,028,485	\$18,487,297
Mexico.....	504,193	24,832,351	565,985	21,042,397	417,176	19,808,459
Great Britain.....	18,547,229	5,776,584	23,402,580	6,470,353	8,654,764	4,588,688
Australasia.....	33,695,008		34,602,798		37,299,873	
India*.....		4,044,985		5,579,602		25,237,996
France.....	20,845,337	1,544,000	21,719,880		42,798,251	8,492
Germany.....	25,588,834	1,826,088	25,133,476	2,718,368	30,145,656	
Russia †.....	38,590,432	3,696,192	10,284	30,985,566	‡170,614,861	‡35,392,493
Austria-Hungary §.....	18,208,728	9,066,188	33,898,739	7,904,911	33,640,553	5,722,330
Eritrea.....				771,800		
Spain.....		205,649		5,386,942	2,890,407	6,724,106
Italy.....					147,965	307,957
Servia.....						1,014,624
Japan.....	1,515,000	23,888,505	1,125,000	13,399,062	31,800,410	4,266,028
Portugal.....		119,880		1,900,800		964,000
Netherlands.....	135,692	140,700		428,130		964,800
Norway.....		80,400		67,000		147,400
Sweden.....	896,321			109,007		535,319
Denmark.....						135,513
Switzerland.....	772,000	44,380	1,544,000	1,930	1,544,000	
Turkey.....	3,420,717	414,483	50,114	7,473	920,962	440,435
Egypt.....				562,770		519,830
Abyssinia.....				876		720,133
Liberia.....				12,000		
Hongkong.....		5,516,083		7,885,617		23,896,427
China.....		8,253,340		8,638,630		10,686,955
Indo-China.....		6,062,709		12,542,772		2,773,428
Tunis.....	232	347	232	847	682,500	347
Canada.....				140,000		65,964
Newfoundland.....				98,000		
Costa Rica.....					465,433	
Haiti.....		730,285				
Argentina.....			982,715			
Bolivia.....		1,744,210		1,508,087		1,189,282
Peru.....		4,073,270		2,704,881		449,807
Colombia.....						562,480
Ecuador.....		1,102,073		199,798		628,687
Chili.....	8,353,212	4,243,919	5,424,686	677,877	49	
Uruguay.....		1,000,000				
Guatemala.....	145	500,000				
British Honduras.....		30,000				20,000
Santo Domingo.....						606,071
Porto Rico.....		8,389,223		167,240		
German East Africa.....				392		127,440
German New Guinea.....	11,900					
Monaco.....	386,000		386,000			
Straits Settlements.....		450,446		453,554		134,000
Congo State.....				193,000		
Morocco.....		364,630		598,655		873,509
Mauritius.....						50,000
Ceylon.....		440,000				150,000
Siam.....		2,589,823		3,322,752		
Total.....	\$231,067,438	\$126,873,642	\$195,999,517	\$159,540,027	\$487,719,345	\$167,790,297

* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

† Silver rouble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718.

‡ Rouble calculated at coining rate, \$0.514555. Ukase January 3, 1897.

§ Florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.4062, under the Coinage act of August 2, 1892.

Price of Silver at London.

The table following shows the highest, lowest, and average price of bar silver in London per ounce, British standard (.925), since 1833, and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine taken at the average price:

Calendar Year.	Lowest Quotation. d.	Highest Quotation. d.	Average Quotation. d.	Value of an Ounce, Fine, at Average Q'tat'n.	Calendar Year.	Lowest Quotation. d.	Highest Quotation. d.	Average Quotation. d.	Value of an Ounce, Fine, at Average Q'tat'n.
1833.....	58½	59½	59 3-16	\$1.297	1865.....	60½	61½	61 1-16	\$1.338
1834.....	59½	60½	59 15-16	1.313	1866.....	60½	62½	61½	1.379
1835.....	59½	60	59 11-16	1.308	1867.....	60½	61½	60 9-16	1.328
1836.....	59½	60½	60	1.315	1868.....	60½	61½	60½	1.328
1837.....	59	60½	59 9-16	1.305	1869.....	60	61	60 1-16	1.325
1838.....	59½	60½	59½	1.304	1870.....	60	60½	60 9-16	1.328
1839.....	60	60½	60½	1.323	1871.....	60½	60½	60 9-16	1.328
1840.....	60½	60½	60½	1.323	1872.....	60 3-16	61	60½	1.328
1841.....	59½	60½	60 1-16	1.316	1873.....	59½	61½	60 5-16	1.322
1842.....	59½	61	59 7-16	1.303	1874.....	57½	59 15-16	58½	1.298
1843.....	59	59½	59 3-16	1.297	1875.....	57½	59½	58 5-16	1.278
1844.....	59½	59½	59½	1.304	1876.....	55½	57½	56½	1.246
1845.....	58½	59½	59½	1.298	1877.....	49½	58½	52½	1.156
1846.....	59	60½	59 5-16	1.300	1878.....	53½	58½	54 13-16	1.201
1847.....	58½	60½	59 11-16	1.308	1879.....	49½	55½	52 9-16	1.152
1848.....	58½	60	59½	1.304	1880.....	44½	55½	51½	1.121
1849.....	59½	60	59½	1.309	1881.....	51½	52½	52½	1.145
1850.....	59½	61½	61 1-16	1.316	1882.....	50½	52½	51 15-16	1.138
1851.....	60	61½	61	1.337	1883.....	50	52½	51 13-16	1.136
1852.....	59½	61½	60½	1.326	1884.....	49½	51½	50½	1.110
1853.....	60½	61½	61½	1.318	1885.....	48½	51½	50½	1.113
1854.....	60½	61½	61½	1.348	1886.....	42	47	45½	0.9946
1855.....	60	61½	61 5-16	1.344	1887.....	43½	47½	44½	0.97223
1856.....	61	62½	61 5-16	1.344	1888.....	41½	44 9-16	42½	0.93974
1857.....	61	62½	61½	1.353	1889.....	42	44½	41 11-16	0.93512
1858.....	60½	61½	61 5-16	1.344	1890.....	43½	54½	47½	1.04633
1859.....	61½	62½	62 1-16	1.390	1891.....	43½	48½	45 1-16	0.98782
1860.....	61½	62½	61 11-16	1.352	1892.....	37½	43½	39½	0.87106
1861.....	60½	61½	60 13-16	1.333	1893.....	30½	38½	35 9-16	0.78031
1862.....	61	61½	61 7-16	1.346	1894.....	27	31½	28½	0.63479
1863.....	61	61½	61½	1.345	1895.....	27 3-16	31½	29 13-16	0.65406
1864.....	60½	62½	61½	1.345	1896.....	24½	31 15-16	30½	0.67437
					1897.....	23½	29 13-16	27 9-16	0.60449
					1898 (9 mos.).....	25	28½	26½	0.58997

RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD SINCE 1687.

From 1687 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer; from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, and from 1879 to 1898 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1687.....	14.94	1722.....	15.17	1757.....	14.87	1792.....	15.17	1827.....	15.74
1688.....	14.94	1723.....	15.20	1758.....	14.85	1793.....	15.00	1828.....	15.78
1689.....	15.02	1724.....	15.11	1759.....	14.15	1794.....	15.37	1829.....	15.79
1690.....	15.02	1725.....	15.11	1760.....	14.14	1795.....	15.65	1830.....	15.82
1691.....	14.98	1726.....	15.15	1761.....	14.54	1796.....	15.65	1831.....	15.72
1692.....	14.92	1727.....	15.24	1762.....	15.27	1797.....	15.41	1832.....	15.73
1693.....	14.83	1728.....	15.11	1763.....	14.99	1798.....	15.69	1833.....	15.93
1694.....	14.87	1729.....	14.92	1764.....	14.70	1799.....	15.74	1834.....	15.73
1695.....	15.02	1730.....	14.81	1765.....	14.83	1800.....	15.68	1835.....	15.80
1696.....	15.00	1731.....	14.94	1766.....	14.80	1801.....	15.46	1836.....	15.72
1697.....	15.20	1732.....	15.09	1767.....	14.85	1802.....	15.26	1837.....	15.83
1698.....	15.07	1733.....	15.18	1768.....	14.80	1803.....	15.41	1838.....	15.85
1699.....	14.94	1734.....	15.39	1769.....	14.72	1804.....	15.41	1839.....	15.82
1700.....	14.81	1735.....	15.41	1770.....	14.62	1805.....	15.79	1840.....	15.82
1701.....	15.07	1736.....	15.18	1771.....	14.66	1806.....	15.62	1841.....	15.70
1702.....	15.52	1737.....	15.02	1772.....	15.52	1807.....	15.43	1842.....	15.97
1703.....	15.17	1738.....	14.91	1773.....	14.62	1808.....	15.08	1843.....	15.37
1704.....	15.22	1739.....	14.91	1774.....	14.62	1809.....	15.98	1844.....	15.95
1705.....	15.11	1740.....	14.94	1775.....	14.72	1810.....	15.77	1845.....	15.92
1706.....	15.27	1741.....	14.92	1776.....	14.55	1811.....	15.53	1846.....	15.90
1707.....	15.44	1742.....	14.85	1777.....	14.54	1812.....	16.11	1847.....	15.80
1708.....	15.41	1743.....	14.85	1778.....	14.63	1813.....	16.25	1848.....	15.85
1709.....	15.31	1744.....	14.87	1779.....	14.80	1814.....	15.04	1849.....	15.78
1710.....	15.22	1745.....	14.96	1780.....	14.72	1815.....	15.26	1850.....	15.70
1711.....	15.29	1746.....	15.13	1781.....	14.73	1816.....	15.28	1851.....	15.46
1712.....	15.31	1747.....	15.26	1782.....	14.42	1817.....	15.11	1852.....	15.50
1713.....	15.24	1748.....	15.11	1783.....	14.43	1818.....	15.85	1853.....	15.38
1714.....	15.13	1749.....	14.90	1784.....	14.70	1819.....	15.53	1854.....	15.38
1715.....	15.13	1750.....	14.55	1785.....	14.92	1820.....	15.62	1855.....	15.38
1716.....	15.08	1751.....	14.99	1786.....	14.96	1821.....	15.96	1856.....	15.38
1717.....	15.13	1752.....	14.54	1787.....	14.92	1822.....	15.80	1857.....	15.27
1718.....	15.11	1753.....	14.54	1788.....	14.65	1823.....	15.64	1858.....	15.36
1719.....	15.09	1754.....	14.48	1789.....	14.75	1824.....	15.82	1859.....	15.19
1720.....	15.04	1755.....	14.98	1790.....	15.04	1825.....	15.70	1860.....	15.29
1721.....	15.05	1756.....	14.94	1791.....	15.05	1826.....	15.76	1861.....	15.50

1897..... 34.28
1898 (9 months)..... 35.40

Values of Foreign Coins, 1896-99.

(Prepared by the Director of the Mint.)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value January 1			
			1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Argentina.....	Gold and silver...	Peso.....	\$0.96,5	\$0.96,5	\$0.96,5	\$0.96,5
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	20,3	20,3	20,3	20,3
Belgium.....	Gold and silver...	Franc.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	49,1	47,4	42,4	43,9
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	54,6	54,6	54,6	54,6
British Possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1,00,0	1,00,0	1,00,0	1,00,0
Central American States:						
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.....	.....	46,5	46,5
Costa Rica.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	49,1	47,4	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	49,1	47,4	42,4	43,9
Honduras.....						
Nicaragua.....						
Salvador.....						
Chili.....	Gold and silver...	Peso.....	91,2	1 36,5	38,5	38,5
		Amoy.....		76,7	68,5	71,0
		Canton.....		76,5	68,3	70,8
		Chefoo.....	75,9	73,3	65,5	67,9
		Chin Kiang.....		74,9	66,9	69,3
		Fuchau.....		70,9	63,4	65,6
		Haikwan I.....	80,8	78,0	69,7	72,2
		Hankow.....		71,7	64,1	66,4
China.....	Silver.....	Tael.....		**	**	**
		Hongkong.....		71,9	64,3	66,5
		Niuchwang.....		73,7	65,9	68,2
		Ningpo.....		72,5	62,6	64,8
		Shanghai.....		70,8	63,3	65,5
		Swatow.....		77,2	69,0	71,4
		Tien-Tsin.....	76,9	74,3	66,4	68,8
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	49,1	47,4	42,4	43,9
Cuba.....	Gold and silver...	Peso.....	92,6	92,6	92,6	92,6
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26,8	26,8	26,8	26,8
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	49,1	47,4	42,4	43,9
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).....	4,94,8	4,94,3	4,94,3	4,94,3
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
France.....	Gold and silver...	Franc.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,8
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4,86,6¼	4,86,6¼	4,86,6¼	4,86,6¼
Greece.....	Gold and silver...	Drachma.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
Haiti.....	Gold and silver...	Gourde.....	96,5	96,5	96,5	96,5
India.....	Silver.....	Rupee ‡.....	23,3	22,5	20,1	20,8
Italy.....	Gold and silver...	Lira.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
Japan.....	Gold and silver*.....	Yen { Gold..... Silver.....	99,7 52,9	99,7 51,1	49,8	49,8
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1,00,0	1,00,0	1,00,0	1,00,0
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar.....	53,8	51,5	46,0	47,7
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver...	Florin.....	40,2	40,2	40,2	40,2
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1,01,4	1,01,4	1,01,4	1,01,4
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26,8	26,8	26,8	26,8
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	98,0	98,7	97,8	98,1
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol.....	48,6	47,4	42,4	43,9
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1,06,0	1,06,0	1,06,0	1,06,0
Russia.....	Silver †.....	Rouble § { Gold..... Silver.....	77,2 36,3	77,2 37,9	77,2	51,5
Spain.....	Gold and silver...	Peseta.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26,8	26,8	26,8	26,8
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver...	Franc.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub (20 piasters).....	44,3	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Plaster.....	04,4	04,4	04,4	04,4
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.....	1,03,4	1,03,4	1,03,4
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver...	Bolivar.....	19,3	19,3	19,3	19,3

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.

† Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

‡ Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

§ By Imperial ukase January 3-15, 1897, 1½ paper roubles=1 gold rouble.

¶ Customs.

¶ The law of February 11, 1895, introduced the gold standard, with an ideal gold peso weighing 599 grams as the monetary unit.

** The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver by the United States.

VALUE OF GOLD COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES,
FISCAL YEARS 1864-1898.

Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1864	\$11,176,769	\$100,661,634	.....	\$89,484,865
1865	6,493,226	53,381,033	.....	46,887,806
1866	8,193,261	71,197,359	.....	63,004,098
1867	17,084,666	39,026,627	.....	22,001,781
1868	8,787,443	73,396,344	.....	64,608,901
1869	14,122,666	36,003,498	.....	21,870,830
1870	12,064,960	33,635,962	.....	21,570,012
1871	6,853,661	66,686,208	.....	59,832,647
1872	8,717,455	40,548,700	.....	40,831,203
1873	8,652,447	44,856,715	.....	36,174,268
1874	19,506,137	34,042,420	.....	14,536,283
1875	13,966,793	66,980,977	.....	53,014,184
1876	7,962,709	31,177,050	.....	23,184,341
1877	20,246,234	28,590,374	.....	844,140
1878	13,330,315	9,204,455	\$4,125,760	.....
1879	5,024,943	4,587,614	1,037,329	.....
1880	30,753,336	3,639,025	77,119,371	.....
1881	100,081,259	2,565,132	97,466,127	.....
1882	34,377,064	32,537,880	1,789,174	.....
1883	17,784,149	11,600,838	6,183,311	.....
1884	22,351,317	41,081,957	.....	18,730,640
1885	28,991,666	8,477,892	18,513,804	.....
1886	20,743,349	42,952,191	.....	22,208,842
1887	42,910,901	9,701,187	33,209,714	.....
1888	43,934,817	18,376,234	25,558,583	.....
1889	10,234,958	59,952,285	.....	49,667,327
1890	12,943,942	17,274,491	.....	4,330,549
1891	18,232,667	86,362,654	.....	68,130,087
1892	49,699,454	50,195,327	.....	495,873
1893	21,174,981	108,630,844	.....	87,455,863
1894*	72,449,119	76,978,061	.....	4,528,942
1895*	36,334,700	66,468,481	.....	30,083,721
1896*	33,325,065	112,409,947	.....	79,084,882
1897*	85,014,730	40,361,580	44,653,150	.....
1898	120,402,195	15,533,719	104,868,476	.....

VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND BULLION IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES,
FISCAL YEARS 1864-1898.

Year Ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1864	\$1,938,843	\$4,724,907	.....	\$2,786,064
1865	3,311,844	9,262,193	.....	5,950,349
1866	2,508,691	14,946,762	.....	12,338,071
1867	5,045,000	21,841,745	.....	16,796,745
1868	6,450,025	21,387,758	.....	15,937,733
1869	6,675,306	21,134,882	.....	15,459,574
1870	14,362,229	24,519,704	.....	10,157,475
1871	14,336,463	31,755,780	.....	17,389,317
1872	5,626,231	30,323,774	.....	25,302,543
1873	12,798,490	39,751,859	.....	26,953,369
1874	8,951,769	32,537,985	.....	23,586,216
1875	7,203,924	25,151,165	.....	17,947,241
1876	7,943,972	25,329,252	.....	17,385,280
1877	14,528,180	29,571,863	.....	15,043,683
1878	16,491,069	24,535,670	.....	8,044,601
1879	14,671,032	20,409,537	.....	5,738,505
1880	12,275,914	13,503,894	.....	1,227,980
1881	10,544,238	16,841,715	.....	6,297,477
1882	8,095,336	16,829,599	.....	8,734,263
1883	10,755,242	20,219,445	.....	9,464,203
1884	14,594,945	26,051,426	.....	11,456,481
1885	16,550,627	33,753,633	.....	17,203,006
1886	17,850,307	29,511,219	.....	11,660,912
1887	17,290,191	26,296,504	.....	9,006,313
1888	15,403,669	28,037,949	.....	12,634,280
1889	18,673,215	36,689,248	.....	18,016,033
1890	21,032,984	34,873,929	.....	13,840,945
1891	18,026,850	22,590,988	.....	4,564,138
1892	19,955,086	32,810,559	.....	12,855,473
1893	23,193,252	40,737,319	.....	17,544,067
1894	13,286,552	50,451,265	.....	37,164,713
1895	20,211,179	47,295,286	.....	27,084,107
1896	28,777,186	60,541,670	.....	31,764,484
1897	30,533,227	61,946,638	.....	31,413,411
1898	30,929,451	55,751,597	.....	24,822,146

* Ores included.

Weekly Imports and Exports of Specie at New York.

1895.

Week Ending.	GOLD				SILVER			
	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January 5.....	\$4,475,336	\$4,454,096	\$66,838	\$23,963	\$502,623	\$501,008	\$56,962	\$54,818
" 12.....	2,099,300	6,553,396	11,115	34,478	688,580	1,190,158	21,486	75,804
" 19.....	5,865,800	11,919,136	197,349	231,877	868,090	1,553,188	23,574	99,378
" 26.....	7,822,000	19,241,136	119,409	351,286	748,454	2,301,642	6,122	105,500
February 2.....	7,282,800	26,523,936	166,107	517,343	576,242	2,877,784	55,744	161,244
" 9.....	87,821	26,611,757	23,225	540,568	618,900	3,491,784	18,128	179,372
" 16.....	63,206	26,674,963	217,899	758,457	550,643	4,042,427	8,201	187,573
" 23.....	101,985	26,776,948	1,272,805	2,081,262	498,102	4,540,529	2,582	190,155
March 2.....	46,000	26,822,948	4,896,708	6,367,965	633,748	5,174,277	23,823	218,978
" 9.....	1,814,400	28,637,348	1,716,252	8,084,217	479,360	5,653,637	48,300	262,278
" 16.....	146,501	28,783,849	1,840,955	9,445,172	482,687	6,136,324	15,684	277,962
" 23.....	799,422	29,573,271	2,207,430	11,652,602	609,984	6,746,308	3,291	281,253
" 30.....	380,969	29,954,240	296,351	11,938,953	452,144	7,198,452	27,548	306,801
April 6.....	553,652	30,487,892	1,323,989	13,262,942	431,210	7,629,662	47,300	356,101
" 13.....	624,712	31,112,604	218,389	13,481,331	646,426	8,276,088	14,397	370,496
" 20.....	714,479	31,827,083	731,569	14,212,930	843,082	9,119,170	45,516	416,014
" 27.....	976,345	32,803,428	932,908	15,145,833	958,040	10,077,210	3,145	447,464
May 4.....	388,797	33,192,225	716,423	15,862,256	698,666	10,770,876	18,437	465,901
" 11.....	900,914	34,093,139	1,653,947	17,516,208	686,617	11,457,493	15,895	481,796
" 18.....	103,922	34,197,061	1,125,937	18,642,140	598,064	12,055,557	55,090	536,886
" 25.....	4,488	34,201,549	1,210,683	19,852,823	873,389	12,928,946	58,734	590,620
June 1.....	173,200	34,374,749	244,840	20,097,663	921,385	13,850,331	32,277	622,897
" 8.....	13,679	34,388,428	24,115	20,121,778	933,672	14,789,003	93,770	716,667
" 15.....	31,089	34,419,517	31,533	20,153,311	818,580	15,607,588	97,596	814,208
" 22.....	12,525	34,432,042	30,676	20,184,187	742,303	16,349,886	19,541	833,744
" 29.....	12,200	34,444,242	1,201,265	21,385,452	747,991	17,097,877	19,449	853,198
July 6.....	136,300	34,580,542	125,000	21,510,452	963,326	18,061,302	68,879	922,072
" 13.....	259,100	34,839,642	15,736	21,526,188	768,300	18,829,592	76,491	998,568
" 20.....	1,531,273	36,370,915	16,794	21,542,982	828,112	19,655,614	42,801	1,041,164
" 27.....	258,500	36,629,415	7,388	21,550,370	734,275	20,389,589	54,584	1,095,748
August 3.....	1,538,400	38,167,815	141,603	21,691,973	876,880	21,266,769	15,533	1,111,281
" 10.....	2,086,800	40,264,615	40,684	21,732,807	899,618	22,166,387	53,250	1,169,531
" 17.....	3,552,000	43,816,615	46,822	21,779,629	806,217	22,971,004	62,380	1,281,911
" 24.....	4,478,700	48,295,315	961,411	22,741,040	881,028	23,852,632	42,779	1,374,690
" 31.....	4,672,500	52,967,815	180,168	22,921,206	950,199	24,802,831	11,995	1,396,685
Sept'mb'r 7.....	4,928,484	57,896,279	278,730	23,199,936	898,358	25,701,187	127,061	1,418,746
" 14.....	7,252,881	65,149,160	27,051	23,226,987	937,351	26,638,538	16,320	1,430,066
" 21.....	1,788,377	66,937,537	116,345	23,343,332	677,631	27,316,169	1,495	1,431,561
" 28.....	2,517,837	69,455,374	67,086	23,410,418	810,300	28,126,369	26,347	1,457,906
October 5.....	326,009	69,781,383	26,530	23,436,948	681,909	28,808,278	17,618	1,475,526
" 12.....	126,710	69,908,093	143,648	23,580,596	624,835	29,433,113	19,341	1,494,867
" 19.....	964,478	70,892,569	1,164,680	24,745,276	774,540	30,207,658	5,690	1,500,527
" 26.....	20,000	70,912,569	188,055	24,933,331	658,304	30,866,967	35,273	1,535,800
Nov'mb'r 2.....	129,355	71,041,924	8,845	24,942,176	877,900	31,743,867	47,100	1,582,900
" 9.....	46,670	71,088,594	13,440	24,955,616	806,265	32,547,122	40,463	1,623,368
" 16.....	3,273,800	74,361,894	175,598	25,131,214	1,096,902	33,644,024	6,157	1,639,530
" 23.....	7,593,299	81,955,193	11,805	25,143,019	701,275	34,345,299	9,878	1,639,395
" 30.....	3,056,538	85,011,701	6,927	25,149,946	838,300	35,243,599	28,943	1,668,341
Decemb'r 7.....	3,579,162	88,590,863	29,644	25,179,590	690,230	35,933,829	66,112	1,734,453
" 14.....	1,222,400	89,813,263	74,685	25,254,275	1,020,060	36,953,889	16,418	1,750,871
" 21.....	7,128,399	96,941,662	437,747	25,692,022	946,537	37,908,416	20,537	1,771,398
" 28.....	2,314,574	99,256,236	151,566	25,843,588	1,000,800	38,909,216	5,063	1,776,450

1896.

Week Ending.		GOLD				SILVER			
		Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January	4.....	\$1,576,042		\$124,871	\$25,859,484	\$629,119		\$37,386	\$1,777,614
"	11.....	4,086,883	\$5,048,925	52,944	161,919	996,432	\$1,305,929	17,500	53,722
"	18.....	2,426,612	7,475,537	4,728,561	4,890,480	884,047	2,189,976	25,500	79,222
"	25.....	2,587,569	10,103,136	488,937	5,379,417	1,102,650	3,292,616	62,503	141,725
February	1.....	513,504	10,526,640	1,914,761	7,294,178	905,800	4,197,916	70,121	211,846
"	8.....	828,095	11,354,735	3,804,371	11,098,549	922,080	5,119,996	10,006	221,852
"	15.....	518,000	11,872,735	1,487,731	12,586,280	977,885	6,097,881	56,040	277,916
"	22.....	8,250	11,890,985	3,699,927	16,286,207	1,099,045	7,196,926	44,185	322,101
"	29.....	547,500	12,428,485	762,447	17,048,654	1,338,000	8,534,926	51,613	373,714
March	7.....		12,428,485	58,967	17,107,621	884,700	9,419,626	28,986	402,700
"	14.....	12,500	12,440,985	42,985	17,150,606	1,015,244	10,434,870	98,705	501,405
"	21.....	150,000	12,590,985	149,663	17,300,269	1,208,424	11,644,294	72,362	573,768
"	28.....	186,225	12,777,210	37,972	17,338,241	917,049	12,561,343	72,909	646,677
April	4.....		12,777,210	13,729	17,351,970	1,110,780	13,672,123	45,214	691,891
"	11.....	1,634,908	14,412,018	586,770	17,947,740	1,087,880	14,702,983	17,225	709,116
"	18.....	1,072,000	15,484,618	37,244	17,984,984	890,000	15,593,078	55,710	764,883
"	25.....	543,240	16,027,858	20,595	18,005,579	984,484	16,567,557	20,261	785,067
May	2.....	1,496,694	17,524,552	39,888	18,045,417	922,823	17,490,380	50,275	835,362
"	9.....	5,916,207	23,440,759	21,045	18,066,462	967,065	18,457,485	37,287	872,689
"	16.....	4,619,179	23,059,988	38,214	18,104,676	960,700	19,418,185	61,258	933,912
"	23.....	2,759,575	30,819,513	13,877	18,118,553	1,016,650	20,434,835	36,983	970,925
"	30.....	3,984,780	34,754,293	35,896	18,154,439	1,148,171	21,578,006	20,786	991,711
June	6.....	1,834,225	36,588,518	131,363	18,285,802	968,450	22,566,456	43,803	1,035,514
"	13.....	2,436,888	39,025,356	82,212	18,368,014	753,840	23,320,296	143,263	1,178,777
"	20.....	860,730	39,916,086	121,747	18,489,761	1,129,285	24,449,581	29,294	1,206,071
"	27.....	950,000	40,866,086	15,256	18,505,017	572,300	25,021,781	39,221	1,247,292
July	4.....	1,262,625	42,128,711	99,231	18,594,251	396,500	25,398,281	66,499	1,313,791
"	11.....	215,762	42,344,473	25,445	18,619,696	1,408,402	26,791,683	35,091	1,348,792
"	18.....	3,341,978	45,686,451	13,960	18,633,656	1,096,950	27,888,533	62,788	1,411,580
"	25.....	5,067,341	50,773,792	156,863	18,792,519	1,014,915	28,903,448	112,269	1,523,849
August	1.....	117,000	50,890,792	121,737	18,914,256	1,191,850	30,095,298	25,604	1,549,453
"	8.....	26,050	50,916,842	82,980	18,997,216	1,155,367	31,250,665	107,277	1,656,730
"	15.....	10,800	50,927,642	28,450	19,025,666	1,045,845	32,296,510	234,573	1,891,303
"	22.....	6,300	50,933,942	38,841	19,059,507	1,366,826	33,663,336	76,793	1,968,096
"	29.....		50,933,942	2,351,928	21,411,435	1,068,900	34,732,236	21,543	1,990,639
Sept'mb'r	5.....	7,300	50,941,242	4,792,868	26,204,308	991,550	35,748,786	91,423	2,061,062
"	12.....	2,500	50,943,742	14,517,989	40,722,242	1,112,550	36,861,336	17,945	2,099,007
"	19.....		50,943,742	4,861,051	45,603,293	962,261	37,843,597	98,951	2,192,958
"	26.....		50,943,742	7,429,341	53,032,634	1,323,536	39,167,133	73,520	2,266,478
October	3.....	9,500	50,953,242	7,102,727	60,135,361	1,086,966	40,204,099	12,260	2,278,738
"	10.....	3,040	50,956,282	2,213,296	62,348,657	890,200	41,094,299	58,887	2,337,125
"	17.....	20,000	50,976,282	1,735,911	64,084,568	1,136,455	42,230,734	109,817	2,446,942
"	24.....	16,000	50,992,282	5,787,042	69,871,610	847,886	43,078,610	21,615	2,468,557
"	31.....	38,000	51,030,282	7,968,126	77,837,736	942,008	44,020,618	9,755	2,478,312
Nov'mb'r	7.....	32,600	51,062,882	2,020,032	79,877,768	875,500	44,896,118	49,310	2,527,622
"	14.....	103,985	51,169,867	2,079,867	81,957,635	1,002,510	45,898,629	61,462	2,589,084
"	21.....	40,700	51,210,567	764,099	82,721,734	973,850	46,872,478	35,248	2,624,332
"	28.....	33,370	51,242,937	27,891	82,749,625	1,078,764	47,951,242	115,181	2,739,513
Decemb'r	5.....	51,820	51,294,757	6,666	82,756,291	965,260	48,916,502	27,535	2,767,348
"	12.....	50,935	51,345,692	36,524	82,792,815	897,273	49,813,805	28,728	2,791,076
"	19.....	23,250	51,906,794	29,300	82,842,082	1,073,953	50,907,396	50,209	2,841,385
"	26.....	63,940	51,970,734	22,448	82,864,480	1,361,238	52,268,636	37,742	2,879,027

1897.

		GOLD				SILVER			
Week Ending.		Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.	Exports.	Since Jan. 1.	Imports.	Since Jan. 1.
January	2.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$42,034	\$.....	\$988,962	\$.....	\$23,536	\$.....
"	9.....	26,800	36,800	132,066	132,066	624,544	624,544	31,280	31,280
"	16.....	62,100	98,900	11,672	143,738	813,000	1,437,544	45,890	77,089
"	23.....	26,400	125,300	37,782	181,520	880,380	2,317,874	99,694	176,783
"	30.....	71,940	197,240	49,620	231,140	890,625	3,208,499	54,813	231,596
February	6.....	54,591	251,831	23,716	254,856	855,175	4,063,074	34,453	266,049
"	13.....	8,000	259,831	31,143	285,999	732,290	4,795,934	29,509	295,558
"	20.....	71,545	331,376	11,596	297,595	1,062,210	5,848,144	20,769	316,327
"	27.....	203,496	534,871	191,046	488,641	1,130,960	6,979,094	65,621	381,948
March	6.....	239,900	774,771	225,021	713,662	890,323	7,739,417	33,742	420,690
"	13.....	127,000	901,771	145,254	858,916	1,068,738	8,898,200	12,700	433,390
"	20.....	133,450	1,035,221	129,353	988,269	991,293	9,829,468	39,017	472,407
"	27.....	6,800	1,042,021	46,671	1,034,940	911,640	10,741,108	16,072	483,479
April	3.....	16,300	1,058,321	48,621	1,083,561	1,023,648	11,769,756	67,029	555,506
"	10.....	2,000	1,060,321	18,651	1,102,212	976,731	12,746,487	35,363	590,871
"	17.....	10,000	1,070,321	5,262	1,107,474	964,560	13,711,047	43,203	639,074
"	24.....	15,980	1,086,251	54,895	1,162,369	958,425	14,669,472	80,240	719,414
May	1.....	6,532,872	7,620,123	174,976	1,337,345	970,410	15,639,882	29,434	743,848
"	8.....	2,621,249	10,241,372	91,541	1,428,886	876,100	16,515,982	59,367	808,715
"	15.....	2,860,224	13,101,606	71,646	1,500,532	899,000	17,414,982	64,463	873,130
"	22.....	1,209,454	14,311,060	27,544	1,528,076	913,453	18,328,435	57,350	930,530
"	29.....	2,850,000	17,161,060	44,612	1,572,688	964,504	19,182,939	146,054	1,076,584
June	5.....	1,160,800	18,321,860	79,709	1,652,397	921,845	20,104,784	50,488	1,127,072
"	12.....	263,194	18,585,054	66,472	1,718,869	973,146	21,082,930	22,536	1,149,906
"	19.....	963,800	19,538,854	58,454	1,777,323	772,202	21,855,222	73,751	1,223,659
"	26.....	4,806,296	24,345,150	73,999	1,851,322	1,099,813	22,955,035	77,496	1,306,157
July	3.....	.....	24,345,150	63,477	1,914,799	733,063	23,708,118	92,718	1,398,875
"	10.....	9,302	24,354,422	37,966	2,952,465	872,918	24,581,036	49,431	1,443,306
"	17.....	4,300	24,358,722	22,175	1,974,640	768,606	25,349,642	55,823	1,503,629
"	24.....	800,500	25,159,222	51,824	2,026,464	1,038,543	26,388,185	77,187	1,590,816
"	31.....	3,711,735	28,871,007	68,662	2,095,126	1,005,724	27,393,909	55,599	1,636,415
August	7.....	757,900	29,628,907	297,352	2,392,478	964,770	28,373,679	60,218	1,696,633
"	14.....	.....	29,628,907	344,964	2,737,412	917,349	29,290,023	53,302	1,749,935
"	21.....	.....	29,628,907	420,808	3,157,920	1,004,725	30,300,753	43,726	1,793,561
"	28.....	3,170	29,632,077	782,372	3,940,292	943,715	31,244,468	109,872	1,903,433
Sept'mb'r	4.....	.....	29,632,077	31,078	3,971,370	796,449	32,010,917	54,180	1,967,613
"	11.....	8,000	29,640,077	101,626	4,072,996	676,361	32,687,273	19,331	1,976,944
"	18.....	7,625	29,647,702	95,515	4,168,511	745,320	33,432,596	33,071	2,015,015
"	25.....	33,915	29,687,617	55,134	4,223,645	913,205	34,345,803	86,242	2,101,267
October	2.....	10,940	29,698,557	1,020,234	5,243,879	874,195	35,219,998	88,080	2,189,317
"	9.....	11,365	29,709,922	1,446,015	6,699,894	854,937	36,074,935	64,610	2,253,927
"	16.....	.....	29,709,922	1,762,966	8,452,960	953,046	37,027,981	54,913	2,308,840
"	23.....	5,000	29,714,922	4,562,841	13,015,701	916,708	37,944,684	96,236	2,405,076
"	30.....	20,624	29,745,546	199,829	13,215,530	965,799	38,910,473	70,668	2,475,744
Nov'mb'r	6.....	18,180	29,763,726	79,901	13,295,431	736,671	39,697,144	94,306	2,570,050
"	13.....	9,792	29,773,518	62,114	13,357,545	843,847	40,545,991	94,608	2,664,653
"	20.....	20,505	29,804,023	120,243	13,477,788	881,108	41,427,094	75,915	2,740,568
"	27.....	13,698	29,817,721	21,525	13,499,313	917,941	42,345,035	59,743	2,800,311
Decemb'r	4.....	21,915	29,839,636	65,639	13,564,952	943,846	43,288,871	95,896	2,895,997
"	11.....	21,305	29,860,941	42,365	13,607,317	896,029	44,186,900	64,352	2,960,049
"	18.....	38,250	29,899,191	42,429	13,650,246	936,698	45,123,598	69,906	3,029,955
"	25.....	15,665	29,914,856	38,870	13,689,116	698,075	45,791,663	46,996	3,076,921
"	31.....	5,100	29,919,956	104,832	13,793,948	1,390,345	47,182,018	35,066	3,111,957

1898.

		GOLD			SILVER		
		Since	Since	Since	Since	Since	Jan. 1.
Week Ending.	Exports.	Jan. 1.	Imports.	Jan. 1.	Exports.	Jan. 1.	Imports.
Jan. 8.....	\$32,000	\$22,000	\$917,381	\$818,908	\$1,128,113	\$674,418	\$157,218
15.....	524,040	543,040	228,865	1,045,768	873,565	1,747,978	61,050
22.....	779,545	1,325,585	725,435	1,770,203	1,096,650	2,544,628	26,370
29.....	1,195,020	2,520,805	803,116	2,073,319	926,276	3,770,904	30,804
Feb. 5.....	196,635	2,717,240	1,049,793	3,123,112	1,078,175	1,849,079	65,827
12.....	587,235	3,304,475	711,974	3,835,086	871,805	5,520,684	18,967
19.....	57,000	3,361,475	102,752	3,967,838	820,351	6,341,035	85,561
26.....	57,210	3,418,685	135,362	4,073,200	800,746	7,141,731	18,506
Mar. 5.....	790	3,419,475	25,498	4,098,696	804,080	7,745,861	35,304
12.....	100,250	3,519,725	3,586,479	7,685,177	620,515	8,366,376	36,108
19.....	20,404	3,540,129	8,214,039	15,890,216	746,145	9,112,521	31,372
26.....	168,626	3,708,755	8,079,548	23,978,764	773,702	9,891,233	89,980
April 2.....	133,464	3,842,219	7,067,494	31,066,258	815,978	10,707,361	73,236
9.....	6,800	3,849,019	3,731,046	34,797,304	1,031,852	11,739,113	74,559
16.....	566,902	4,415,821	5,562,850	40,360,154	819,780	12,556,933	46,232
23.....	16,500	4,432,321	10,065,512	50,425,693	697,105	13,255,998	17,594
30.....	123,153	4,555,474	9,012,735	59,438,451	763,038	14,019,036	99,735
May 7.....	5,005	4,560,479	2,916,849	62,355,300	791,047	14,810,083	29,210
14.....	600	4,561,079	2,073,067	64,423,367	852,567	15,662,650	19,267
21.....	10,000	4,571,079	2,600,217	67,023,584	722,981	16,385,581	99,200
28.....	.....	4,571,079	1,836,352	68,864,936	743,299	17,128,890	18,227
June 4.....	8,000	4,579,079	9,427	68,874,363	919,169	18,048,049	10,341
11.....	.....	4,579,079	16,412	68,890,775	912,753	18,960,802	1,667
18.....	11,700	4,590,779	25,516	68,916,291	867,065	19,827,867	4,409
25.....	38,115	4,623,894	17,723	68,934,014	998,276	20,826,143	143,140
July 2.....	5,795	4,634,689	3,754	68,967,768	923,990	21,750,133	32,501
9.....	.....	4,634,689	11,631	68,949,399	902,002	22,652,135	16,393
16.....	.....	4,634,689	10,433	68,960,832	902,002	23,554,137	20,779
23.....	13,408	4,648,097	39,969	68,999,351	879,970	24,424,107	53,699
30.....	14,000	4,662,097	1,356	69,001,707	1,208,198	25,632,305	4,013
Aug. 6.....	.....	4,662,097	329,979	69,331,686	941,512	26,563,517	60,063
13.....	12,000	4,701,597	1,084,817	70,416,503	895,498	27,413,953	6,528
20.....	55,120	4,756,717	1,543,695	71,960,198	915,804	28,329,757	22,127
27.....	544,453	5,301,170	389,974	72,350,172	1,158,871	29,488,623	64,224
Sept. 3.....	1,246,920	6,548,090	1,233,965	73,584,157	1,142,215	30,630,843	130,332
10.....	417,053	6,965,143	1,425,563	75,059,720	1,072,245	31,708,068	53,704
17.....	685,807	7,650,950	2,226,616	77,286,336	911,171	32,614,259	44,433
24.....	213,917	7,864,867	215,062	79,501,398	1,035,918	33,650,177	38,370
Oct. 1.....	13,890	7,878,757	5,371,001	85,372,339	1,138,948	34,786,025	31,907
8.....	535,500	8,414,257	3,490,455	88,832,354	1,025,440	35,814,465	61,212
15.....	3,200	8,417,457	1,966,308	90,799,162	1,055,584	36,870,049	47,710
22.....	152,705	8,570,162	2,414,580	94,213,742	1,027,412	37,897,461	44,942
29.....	273,582	8,843,744	1,017,060	95,230,802	994,116	38,891,577	31,391
Nov. 5.....	38,222	8,881,966	991,976	96,222,778	1,015,125	39,906,702	95,587
12.....	126,030	9,007,996	36,842	96,259,620	679,859	40,586,561	110,990
19.....	1,000	9,008,996	103,230	96,362,900	843,662	41,430,223	21,303
26.....	473,388	9,482,384	110,787	96,473,687	1,046,187	42,476,410	206,538
Déc. 3.....	29,000	9,511,384	155,624	96,629,311	1,006,097	43,572,507	40,404
10.....	767,785	10,279,169	917,374	97,546,685	1,437,740	45,010,247	121,900
17.....	170,430	10,449,599	1,300,245	98,846,930	1,056,900	46,066,847	4,767
24.....	262,906	10,712,405	429,485	99,276,415	997,965	47,064,812	42,349
31.....	8,900	10,720,705	44,017	99,320,432	933,111	47,997,923	168,183
							2,376,643

MONETARY CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Treasurer of the United States.)

United States Paper Currency Outstanding at the Close of Each Fiscal Year from 1862.

Fiscal Year.	Old Demand Notes.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	Fractional Currency.	Total Notes.
1862.....	\$51,105,235	896,620,000			\$147,725,235
1863.....	3,884,000	387,646,589		\$20,192,456	411,223,045
1864.....	789,037	447,300,203		22,324,283	470,413,523
1865.....	472,808	431,066,427		25,033,128	456,572,160
1866.....	272,162	400,780,305		27,008,875	428,061,343
1867.....	206,432	371,783,597		28,474,623	406,466,652
1868.....	143,912	356,000,000		32,727,908	388,871,820
1869.....	123,739	356,000,000		32,114,637	388,238,376
1870.....	106,256	356,000,000		30,878,684	365,984,940
1871.....	96,505	356,000,000		40,582,874	366,679,380
1872.....	88,296	357,500,000		40,855,835	368,444,131
1873.....	79,967	356,000,000		44,799,365	400,879,332
1874.....	76,732	381,999,073		45,912,003	427,987,808
1875.....	70,107	375,771,580		42,129,424	417,971,111
1876.....	66,917	399,772,284		34,446,596	404,285,796
1877.....	63,062	359,764,332		20,403,137	383,231,431
1878.....	62,297	346,681,016		16,547,768	365,291,082
1879.....	61,470	346,681,016		15,942,610	362,585,096
1880.....	60,975	346,681,016		15,590,892	362,332,883
1881.....	60,535	346,681,016		15,481,891	362,223,442
1882.....	59,985	346,681,016		15,423,186	362,163,897
1883.....	58,985	346,681,016		15,376,629	362,116,630
1884.....	58,440	346,681,016		15,355,999	362,105,455
1885.....	57,950	346,681,016		15,340,114	362,079,080
1886.....	57,445	346,681,016		15,330,025	362,068,486
1887.....	57,130	346,681,016		15,322,902	362,061,048
1888.....	56,907	346,681,016		15,296,582	362,036,455
1889.....	56,442	346,681,016		15,292,628	362,030,087
1890.....	56,032	346,681,016		15,287,449	362,024,497
1891.....	55,647	346,681,016	\$50,228,417	15,283,617	412,248,688
1892.....	55,647	346,681,016	101,712,071	15,279,400	463,728,135
1893.....	55,647	346,681,016	147,190,227	15,276,442	500,203,333
1894.....	54,847	346,681,016	152,584,417	15,273,075	514,598,365
1895.....	54,847	346,681,016	146,068,400	15,270,056	508,094,319
1896.....	54,347	346,681,016	129,683,280	15,267,122	491,685,766
1897.....	54,347	346,681,016	114,867,280	15,263,640	476,806,294
1898.....	53,997	346,681,016	101,207,280	15,260,690	463,202,964

Fiscal Year.	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	Currency Certificates.	Total Certificates.	Grand Total.
1862.....					\$147,725,235
1863.....					411,223,045
1864.....					470,413,523
1865.....					456,572,160
1866.....	\$10,947,890			\$10,947,890	439,009,203
1867.....	18,773,580			18,773,580	419,240,232
1868.....	17,678,640			17,678,640	406,550,460
1869.....	33,086,180			33,086,180	421,324,556
1870.....	34,547,120			34,547,120	430,532,060
1871.....	19,886,300			19,886,300	416,565,680
1872.....	32,086,300			32,086,300	409,530,431
1873.....	39,480,000		\$31,810,000	71,270,000	472,149,332
1874.....	22,325,100		54,990,000	81,815,100	509,802,908
1875.....	21,796,300		59,045,000	80,841,300	498,812,411
1876.....	29,681,400		33,140,000	81,821,400	466,107,196
1877.....	41,572,600		53,980,000	95,552,600	475,784,031
1878.....	44,367,000	\$1,850,410	46,245,000	92,462,410	455,752,492
1879.....	15,413,700	2,530,950	29,330,000	47,283,650	409,868,746
1880.....	8,004,600	12,374,270	14,275,000	34,653,870	396,986,753
1881.....	5,782,920	51,166,530	11,615,000	68,564,450	404,787,892
1882.....	5,037,120	66,086,710	13,860,000	84,983,830	446,657,727
1883.....	82,378,640	88,616,831	13,180,000	184,175,471	546,292,101
1884.....	98,362,660	120,891,691	12,230,000	231,514,351	593,609,806
1885.....	140,323,140	139,901,646	29,226,090	309,509,786	671,588,896
1886.....	181,174,245	115,977,675	18,110,000	295,261,920	627,390,406
1887.....	121,486,817	145,543,150	9,020,000	276,049,967	638,111,015
1888.....	142,023,150	229,491,772	14,965,000	386,579,922	748,416,327
1889.....	154,048,552	262,629,746	17,195,000	433,873,298	795,903,385
1890.....	157,542,979	301,639,751	12,390,000	471,472,730	833,497,227
1891.....	152,461,429	314,715,185	23,730,000	490,906,614	903,205,312
1892.....	156,598,929	331,614,304	30,420,000	518,633,233	982,361,368
1893.....	92,846,199	330,967,504	12,405,000	436,208,698	945,412,026
1894.....	66,387,899	337,148,504	59,235,000	462,771,403	977,364,759
1895.....	43,499,959	328,894,504	55,796,000	438,190,463	941,253,782
1896.....	42,818,189	342,619,504	32,210,000	417,647,693	900,333,459
1897.....	38,732,199	375,479,504	62,340,000	476,551,703	953,467,957
1898.....	37,430,149	368,556,504	26,605,000	462,591,653	925,784,637

Estimated Amount of All Kinds of Money in Circulation at the End of Month, from June, 1878.

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1878—June.....	\$84,736,774	\$65,773,465	\$584,790,782	\$71,149,760	\$806,453,781
1879—January.....	100,442,571	74,924,846	586,691,309	57,928,020	819,986,746
July.....	112,540,956	72,035,108	604,945,998	56,218,070	845,740,132
1880—January.....	185,834,585	75,113,046	658,682,918	27,024,454	946,655,003
July.....	231,328,438	73,810,581	649,125,808	29,857,959	984,122,786
1881—January.....	298,797,802	83,603,719	665,008,113	51,936,087	1,089,345,671
July.....	326,418,554	82,196,436	668,436,631	57,076,012	1,134,127,633
1882—January.....	359,912,800	88,977,803	672,469,391	78,047,780	1,199,407,754
July.....	339,573,222	84,782,815	661,237,157	71,994,180	1,177,607,354
1883—January.....	355,115,323	91,477,616	663,013,336	128,538,480	1,239,044,735
July.....	342,038,527	89,051,107	655,819,193	146,682,281	1,233,591,108
1884—January.....	346,418,091	89,921,972	638,458,888	191,255,651	1,266,054,602
July.....	339,167,112	85,425,943	630,489,045	199,794,851	1,254,876,951
1885—January.....	341,680,992	86,487,800	614,891,806	255,624,191	1,298,964,789
July.....	340,612,138	88,879,327	605,559,731	253,581,106	1,288,632,201
1886—January.....	362,757,418	97,468,854	605,839,732	219,686,569	1,285,700,544
July.....	359,074,385	100,603,181	608,083,003	211,387,581	1,279,148,151
1887—January.....	371,729,450	107,339,688	601,853,739	252,740,821	1,313,613,698
February.....	371,782,210	105,978,252	598,604,050	259,269,120	1,345,644,632
March.....	373,208,491	105,328,365	602,778,304	255,111,504	1,314,426,663
April.....	375,241,850	104,187,379	599,418,200	260,524,915	1,319,372,344
May.....	377,794,495	103,616,061	593,078,802	239,094,305	1,314,784,653
June.....	376,419,229	104,076,452	594,451,707	242,113,454	1,317,060,842
July.....	377,350,294	104,839,052	591,733,483	247,616,228	1,321,559,057
August.....	381,530,256	106,201,911	589,167,580	243,771,725	1,320,691,472
September.....	391,080,890	110,761,007	582,318,741	258,874,509	1,353,045,207
October.....	392,545,770	113,930,676	591,962,227	267,613,730	1,366,062,403
November.....	396,450,215	116,012,846	590,086,510	265,765,027	1,368,314,398
December.....	399,361,143	116,191,175	587,716,011	280,574,480	1,363,842,809
1888—January.....	398,611,926	113,252,970	575,940,978	294,830,024	1,382,675,898
February.....	398,280,517	111,570,231	569,286,045	292,365,572	1,371,512,365
March.....	397,745,984	110,086,123	568,268,810	292,395,394	1,368,496,311
April.....	398,568,122	108,433,050	560,118,709	304,543,225	1,371,363,106
May.....	395,379,632	106,920,085	549,401,276	318,457,135	1,371,158,130
June.....	392,066,854	105,899,368	539,432,532	334,689,746	1,372,069,570
July.....	378,606,804	105,683,405	532,885,177	350,844,791	1,367,723,177
August.....	376,347,905	106,296,864	528,922,493	349,054,360	1,360,621,622
September.....	377,329,864	109,772,331	530,827,748	366,129,791	1,384,069,734
October.....	380,016,817	112,263,162	533,377,959	381,976,810	1,407,894,741
November.....	381,391,086	113,389,582	533,063,476	378,040,017	1,409,884,161
December.....	379,834,512	114,013,846	535,041,302	377,358,447	1,406,248,107
1889—January.....	380,116,365	110,814,980	530,922,113	390,239,030	1,408,082,488
February.....	379,497,911	108,376,655	522,275,518	392,759,670	1,403,949,754
March.....	378,072,380	108,197,451	521,154,189	394,540,196	1,406,904,166
April.....	377,407,308	107,269,882	523,150,462	406,133,992	1,413,961,644
May.....	376,962,858	106,164,862	513,324,279	400,732,472	1,397,184,471
June.....	376,065,482	105,894,801	507,384,283	390,630,204	1,379,964,770
July.....	374,738,435	105,741,404	503,102,804	395,673,534	1,379,316,177
August.....	375,811,209	106,779,085	498,962,791	408,519,145	1,390,062,240
September.....	375,947,715	110,305,452	509,919,839	408,570,064	1,404,737,070
October.....	375,685,071	113,779,361	513,581,925	410,767,173	1,413,813,630
November.....	374,789,489	115,080,423	517,016,658	410,417,505	1,414,293,075
December.....	375,706,922	116,035,904	523,594,121	414,934,962	1,430,270,909
1890—January.....	374,937,316	113,508,777	515,719,251	431,618,940	1,435,784,284
February.....	373,507,203	112,322,742	514,518,290	425,011,066	1,425,359,301
March.....	373,624,488	111,832,628	518,439,765	433,203,641	1,437,099,522
April.....	374,310,922	110,790,016	515,988,989	436,361,187	1,437,470,094
May.....	375,246,356	110,284,048	510,005,445	435,299,482	1,430,815,326
June.....	374,396,381	110,236,069	504,443,649	440,420,062	1,429,496,191
July.....	375,114,196	111,263,631	502,185,113	443,013,662	1,411,578,602
August.....	379,053,167	113,455,590	506,734,731	456,673,749	1,435,917,227
September.....	386,939,723	118,444,300	513,004,630	474,415,946	1,487,804,599
October.....	400,378,130	123,351,222	521,832,899	453,290,156	1,498,852,407
November.....	405,100,897	126,521,314	527,101,019	440,023,938	1,498,746,158
December.....	411,080,597	126,198,177	532,310,752	469,146,742	1,528,736,268
1891—January.....	409,441,333	122,542,578	522,410,612	471,043,535	1,525,438,060
February.....	408,752,874	120,906,191	525,328,516	463,211,388	1,518,196,969
March.....	408,464,850	120,175,012	536,071,998	465,094,604	1,529,810,464
April.....	408,862,781	119,961,325	535,378,758	465,824,239	1,529,125,103
May.....	406,661,880	117,721,936	529,082,875	460,415,717	1,508,911,888
June.....	406,073,806	115,973,965	526,099,477	449,579,547	1,499,726,795
July.....	407,630,012	115,947,343	525,818,634	450,271,608	1,499,647,492
August.....	408,745,335	117,113,365	527,758,843	454,316,400	1,505,931,473
September.....	408,333,304	119,854,621	550,026,495	452,313,056	1,530,531,946
October.....	408,770,367	124,240,597	565,473,236	468,007,981	1,564,492,181
November.....	405,831,402	125,542,641	572,499,448	473,288,579	1,577,282,070
December.....	407,999,180	125,108,021	577,490,841	478,188,687	1,589,781,729
1892—January.....	407,833,022	122,632,601	573,312,239	500,077,266	1,603,855,123
February.....	407,813,501	121,573,237	565,679,689	514,492,486	1,609,558,992
March.....	407,614,418	121,019,397	570,155,827	509,852,378	1,608,641,520
April.....	407,615,949	120,387,980	574,354,720	511,213,586	1,613,572,244
May.....	406,911,657	119,833,259	572,949,939	518,315,374	1,620,010,219

Month.	Gold.	Silver.	Notes.	Certificates.	Total.
1892—June.....	\$408,707,740	\$119,186,002	\$577,173,454	\$497,946,148	\$1,603,073,898
July.....	410,447,300	121,520,025	587,005,624	478,800,524	1,601,949,325
August.....	411,154,411	124,485,312	591,890,116	465,350,226	1,599,256,684
September.....	411,524,329	127,657,863	611,871,794	455,357,841	1,546,049,973
October.....	411,252,197	129,161,811	621,438,820	458,228,150	1,610,683,874
November.....	410,807,863	130,150,203	621,438,820	458,228,150	1,610,683,874
December.....	412,970,960	127,737,325	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,607,958,439
1893—January.....	409,817,138	124,453,928	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
February.....	407,799,951	125,092,525	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
March.....	410,750,520	125,092,525	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
April.....	407,945,944	124,217,091	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
May.....	403,633,710	122,439,011	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
June.....	416,909,941	120,231,118	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
July.....	409,466,368	125,989,868	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
August.....	484,296,100	122,932,873	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
September.....	498,121,679	123,035,625	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
October.....	505,018,011	123,967,567	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
November.....	508,602,811	123,724,319	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
December.....	527,357,916	116,844,420	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
1894—January.....	496,830,383	114,496,458	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
February.....	496,101,956	113,113,582	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
March.....	497,894,733	111,780,433	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
April.....	496,799,152	109,896,941	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
May.....	497,873,900	109,424,721	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
June.....	499,103,577	109,210,342	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
July.....	497,407,516	109,959,353	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
August.....	500,126,248	112,521,011	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
September.....	500,181,380	116,686,669	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
October.....	465,789,187	119,056,832	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
November.....	485,501,376	120,561,176	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
December.....	506,189,411	117,581,059	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
1895—January.....	468,568,100	115,589,957	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
February.....	479,493,899	113,790,903	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
March.....	483,111,525	113,066,719	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
April.....	483,770,430	112,599,057	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
May.....	485,275,057	112,202,880	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
June.....	485,778,610	112,279,214	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
July.....	479,787,653	112,675,001	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
August.....	469,884,062	116,556,070	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
September.....	475,181,593	122,186,851	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
October.....	480,212,104	124,176,832	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
November.....	484,728,547	123,623,612	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
December.....	499,262,686	121,016,811	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
1896—January.....	445,263,591	119,200,002	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
February.....	445,912,256	117,763,055	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
March.....	454,225,636	116,091,869	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
April.....	455,876,439	114,074,014	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
May.....	456,128,483	112,175,103	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
June.....	445,263,594	111,063,358	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
July.....	463,915,919	113,145,348	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
August.....	471,771,490	116,741,476	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
September.....	516,840,979	119,362,538	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
October.....	516,729,862	119,727,191	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
November.....	517,743,229	120,683,805	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
December.....	515,468,129	117,250,506	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
1897—January.....	516,315,696	116,088,357	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
February.....	517,125,757	114,753,812	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
March.....	517,321,596	113,954,152	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
April.....	520,221,923	113,314,083	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
May.....	519,146,675	111,220,742	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
June.....	519,074,302	110,787,004	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
July.....	521,848,563	112,021,956	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
August.....	528,688,753	118,322,185	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
September.....	539,273,953	123,629,707	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
October.....	544,494,748	126,109,806	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
November.....	547,568,360	127,211,381	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
December.....	551,584,024	124,434,236	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
1898—January.....	553,884,842	123,201,715	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
February.....	582,129,742	123,181,399	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
March.....	617,038,510	123,147,281	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
April.....	649,571,881	121,638,423	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
May.....	660,959,880	121,583,538	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
June.....	645,246,054	121,287,793	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
July.....	630,663,166	122,497,836	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
August.....	622,469,812	127,376,768	610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542
September.....			610,244,567	458,228,150	1,599,553,542

Stocks of Gold Coin and Bullion and Silver Coin and Bullion at the End of Each Month.

Month.	GOLD			Standard Dollars.	SILVER		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.		Bullion.	Coin.	Total.
1879—June.....	\$240,425,461	\$5,316,376	\$245,741,837	\$36,801,000	\$5,092,566	\$76,249,985	\$117,143,551
December.....	274,541,357	61,999,892	336,540,249	50,055,660	4,492,421	77,556,127	132,104,198
1880—June.....	300,362,240	43,484,966	351,841,206	63,734,750	5,124,536	78,862,270	147,721,556
December.....	340,910,239	95,260,851	436,201,090	77,453,005	6,183,224	79,474,665	163,110,894
1881—June.....	369,466,622	89,017,716	478,484,538	91,372,705	2,309,949	80,087,061	174,769,715
December.....	433,649,165	87,977,603	521,826,768	105,380,980	3,607,830	80,257,820	189,246,630
1882—June.....	450,215,829	56,541,886	506,757,715	119,144,780	3,230,908	80,428,580	202,804,268
December.....	472,639,390	51,981,432	524,670,762	132,955,080	4,468,193	80,694,440	218,117,713
1883—June.....	486,477,931	56,254,072	542,732,063	147,255,899	4,482,216	80,960,300	232,698,415
December.....	499,701,339	66,406,346	566,108,185	161,425,119	4,584,373	78,110,914	244,070,406
1884—June.....	500,961,189	44,539,608	545,500,797	175,355,829	4,055,498	75,261,528	254,672,855
December.....	512,686,953	63,422,647	576,118,500	189,561,994	4,716,055	75,100,674	269,378,728
1885—June.....	521,621,301	67,075,735	588,697,036	203,884,381	4,088,886	74,939,820	282,863,067
December.....	540,423,527	72,557,429	612,980,956	218,259,761	3,797,041	75,000,379	297,057,181
1886—June.....	547,465,941	43,308,520	590,774,461	233,723,286	3,082,198	75,060,937	311,876,421
December.....	559,486,356	80,931,422	640,418,278	249,623,647	3,789,377	75,105,862	329,468,886
1887—January.....	560,851,488	85,018,440	645,869,918	252,503,647	4,877,039	75,113,349	332,494,035
February.....	563,394,917	83,485,920	646,880,837	255,453,647	4,700,183	75,120,887	335,274,607
March.....	565,762,514	83,431,810	649,194,324	258,474,027	8,639,452	75,128,324	332,241,803
April.....	569,715,190	83,863,571	650,578,766	261,524,027	10,134,861	75,343,251	347,001,639
May.....	570,256,485	85,166,756	655,423,246	264,474,027	9,869,629	75,560,244	349,903,900
June.....	568,788,145	85,732,190	654,520,335	266,990,117	10,917,435	75,547,799	353,455,351
July.....	569,547,334	89,099,377	658,646,711	267,440,117	12,278,674	75,638,932	355,357,723
August.....	570,737,736	92,832,054	663,569,790	270,250,117	12,177,624	75,312,773	357,740,514
September.....	573,415,740	108,377,780	681,793,520	273,390,157	12,005,909	75,398,925	360,794,991
October.....	574,927,873	120,772,502	695,150,375	276,816,157	11,683,032	75,758,186	364,257,375
November.....	578,334,011	120,777,438	699,111,494	280,144,157	10,881,655	75,909,136	366,884,948
December.....	581,930,107	122,733,223	704,703,330	283,140,357	9,961,866	76,235,886	369,398,109
1888—January.....	584,568,497	121,962,584	706,471,081	285,845,357	10,219,546	76,345,966	372,101,869
February.....	586,025,817	121,822,527	707,848,344	288,545,357	10,305,153	76,327,799	375,178,309
March.....	587,350,858	121,167,828	708,518,186	291,355,759	10,024,978	76,333,888	377,714,653
April.....	589,236,410	122,132,999	711,369,409	294,039,700	9,937,447	76,299,882	380,277,114
May.....	592,212,051	114,050,440	706,262,491	297,037,790	9,357,041	76,349,137	382,743,968
June.....	595,703,898	110,116,633	705,820,471	299,424,790	10,619,754	76,406,376	382,450,920
July.....	597,145,663	108,012,533	705,158,196	300,708,790	11,068,054	76,510,842	389,258,656
August.....	599,655,095	107,826,240	707,481,335	303,320,790	10,973,204	76,582,235	390,876,229
September.....	601,591,876	108,269,234	709,861,178	306,542,890	10,645,783	76,759,671	393,984,394
October.....	603,225,837	108,479,213	711,705,050	309,670,890	10,559,110	76,660,481	396,890,485
November.....	605,677,837	104,426,611	709,994,448	312,450,890	10,762,237	76,715,873	399,901,346
December.....	607,688,725	96,919,454	704,608,179	315,186,190	10,865,237	76,869,983	402,941,410
1889—January.....	609,283,810	96,590,321	705,758,221	318,186,190	10,606,677	76,899,716	405,662,583
February.....	609,283,810	96,670,798	705,954,608	320,946,490	10,762,958	76,659,716	408,369,220
March.....	609,678,122	94,705,197	704,773,319	323,776,515	10,801,669	76,628,116	411,266,300
April.....	610,698,423	94,612,786	705,311,209	326,974,515	10,755,082	76,597,677	414,327,274
May.....	613,018,370	85,241,865	698,260,235	330,188,540	10,291,661	76,585,840	417,066,241
June.....	613,973,117	85,596,684	699,569,801	333,502,650	10,608,082	76,606,567	420,712,909
July.....	613,540,272	62,017,736	675,558,008	334,002,650	11,860,283	76,534,026	422,996,959
August.....	615,807,252	67,859,398	683,597,550	337,502,650	11,843,140	76,626,764	425,472,554
September.....	617,484,631	64,334,656	681,819,487	340,357,650	11,286,828	76,796,193	428,440,671
October.....	619,640,450	64,554,236	684,194,686	343,428,001	10,918,171	76,628,781	430,974,953
November.....	621,106,858	64,642,327	685,749,280	346,798,001	10,322,870	76,527,216	433,648,087
December.....	622,107,473	67,416,990	689,524,863	349,802,001	10,729,078	76,607,331	437,228,410
1890—January.....	624,900,483	66,080,287	690,980,770	352,536,001	11,557,760	76,708,644	440,802,405
February.....	625,967,229	66,133,726	692,100,955	355,948,001	11,156,952	76,698,892	443,813,845
March.....	627,406,798	66,443,489	693,850,282	359,884,266	10,749,439	76,799,537	447,393,412
April.....	627,923,705	67,265,628	695,189,333	363,424,266	9,432,627	76,793,513	449,650,416
May.....	629,030,311	67,548,895	696,579,699	366,336,266	8,955,254	76,818,427	452,109,917
June.....	630,012,334	65,996,474	696,008,805	369,426,266	10,649,450	76,874,969	456,953,685
July.....	629,512,155	62,138,864	691,651,019	371,726,266	11,658,805	76,918,254	460,033,325
August.....	631,801,689	57,471,618	689,273,307	374,578,266	12,882,692	76,807,145	464,218,103
September.....	633,118,735	59,807,459	693,026,194	377,628,266	14,495,014	76,875,555	468,988,835
October.....	634,012,338	60,855,995	694,867,733	380,988,466	16,995,815	77,193,068	475,176,849
November.....	635,219,259	63,642,518	698,861,777	384,431,859	18,796,046	77,339,553	480,567,438
December.....	637,391,201	66,799,610	704,100,811	387,981,005	20,299,851	77,638,844	485,919,031
1891—January.....	639,384,021	67,624,960	707,008,881	391,566,005	21,277,879	77,696,840	490,540,824
February.....	642,222,173	63,362,654	705,584,827	394,601,005	22,671,532	77,698,303	494,370,840
March.....	641,218,635	59,685,416	700,904,069	397,605,327	25,870,383	77,740,096	501,215,806
April.....	629,636,403	59,859,416	689,495,821	400,281,327	27,600,434	77,336,913	505,818,674
May.....	600,591,091	61,401,772	661,993,363	402,873,153	29,172,111	77,917,108	509,992,337
June.....	584,521,184	62,067,744	646,591,928	405,659,208	31,729,062	77,947,619	515,335,939
July.....	581,721,468	62,736,957	644,458,425	406,633,268	36,583,124	77,131,660	520,349,998
August.....	582,227,596	62,282,257	644,499,853	407,815,248	40,148,730	76,995,390	524,957,388
September.....	584,064,320	66,343,775	650,408,095	408,535,318	43,973,513	76,511,096	529,019,947
October.....	586,36,622	74,158,896	670,545,108	409,475,368	47,591,642	77,301,515	546,357,465
November.....	599,344,091	74,430,501	677,774,595	410,889,174	50,316,839	77,235,022	538,440,982
December.....	604,334,241	82,212,639	686,546,880	411,543,740	53,969,468	76,596,155	542,979,363

	Month.	GOLD			SILVER		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Standard Dollars.	Bullion.	Fractional Coin.
1892	January	\$96,287,197	\$34,299,689	\$690,586,886	\$411,869,740	\$57,940,646	\$76,910,519
	February	906,664,364	83,275,529	682,184,740	412,184,740	61,401,457	77,096,548
	March	606,564,310	81,194,377	687,758,687	412,535,390	65,720,468	77,294,571
	April	601,527,222	79,712,183	681,239,405	412,055,390	68,912,657	77,433,950
	May	602,485,237	77,953,512	680,438,749	412,565,390	72,501,576	77,195,881
	June	589,509,061	74,396,385	664,345,446	412,988,735	76,669,151	76,611,238
	July	581,129,932	76,623,598	657,753,580	414,418,735	80,479,594	77,500,000
	August	577,737,991	75,960,115	653,698,106	414,968,735	83,483,551	77,472,912
	September	576,074,815	76,055,422	652,130,237	415,742,835	86,000,554	77,467,707
	October	577,387,444	78,126,222	655,513,666	416,412,835	89,372,154	77,484,987
	November	577,983,121	79,983,208	657,966,329	417,122,835	92,999,927	77,475,318
	December	569,633,412	81,697,350	651,330,762	417,876,985	96,743,988	77,896,748
1893	January	559,063,122	81,452,478	640,515,600	418,606,985	99,282,961	77,837,480
	February	547,655,038	79,835,048	627,490,086	418,906,985	102,973,771	74,908,714
	March	546,673,424	79,563,760	626,177,184	419,047,306	106,709,122	77,197,330
	April	532,513,105	80,529,774	613,042,879	419,195,306	110,315,196	77,307,715
	May	523,592,686	80,871,868	604,464,554	419,382,306	114,289,140	77,558,212
	June	513,743,623	78,845,510	592,589,133	419,332,450	118,173,820	77,256,212
	July	520,273,567	83,450,396	603,723,963	419,332,450	119,277,735	76,563,878
	August	547,516,035	98,373,505	645,889,540	419,332,450	122,200,760	77,036,067
	September	550,479,232	101,020,648	651,505,880	419,332,550	124,242,787	77,596,621
	October	554,738,577	96,657,273	651,395,851	419,332,550	126,261,553	76,977,032
	November	553,269,517	94,910,622	648,180,139	419,332,550	127,262,267	76,960,853
	December	582,527,065	84,679,485	667,206,550	419,332,777	127,207,874	77,494,207
1894	January	592,848,235	77,175,275	670,023,510	419,332,777	127,215,171	77,041,547
	February	603,890,188	70,432,992	674,323,180	419,332,777	127,216,957	76,516,840
	March	612,325,885	60,292,616	672,618,501	419,332,777	127,220,207	76,991,565
	April	614,370,723	53,716,438	668,087,161	419,332,777	127,228,437	76,627,432
	May	596,799,262	48,067,706	644,866,968	419,332,777	127,231,643	75,557,223
	June	584,479,113	44,612,311	629,091,424	419,332,777	127,237,533	76,122,875
	July	572,975,589	47,000,824	620,026,413	419,332,777	127,113,753	76,221,063
	August	574,352,118	44,941,337	619,293,455	420,504,208	126,454,475	76,167,704
	September	579,728,587	44,063,417	623,792,004	421,176,408	125,261,863	75,054,481
	October	581,597,841	44,197,435	625,795,276	422,176,408	125,351,553	75,067,112
	November	583,834,549	43,535,066	627,369,615	422,626,749	125,014,161	76,135,722
	December	577,389,396	47,757,334	625,146,730	422,626,749	124,852,679	77,192,015
1895	January	557,532,641	40,100,546	603,543,187	422,626,749	124,551,374	76,071,547
	February	562,633,658	44,527,722	607,161,380	422,927,039	124,673,187	76,450,732
	March	567,592,416	51,387,979	618,980,395	422,927,039	124,588,685	76,169,569
	April	573,165,665	50,044,014	623,109,679	422,927,219	124,583,559	76,375,930
	May	578,036,041	53,425,367	631,461,408	422,927,219	124,479,849	76,772,563
	June	579,422,971	56,746,018	636,168,989	422,927,219	124,670,701	77,095,444
	July	580,481,167	60,631,509	641,132,676	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	August	568,990,037	60,248,542	629,238,579	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	September	556,110,818	57,340,757	613,451,575	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	October	564,122,920	54,490,512	618,613,432	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	November	564,229,183	54,590,866	618,820,049	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	December	568,106,939	59,820,315	627,927,254	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
1896	January	583,488,105	10,467,938	593,956,043	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	February	586,168,106	26,821,884	612,989,990	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	March	588,743,303	29,054,663	617,797,966	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	April	589,820,494	32,851,621	622,672,115	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	May	574,520,722	32,662,860	607,183,582	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	June	567,931,823	32,217,024	600,148,847	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	July	564,665,228	30,640,941	595,306,169	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	August	570,557,083	33,264,086	603,821,169	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	September	580,544,227	40,998,574	621,542,801	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	October	624,047,484	47,617,328	671,664,812	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	November	634,287,157	51,989,827	686,276,984	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	December	638,381,827	54,565,385	692,947,212	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
1897	January	645,568,492	52,286,759	697,855,251	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	February	655,672,099	48,489,625	704,161,724	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	March	680,114,296	37,254,294	717,368,590	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	April	675,298,428	32,786,057	708,084,485	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	May	675,389,055	30,539,559	705,928,614	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	June	671,076,250	25,547,062	696,623,312	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	July	668,180,128	29,290,752	697,470,880	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	August	671,852,378	31,220,355	703,072,733	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	September	682,437,123	33,280,417	715,717,540	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	October	682,691,845	36,989,595	719,681,440	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	November	686,460,640	42,123,308	728,583,948	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	December	689,478,536	45,559,600	735,038,136	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
1898	January	707,551,399	49,065,077	756,616,476	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	February	705,497,037	52,454,816	757,951,853	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	March	729,365,818	63,647,258	793,013,076	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	April	750,557,111	83,671,535	834,228,646	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	May	700,274,281	98,998,894	809,273,175	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	June	705,735,164	98,049,765	803,784,929	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	July	711,089,520	99,294,921	810,384,441	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	August	778,894,063	105,175,997	884,070,060	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	September	785,041,696	116,299,578	901,341,274	422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	October				422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	November				422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880
	December				422,927,219	124,652,406	76,291,880

General Distribution of the Stock of Money at the End of Each Month.

Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On Deposit in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In Circulation.	Aggregate.
1870—June.....	\$215,009,098	\$48,685,650	\$263,694,748	\$823,519,379	\$1,087,214,127
December.....	214,725,246	31,565,010	246,290,256	942,452,459	1,188,742,715
1880—June.....	212,168,100	34,973,870	247,141,970	977,966,579	1,225,108,549
December.....	206,233,450	59,246,010	265,479,460	1,083,552,382	1,349,031,842
1881—June.....	235,254,254	68,874,450	304,128,704	1,119,298,130	1,423,426,834
December.....	226,405,927	83,453,350	309,859,277	1,193,205,955	1,503,065,228
1882—June.....	235,107,471	84,453,830	319,561,301	1,178,688,092	1,498,249,393
December.....	213,964,241	147,053,500	361,017,741	1,237,388,040	1,598,405,781
1883—June.....	242,188,649	184,370,471	426,559,120	1,235,995,053	1,662,554,173
December.....	244,039,831	215,490,531	459,530,362	1,262,799,127	1,722,329,490
1884—June.....	243,323,870	230,589,351	473,913,221	1,242,223,410	1,716,136,631
December.....	229,305,366	282,719,441	512,024,807	1,291,265,205	1,803,290,012
1885—June.....	244,864,936	310,009,786	554,874,722	1,290,233,284	1,845,108,006
December.....	285,412,973	278,108,856	563,521,829	1,287,818,483	1,851,340,313
1886—June.....	308,830,703	265,651,920	574,482,623	1,249,012,086	1,823,494,709
December.....	298,753,955	255,996,511	554,750,466	1,314,386,297	1,869,139,755
1887—January.....	304,213,998	256,381,841	560,595,839	1,313,613,698	1,874,209,537
June.....	316,312,933	276,109,967	592,422,900	1,311,000,000	1,903,422,900
1888—January.....	308,889,102	344,085,101	652,974,203	1,382,675,898	2,035,649,401
February.....	320,647,897	340,934,209	661,582,106	1,371,512,365	2,033,094,471
March.....	324,414,748	342,067,283	666,482,031	1,368,496,811	2,034,978,842
April.....	325,040,934	343,812,834	668,853,768	1,371,663,106	2,040,516,874
May.....	320,110,618	372,959,668	693,070,286	1,371,158,130	2,064,228,416
June.....	319,067,278	386,179,922	705,247,200	1,372,089,070	2,077,336,270
July.....	321,855,456	404,540,765	726,396,221	1,367,723,177	2,094,119,398
August.....	330,763,985	401,284,478	732,048,463	1,360,621,622	2,092,670,085
September.....	309,979,848	402,046,076	712,025,924	1,384,059,734	2,096,085,658
October.....	286,900,720	415,934,926	702,834,946	1,407,634,748	2,110,469,694
November.....	287,019,521	424,466,434	711,485,955	1,405,884,161	2,117,370,116
December.....	281,536,699	417,914,716	699,451,406	1,406,248,107	2,105,699,513
1889—January.....	279,071,156	420,094,681	699,165,837	1,408,092,488	2,107,258,305
February.....	281,343,675	423,560,381	704,904,056	1,403,909,754	2,108,813,810
March.....	277,725,090	426,396,557	704,121,647	1,405,964,166	2,110,089,813
April.....	271,164,328	431,472,255	702,636,583	1,413,961,644	2,115,605,227
May.....	280,109,758	434,557,701	714,667,459	1,397,184,471	2,111,851,930
June.....	278,186,639	433,633,298	711,819,937	1,379,964,770	2,091,784,707
July.....	273,913,495	436,021,748	709,935,243	1,379,316,187	2,089,254,430
August.....	267,684,099	454,677,948	722,362,047	1,390,092,240	2,112,454,297
September.....	255,765,906	455,291,919	711,057,825	1,404,748,070	2,115,806,895
October.....	249,962,950	448,371,369	698,334,319	1,413,813,530	2,112,147,849
November.....	248,330,945	444,114,769	692,445,714	1,417,294,075	2,109,739,789
December.....	240,250,765	449,074,028	689,324,793	1,430,270,909	2,119,595,702
1890—January.....	237,127,126	455,415,928	692,543,054	1,435,784,284	2,128,327,338
February.....	249,236,968	457,547,278	706,784,246	1,425,359,301	2,132,143,547
March.....	241,099,620	462,215,742	703,315,362	1,437,099,522	2,140,414,884
April.....	243,315,561	465,081,992	708,397,553	1,437,470,094	2,145,887,647
May.....	251,916,769	468,048,625	719,965,394	1,430,815,326	2,150,782,720
June.....	255,892,905	471,362,30	727,255,635	1,429,496,191	2,156,751,826
July.....	251,010,626	474,073,040	725,083,666	1,431,578,602	2,156,662,268
August.....	247,389,952	478,650,340	726,040,292	1,435,917,227	2,161,957,519
September.....	192,434,361	500,576,090	693,070,451	1,497,804,599	2,190,875,050
October.....	197,483,624	506,185,043	703,668,667	1,498,852,407	2,202,521,074
November.....	199,942,004	511,473,898	711,415,907	1,504,497,238	2,215,913,135
December.....	185,053,533	516,198,247	701,251,780	1,528,736,268	2,229,988,048
1891—January.....	194,096,210	523,068,373	717,164,583	1,525,438,060	2,242,602,643
February.....	202,460,738	525,124,073	727,584,811	1,518,198,969	2,245,783,780
March.....	190,525,491	530,525,511	721,051,002	1,529,810,464	2,250,861,466
April.....	183,068,054	538,444,056	721,512,110	1,529,125,108	2,250,637,218
May.....	183,595,707	538,190,649	721,786,356	1,503,891,888	2,225,678,244
June.....	176,459,302	540,190,031	716,649,333	1,499,720,795	2,216,370,128
July.....	180,008,886	547,648,708	727,657,599	1,499,647,492	2,227,305,091
August.....	184,330,593	559,078,603	743,409,196	1,505,931,943	2,249,341,139
September.....	170,262,728	549,806,748	720,069,476	1,530,531,476	2,250,600,952
October.....	159,276,086	560,379,410	719,655,496	1,564,492,161	2,284,147,657
November.....	158,628,130	569,221,709	727,849,839	1,577,282,070	2,305,131,909
December.....	159,903,165	577,143,259	737,046,424	1,588,781,729	2,325,828,153
1892—January.....	153,339,469	605,423,412	758,762,881	1,603,855,128	2,362,618,009
February.....	150,363,638	621,248,974	771,612,612	1,609,558,892	2,381,171,504
March.....	153,878,031	628,068,049	781,976,080	1,608,641,520	2,390,617,600
April.....	146,226,719	629,922,571	776,149,290	1,613,572,244	2,389,721,534
May.....	142,871,652	634,081,717	776,953,369	1,620,010,229	2,396,963,598
June.....	147,906,092	620,245,304	768,151,396	1,603,073,838	2,371,224,734
July.....	147,409,813	619,675,808	767,085,116	1,601,949,325	2,369,034,441
August.....	149,702,165	615,435,530	765,137,695	1,599,266,584	2,364,414,279
September.....	154,759,126	606,769,628	761,528,754	1,598,049,983	2,359,578,737
October.....	151,757,069	598,008,876	749,765,945	1,606,139,735	2,355,905,680
November.....	151,070,029	598,389,656	749,459,685	1,614,790,296	2,364,229,951
December.....	154,252,049	599,467,016	753,719,065	1,610,388,874	2,364,102,939
1893—January.....	149,406,836	607,498,582	756,905,418	1,607,969,390	2,364,875,807
February.....	146,812,418	601,828,346	748,640,764	1,599,655,542	2,348,296,306
March.....	149,385,695	597,428,061	746,813,756	1,602,520,806	2,349,334,562
April.....	144,432,390	596,016,621	740,449,011	1,599,028,335	2,339,477,346
May.....	143,337,580	594,631,017	737,968,597	1,596,151,901	2,334,020,498

	Month.	Belonging to Treasury.	On Depos t in Treasury.	Total in Treasury.	In Circu-lation.	Aggregate.
1893	June.....	\$138,520,092	\$584,553,920	\$723,074,012	\$1,593,726,411	\$2,316,800,423
	July.....	138,235,112	577,362,591	715,597,708	1,611,099,017	2,326,696,720
	August.....	129,557,530	565,614,881	695,172,411	1,680,562,671	2,375,735,082
	September.....	132,109,515	570,225,363	702,334,878	1,701,939,918	2,404,274,796
	October.....	121,415,283	587,609,861	709,025,144	1,718,544,682	2,427,569,826
	November.....	118,370,140	599,229,302	717,599,442	1,726,994,290	2,444,593,732
	December.....	117,143,042	604,317,424	721,460,466	1,729,018,266	2,450,478,732
1894	January.....	108,372,617	612,059,181	720,431,798	1,739,783,511	2,460,215,309
	February.....	160,845,098	609,909,907	770,755,005	1,890,075,152	2,661,430,157
	March.....	159,614,695	614,627,040	774,241,735	1,890,714,908	2,664,956,543
	April.....	153,996,147	619,989,795	773,985,942	1,891,793,990	2,665,779,932
	May.....	145,215,497	621,128,445	766,343,942	1,875,669,401	2,642,013,343
	June.....	141,787,882	615,355,820	757,143,702	1,864,061,232	2,621,204,934
	July.....	139,763,280	616,972,329	756,735,609	1,857,574,239	2,614,309,848
	August.....	149,021,888	615,350,572	764,372,460	1,846,671,481	2,611,043,941
	September.....	145,333,890	612,436,470	757,770,360	1,855,038,982	2,612,809,312
	October.....	130,653,343	607,486,421	738,139,764	1,872,093,422	2,610,233,186
	November.....	170,139,847	606,270,843	776,410,690	1,837,226,451	2,613,637,141
	December.....	176,422,466	590,134,104	766,556,570	1,826,568,622	2,603,125,192
1895	January.....	166,535,702	578,777,914	745,313,616	1,813,657,515	2,558,971,131
	February.....	208,801,355	572,755,530	781,556,885	1,574,534,557	2,356,091,442
	March.....	213,068,981	567,944,442	781,013,423	1,584,184,424	2,365,197,847
	April.....	203,956,684	566,688,624	770,645,308	1,599,434,154	2,370,079,462
	May.....	207,624,202	573,366,743	780,990,935	1,606,179,556	2,387,169,591
	June.....	214,950,703	579,207,883	794,158,586	1,604,131,968	2,398,290,534
	July.....	209,677,315	581,799,693	791,477,008	1,614,533,786	2,406,010,794
	August.....	208,758,113	602,384,693	811,142,806	1,603,583,028	2,414,725,834
	September.....	211,614,611	600,227,693	811,842,304	1,585,593,509	2,397,435,813
	October.....	205,521,752	591,102,673	796,624,425	1,598,859,316	2,395,483,741
	November.....	202,607,758	582,967,673	785,565,431	1,594,195,479	2,379,760,910
	December.....	204,202,686	568,023,673	772,226,359	1,579,206,724	2,351,433,083
1896	January.....	195,851,629	562,542,773	758,394,402	1,589,720,607	2,348,115,009
	February.....	274,635,928	558,551,273	833,187,201	1,528,742,057	2,361,929,258
	March.....	283,859,345	562,909,253	846,768,598	1,528,629,463	2,375,3,8,061
	April.....	280,213,372	560,594,253	840,807,625	1,540,007,082	2,380,814,707
	May.....	283,842,131	555,648,973	839,489,104	1,521,584,283	2,361,073,387
	June.....	288,679,727	547,110,973	835,790,700	1,509,725,200	2,345,515,900
	July.....	279,387,590	555,212,973	834,600,563	1,514,903,142	2,349,503,7,5
	August.....	267,739,496	563,636,973	831,396,469	1,530,169,634	2,370,506,103
	September.....	266,917,206	564,324,323	831,471,529	1,529,969,989	2,372,773,818
	October.....	264,695,938	564,340,023	819,036,961	1,627,055,614	2,446,092,47
	November.....	251,299,785	567,523,023	818,823,708	1,646,444,746	2,465,268,454
	December.....	255,367,336	580,809,573	836,176,909	1,650,223,400	2,486,400,300
1897	January.....	244,640,006	565,975,573	810,615,689	1,665,977,688	2,506,593,357
	February.....	289,491,737	606,977,573	896,469,310	1,675,694,953	2,522,104,263
	March.....	249,646,047	607,702,473	857,348,520	1,669,000,694	2,526,349,214
	April.....	253,543,364	605,107,473	858,650,837	1,666,596,383	2,525,211,220
	May.....	253,831,317	565,535,958	819,367,270	1,659,793,895	2,509,101,165
	June.....	261,841,453	580,878,053	852,220,406	1,646,028,246	2,498,248,652
	July.....	260,694,157	588,513,053	849,208,110	1,646,471,139	2,495,679,249
	August.....	246,067,782	593,061,953	840,029,715	1,665,680,098	2,505,709,813
	September.....	242,583,797	589,070,953	831,654,750	1,678,840,538	2,510,495,288
	October.....	232,729,248	580,456,953	813,186,201	1,706,732,904	2,519,913,105
	November.....	227,589,902	579,620,933	807,501,825	1,721,084,538	2,528,586,363
	December.....	224,135,678	576,056,933	801,082,611	1,721,100,640	2,532,183,251
1898	January.....	230,645,876	581,213,933	811,859,809	1,729,991,228	2,541,851,037
	February.....	238,234,832	585,252,933	823,487,765	1,726,376,659	2,549,864,424
	March.....	243,751,260	577,402,933	821,154,193	1,756,058,645	2,577,212,838
	April.....	236,908,535	563,390,933	800,300,468	1,806,761,442	2,607,061,910
	May.....	227,402,738	563,790,933	791,292,671	1,839,898,256	2,631,160,927
	June.....	231,543,818	563,788,933	795,332,751	1,843,435,749	2,638,768,500
	July.....	270,814,943	559,497,933	830,312,876	1,809,198,344	2,639,511,220
	August.....	301,815,512	558,146,933	859,962,445	1,792,096,545	2,651,958,990
	September.....	303,551,215	554,057,583	857,608,798	1,816,596,392	2,674,205,190

United States Notes and Treasury Notes Redeemed in Gold, and Imports and Exports of Gold, since January, 1890.

	Month.	United States Treasury Notes.	Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1890	January.....	\$111,295	.....	\$111,295	\$1,059,887	\$460,999
	June.....	11,987	.....	11,987	885,830	3,731,396
1891	January.....	47,229	.....	47,229	1,397,918	728,246
	February.....	41,493	.....	41,493	568,304	4,010,146
	March.....	66,389	.....	66,389	614,170	5,156,736
	April.....	41,055	.....	41,055	233,318	14,163,116
	May.....	2,288,479	.....	2,288,479	212,648	80,560,790
	June.....	3,355,458	.....	3,355,458	222,906	15,822,400

	Month.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1891	July	\$1,885,912		\$1,885,912	\$1,020,148	\$8,682,674
	August	297,633		297,633	1,364,756	172,168
	September	242,820		242,820	7,461,428	845,280
	October	481,249	\$281,910	763,059	16,897,947	809,595
	November	191,254	214,540	405,094	8,871,717	381,949
	December	127,748	190,220	317,968	6,018,861	254,501
1892	January	162,465	1,09,900	312,065	552,014	244,100
	February	205,830	270,310	476,200	2,826,962	6,507,180
	March	476,401	256,280	732,781	3,084,406	6,309,956
	April	498,156	258,570	696,726	487,041	7,521,822
	May	384,823	287,300	672,123	591,150	8,854,222
	June	568,326	1,864,200	2,432,526	494,026	17,129,503
	July	4,096,055	5,148,050	9,234,705	542,440	10,782,638
	August	1,049,414	5,091,460	6,140,874	733,282	6,049,981
	September	2,264,089	1,823,710	4,087,799	1,303,535	3,627,063
	October	282,065	316,200	598,265	3,118,330	494,250
	November	406,200	291,940	698,146	2,577,212	1,138,647
	December	4,698,755	4,538,057	9,236,812	1,540,538	12,879,727
1893	January	6,359,126	5,137,491	11,496,617	370,843	12,584,396
	February	5,811,259	8,017,395	13,828,654	1,237,539	14,246,007
	March	1,641,922	3,284,590	4,926,453	6,608,437	8,118,426
	April	12,568,555	7,493,355	20,061,910	803,985	19,148,091
	May	12,076,994	4,470,915	16,547,849	1,708,557	16,914,317
	June	3,073,104	1,177,547	4,250,651	1,009,682	2,711,222
	July	771,936	264,080	1,036,015	5,950,613	174,212
	August	1,189,767	1,158,465	2,348,222	41,572,081	949,502
	September	143,592	197,185	340,727	6,678,945	1,436,002
	October	262,512	432,880	695,392	1,583,937	511,018
	November	299,252	217,121	516,372	4,471,575	391,743
	December	293,523	221,895	515,418	746,245	2,654,545
1894	January	118,841	237,515	356,356	705,647	1,279,437
	February	10,982,624	8,210,730	19,193,354	2,140,382	3,209,317
	March	2,296,426	1,194,769	3,491,192	1,091,392	4,023,633
	April	6,072,042	1,594,085	7,666,127	2,321,061	11,724,771
	May	26,181,412	1,409,670	26,541,082	4,282,743	27,406,801
	June	20,708,492	1,461,401	22,169,893	903,348	23,290,220
	July	13,367,804	555,511	13,923,375	1,406,629	14,230,001
	August	4,269,853	531,560	4,741,413	3,183,348	5,118,651
	September	636,081	300,487	936,518	655,585	237,477
	October	2,542,719	505,171	3,047,890	1,602,665	1,082,814
	November	7,065,133	714,614	7,799,747	1,935,601	428,213
	December	30,819,622	1,087,599	31,907,221	377,950	9,802,339
1895	January	43,415,283	1,702,455	45,117,738	1,231,339	25,929,828
	February	4,784,907	776,045	5,560,952	5,632,197	1,565,194
	March	809,486	279,580	1,089,065	7,246,384	3,120,094
	April	733,625	284,046	1,017,671	4,923,371	2,893,610
	May	734,747	431,745	1,166,492	4,568,384	1,545,071
	June	644,621	401,575	1,046,196	2,085,391	131,641
	July	3,122,020	704,175	3,826,195	571,451	3,867,518
	August	16,218,815	345,252	16,564,067	1,531,086	16,667,261
	September	17,119,814	257,070	17,377,484	749,456	17,421,065
	October	1,849,018	817,865	2,196,883	1,797,040	1,873,897
	November	15,616,190	418,400	16,034,590	591,309	14,059,497
	December	19,787,861	424,744	20,212,605	1,310,448	15,481,347
1896	January	15,686,024	762,484	16,448,508	10,367,940	10,566,526
	February	21,040,551	656,325	21,736,876	11,559,089	2,183,700
	March	6,381,296	475,250	6,856,546	677,733	394,080
	April	6,754,718	375,900	7,130,618	1,119,768	3,782,266
	May	21,726,900	312,947	22,039,847	604,498	19,103,913
	June	7,963,994	297,353	8,261,347	837,669	6,915,066
	July	16,275,406	1,009,672	17,285,078	1,505,928	10,003,716
	August	11,388,806	980,910	12,369,725	4,067,101	1,970,104
	September	3,436,733	1,294,713	4,731,446	34,159,130	61,060
	October	9,906,832	2,167,003	12,073,835	27,961,063	843,168
	November	3,137,140	925,261	4,062,410	7,944,228	423,399
	December	858,444	273,402	1,131,846	2,567,115	405,856
1897	January	594,412	351,656	946,068	556,621	871,944
	February	521,355	402,769	924,124	544,700	886,697
	March	679,382	569,947	1,249,329	884,166	572,068
	April	6,934,575	567,433	7,502,008	619,452	6,629,406
	May	8,044,065	837,635	8,882,600	561,666	9,467,211
	June	6,594,864	518,581	7,113,445	650,343	7,625,078
	July	5,072,208	202,635	5,275,143	562,197	5,460,119
	August	2,875,006	240,670	3,115,676	4,374,175	1,983,588
	September	2,588,140	144,033	2,732,173	4,289,423	142,922
	October	2,505,376	190,925	2,696,301	11,351,766	311,071
	November	1,786,711	323,705	2,110,416	2,545,018	699,340
	December	1,815,734	203,665	2,019,399	2,110,013	573,538
1898	January	1,106,548	103,368	1,209,916	5,716,776	2,656,186
	February	1,407,273	228,540	1,635,813	5,329,109	1,030,412
	March	1,329,038	254,732	1,583,770	30,214,745	658,834
	April	779,698	376,239	1,155,907	82,345,138	1,323,624
	May	298,041	290,956	588,997	13,118,634	109,157
	June	757,367	146,485	903,852	3,184,774	375,529
	July	3,890,995	230,072	4,091,067	2,492,231	1,493,813
	August	552,111	61,651	613,762	15,095,552	1,955,008
	September	381,082	62,780	443,871	10,489,419	3,069,565

United States Notes and Treasury Notes Redeemed in Gold, and Imports and Exports of Gold, During Each Fiscal Year from January 1, 1879.

Fiscal Year.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.	Imports of Gold.	Exports of Gold.
1879 (6 months).....	\$7,976,686	.....	\$7,976,686	\$1,100,150	\$2,755,967
1880.....	3,780,636	.....	3,780,636	81,755,396	3,639,025
1881.....	271,750	.....	271,750	100,031,259	2,565,132
1882.....	40,000	.....	40,000	34,377,054	32,587,884
1883.....	75,000	.....	75,000	17,734,149	11,600,886
1884.....	590,000	.....	590,000	22,831,317	41,081,957
1885.....	2,222,000	.....	2,222,000	26,091,606	8,477,582
1886.....	6,863,699	.....	6,863,699	20,743,849	42,852,191
1887.....	4,224,073	.....	4,224,073	42,910,601	9,701,187
1888.....	682,596	.....	682,596	43,804,317	18,876,224
1889.....	730,143	.....	730,143	10,284,858	59,802,285
1890.....	732,386	.....	732,386	12,943,842	17,274,491
1891.....	5,986,070	.....	5,986,070	18,232,567	86,362,054
1892.....	5,352,243	\$3,773,000	9,125,843	49,999,454	50,185,327
1893.....	55,319,125	46,781,220	102,100,345	21,174,381	108,680,844
1894.....	68,242,408	16,598,742	84,842,150	72,449,119	76,978,061
1895.....	109,783,800	7,570,398	117,354,198	35,146,734	66,131,186
1896.....	153,307,591	5,848,365	159,155,956	31,720,487	112,399,133
1897.....	68,372,923	9,828,991	78,201,914	81,411,533	40,114,722
1898.....	22,301,710	2,696,253	24,997,963	115,173,988	15,324,629
1899 (3 months).....	4,794,188	354,912	5,149,700	34,077,202	6,549,226
Total.....	\$321,639,041	\$92,953,081	\$614,612,122	\$873,426,853	\$813,611,271

Gold Coin and Bullion in the Treasury, and Gold Certificates in the Treasury and in Circulation at the End of Each Month, from January, 1890.

Month.	Total Gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in Circulation.	Net Gold in Treasury.
1890—January.....	\$316,043,454	\$20,452,870	\$128,657,169	\$177,386,265
February.....	318,593,752	28,222,835	130,604,904	187,988,948
March.....	320,225,794	24,614,210	124,938,079	195,287,715
April.....	320,878,411	24,142,200	134,642,539	196,235,672
May.....	321,333,253	27,473,120	130,788,399	190,544,954
June.....	321,612,424	26,162,960	131,380,019	190,232,405
July.....	316,536,823	27,577,120	132,444,749	184,062,074
August.....	310,220,120	83,006,730	124,882,539	185,837,581
September.....	306,086,471	16,058,780	158,104,739	147,981,732
October.....	294,489,603	36,482,690	138,173,979	156,315,624
November.....	293,755,880	43,755,570	131,316,499	162,439,381
December.....	293,020,214	31,384,690	144,047,279	148,972,935
1891—January.....	297,567,546	19,892,050	155,839,449	141,728,097
February.....	296,831,953	25,155,770	147,119,129	149,712,824
March.....	292,435,219	24,050,460	144,317,095	148,118,124
April.....	280,633,040	27,309,200	138,890,799	141,742,241
May.....	255,331,503	36,777,810	122,124,339	133,307,164
June.....	238,518,122	31,606,030	120,850,399	117,667,723
July.....	236,828,413	34,004,820	115,715,389	121,113,024
August.....	240,744,488	37,721,280	108,273,079	132,471,409
September.....	244,974,791	28,332,490	112,451,569	132,523,222
October.....	263,774,741	28,790,420	136,100,319	127,674,422
November.....	271,843,193	19,202,170	142,649,989	129,193,204
December.....	278,846,750	17,472,730	148,106,119	130,740,631
1892—January.....	282,753,864	17,496,810	163,178,969	119,574,905
February.....	282,123,392	19,150,140	160,001,279	122,122,113
March.....	280,144,269	23,673,770	154,329,229	125,815,040
April.....	273,623,456	21,931,180	153,713,699	119,909,757
May.....	271,527,092	14,470,520	157,296,209	114,231,883
June.....	255,577,706	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,367
July.....	247,306,220	17,738,590	136,861,829	110,444,391
August.....	242,543,695	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316
September.....	240,605,908	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,395,509
October.....	244,261,469	23,181,960	120,255,319	124,006,120
November.....	247,598,466	22,632,830	123,188,909	124,409,557
December.....	238,359,802	24,254,750	117,093,139	121,266,663
1893—January.....	228,827,532	15,729,770	120,646,819	108,181,713
February.....	217,672,948	7,782,280	114,388,729	103,284,219
March.....	218,378,233	5,135,430	111,496,009	106,882,224
April.....	202,283,359	8,888,310	105,272,029	97,011,330
May.....	196,518,610	3,224,670	101,469,989	95,048,621
June.....	188,455,433	1,071,170	92,970,019	95,485,414
July.....	186,813,962	98,710	87,611,029	99,202,933
August.....	176,423,172	565,370	80,414,049	96,009,123
September.....	173,209,771	129,220	79,627,599	93,582,172
October.....	163,274,172	115,860	78,889,209	84,384,963
November.....	161,122,128	149,090	78,163,079	82,959,049
December.....	158,303,779	75,590	77,612,179	80,691,600

Month.	Total Gold in Treasury.	Certificates in Treasury.	Certificates in Circulation.	Net Gold in Treasury.
1894—January.....	\$142,585,594	\$78,350	\$77,015,419	\$65,570,175
February.....	177,462,797	106,490	70,935,729	106,527,068
March.....	176,456,045	137,310	70,306,909	106,149,136
April.....	170,192,458	102,770	69,990,449	100,202,009
May.....	148,067,816	41,650	69,374,549	78,693,267
June.....	131,217,434	43,490	66,344,409	64,873,025
July.....	120,922,836	103,470	65,947,229	54,975,607
August.....	120,885,869	34,730	65,668,969	55,216,900
September.....	123,665,756	55,299	64,790,439	58,875,317
October.....	125,613,896	56,290	64,252,069	61,361,827
November.....	164,330,468	751,370	58,925,899	105,404,569
December.....	139,606,354	58,960	53,361,909	86,244,445
1895—January.....	97,353,776	337,080	52,647,809	44,705,967
February.....	138,593,280	80,100	51,507,799	87,085,511
March.....	139,486,496	84,660	48,843,189	90,643,307
April.....	139,908,154	63,640	48,751,009	91,247,145
May.....	147,690,978	102,390	48,539,589	99,151,409
June.....	155,893,962	88,360	48,381,569	107,512,393
July.....	155,354,066	219,330	48,117,579	107,236,487
August.....	149,410,926	209,820	49,081,089	100,329,837
September.....	143,557,513	103,370	50,645,539	92,911,974
October.....	143,380,839	168,230	50,417,659	92,963,180
November.....	129,567,945	107,910	50,233,979	79,333,966
December.....	113,198,707	163,450	49,936,439	63,262,268
1896—January.....	99,693,357	131,140	49,847,849	49,845,508
February.....	167,695,969	651,470	43,733,019	123,962,980
March.....	171,885,710	583,220	43,239,249	128,646,461
April.....	168,446,459	764,910	43,052,559	125,393,900
May.....	151,307,143	687,290	42,961,969	108,345,234
June.....	144,020,364	497,430	42,330,759	101,689,605
July.....	150,012,225	1,363,710	39,293,479	110,718,746
August.....	139,825,200	1,618,559	38,867,639	100,957,561
September.....	162,771,311	1,561,900	38,736,639	124,034,672
October.....	155,323,883	1,360,830	38,197,309	117,126,574
November.....	160,527,102	1,416,380	38,016,749	121,510,353
December.....	175,263,983	1,362,350	37,897,439	137,366,544
1897—January.....	182,387,122	1,400,160	37,596,629	144,800,493
February.....	181,206,028	1,501,970	37,544,819	143,661,209
March.....	180,242,843	1,493,350	37,456,389	151,786,454
April.....	180,762,889	1,517,060	37,421,969	153,340,920
May.....	181,707,391	1,455,340	37,387,829	144,319,562
June.....	178,076,057	1,486,250	37,265,919	140,790,138
July.....	178,044,578	1,478,280	37,226,879	140,817,699
August.....	181,234,165	1,500,380	37,017,789	144,216,376
September.....	184,561,664	1,535,610	36,896,559	147,665,105
October.....	180,387,257	1,584,080	36,814,109	153,573,148
November.....	184,080,200	1,548,740	36,725,409	157,354,851
December.....	197,469,236	1,570,480	36,557,689	160,911,547
1898—January.....	201,731,552	1,567,390	36,494,759	164,236,793
February.....	204,063,971	1,574,360	36,440,789	167,623,182
March.....	210,906,394	1,607,950	36,319,199	174,586,195
April.....	217,190,190	1,606,150	35,961,969	181,228,137
May.....	207,701,264	1,602,940	35,883,209	171,818,055
June.....	202,825,049	1,599,510	35,820,639	167,004,410
July.....	225,138,363	1,563,470	35,663,679	189,474,714
August.....	253,377,494	1,646,140	35,473,009	217,904,485
September.....	278,001,452	1,596,890	35,366,909	242,634,543

Money in the United States from 1860 to 1898.

[Prepared in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

On July 1—	Amount of Money in United States.	Amount in Circulation.	Population June 1.	Money Per Capita.	Circula- tion Per Capita.
1860.....	\$442,102,477	\$435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.06	\$13.85
1861.....	452,005,767	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862.....	358,452,079	331,697,744	32,794,000	10.96	10.23
1863.....	674,867,283	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.81
1864.....	705,588,067	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865.....	770,129,755	714,702,905	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866.....	754,327,254	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867.....	728,200,612	661,962,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.23
1868.....	716,553,578	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869.....	715,351,180	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870.....	722,868,461	675,212,794	38,588,371	18.73	17.50
1871.....	741,812,174	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872.....	762,721,565	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.79	18.19
1873.....	774,445,610	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874.....	806,024,781	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875.....	798,273,509	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876.....	790,683,284	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877.....	763,053,847	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878.....	791,253,576	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.63	15.23
1879.....	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	1,205,929,197	973,882,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.61	22.91
1884.....	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,909	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885.....	1,817,658,336	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.51	21.82
1887.....	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.40	22.88
1889.....	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890.....	2,144,226,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.83
1891.....	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	2,372,599,501	1,601,347,187	65,403,000	36.27	24.44
1893.....	2,323,402,362	1,596,701,245	66,826,000	34.75	23.87
1894.....	2,420,434,781	1,660,808,708	68,275,000	35.44	24.38
1895.....	2,398,607,429	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	23.93
1896.....	2,347,303,006	1,505,434,963	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897.....	2,497,465,572	1,640,209,519	72,937,000	34.24	22.49
1898.....	2,637,433,375	1,837,859,895	74,522,000	35.39	24.66

NOTE.—The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the Treasury.

Currency certificates, Act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in the tables for the years 1873 to 1891 inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From Report of Comptroller of Currency.)

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED, IN LIQUIDATION, AND IN OPERATION, WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BONDS ON DEPOSIT, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1898.

States and Territories.	Org- gan- ized.	In Li- quid- at'n.	In Op- er- ation.	Capital Stock Paid.	United States Bonds on Deposit.	Circulation		Outstand- ing.*
						Issued.	Redeemed.	
Maine.....	99	17	82	\$11,071,400	\$5,006,400	\$49,474,650	\$43,401,440	\$6,073,210
New Hampshire...	62	10	52	5,890,000	4,066,250	38,654,875	20,844,045	8,810,830
Vermont.....	68	19	49	6,885,000	4,285,800	42,303,850	38,440,461	3,863,389
Massachusetts...	288	26	262	90,777,500	27,426,400	389,431,915	359,298,515	30,133,400
Rhode Island.....	64	7	57	19,837,050	7,569,500	85,470,265	77,906,737	7,563,528
Connecticut.....	98	18	80	21,281,070	8,712,000	108,518,120	100,048,563	8,469,557
Total.....	679	97	582	\$155,231,620	\$57,698,350	\$708,853,675	\$648,939,761	\$60,913,914
New York.....	477	150	327	83,244,840	37,976,750	384,709,705	345,794,688	38,915,017
New Jersey.....	119	14	105	14,534,547	5,886,850	66,430,330	60,922,478	5,507,852
Pennsylvania.....	501	73	428	73,900,430	33,279,050	267,375,045	234,397,486	33,037,559
Delaware.....	19	...	19	2,183,985	867,500	9,061,975	8,323,398	738,667
Maryland.....	73	...	70	17,046,320	4,967,450	49,670,410	44,357,420	5,312,990
District Columbia	19	7	12	3,027,000	1,210,400	8,070,570	6,844,975	1,225,595
Total.....	1,208	247	961	\$193,887,122	\$84,190,500	\$785,818,085	\$700,580,355	\$84,737,680
Virginia.....	55	19	36	4,598,300	2,435,250	17,498,790	15,076,955	2,421,835
West Virginia.....	41	8	33	3,351,000	1,499,360	10,558,070	9,088,508	1,469,562
North Carolina.....	38	11	27	2,791,000	929,100	8,086,160	7,796,265	919,895
South Carolina.....	22	6	16	1,948,000	751,000	7,098,735	6,407,278	691,457
Georgia.....	44	15	29	3,916,000	1,329,500	11,292,170	9,980,829	1,311,341
Florida.....	25	10	15	1,300,000	430,000	1,611,640	1,253,088	358,552
Alabama.....	39	13	26	3,205,000	1,116,000	8,314,630	7,034,077	1,280,553
Mississippi.....	15	5	10	855,000	294,400	1,279,720	1,049,414	230,306
Louisiana.....	27	8	19	3,360,000	987,000	12,822,720	11,548,226	1,274,494
Texas.....	270	73	197	19,415,000	5,495,780	20,850,800	15,185,951	5,664,849
Arkansas.....	14	7	7	1,070,000	214,000	2,094,150	1,841,526	252,324
Kentucky.....	110	35	75	10,950,900	6,165,250	46,722,585	39,855,379	6,867,186
Tennessee.....	78	29	49	8,085,000	2,121,250	15,339,000	13,411,183	1,927,817
Total.....	778	239	539	\$64,788,200	\$23,767,880	\$163,966,240	\$139,498,979	\$24,467,261
Missouri.....	126	64	62	14,815,000	5,989,050	26,711,905	20,890,302	5,821,598
Ohio.....	361	107	254	45,040,100	18,985,540	139,709,720	120,622,852	19,086,868
Indiana.....	187	75	112	14,767,000	5,302,800	63,899,815	57,921,828	5,947,987
Illinois.....	310	91	219	37,048,000	9,119,150	69,413,665	60,320,466	9,093,199
Michigan.....	168	36	82	11,905,000	4,670,500	36,709,110	35,108,892	4,651,278
Wisconsin.....	124	46	78	9,690,000	3,650,360	21,262,680	16,646,143	3,616,532
Iowa.....	244	75	169	13,110,000	5,180,710	32,681,490	27,776,729	4,904,751
Minnesota.....	110	41	69	12,790,000	1,854,500	17,159,740	15,019,268	2,143,472
North Dakota.....	43	19	24	1,500,000	428,000	2,528,420	2,044,239	494,181
South Dakota.....	58	27	26	1,585,000	521,250	2,963,790	2,443,890	519,890
Kansas.....	219	118	101	8,567,100	2,556,250	15,588,940	12,923,260	2,665,680
Nebraska.....	166	64	102	10,125,000	2,854,500	14,258,230	11,488,772	2,769,458
Total.....	2,111	813	1,298	\$180,430,200	\$61,192,610	\$444,908,475	\$383,198,586	\$61,714,869
Nevada.....	3	2	1	82,000	33,500	373,810	352,118	21,692
Oregon.....	42	13	29	2,570,000	1,061,050	4,117,730	3,099,291	1,018,439
Colorado.....	65	28	37	4,807,000	1,748,780	9,340,380	7,561,112	1,779,268
Idaho.....	14	4	10	600,000	187,500	968,180	800,391	167,749
Montana.....	44	23	21	2,555,000	671,250	4,108,770	3,355,847	752,923
Wyoming.....	15	4	11	890,000	215,000	1,259,240	1,096,638	172,402
Washington.....	77	45	32	3,888,000	871,300	5,349,080	4,316,527	1,032,553
California.....	51	17	34	10,825,000	2,817,250	8,501,740	6,962,342	2,199,398
Utah.....	17	6	11	1,650,000	812,500	3,052,540	2,288,016	764,524
New Mexico.....	15	9	6	600,000	415,000	2,447,320	2,044,647	402,673
Arizona.....	8	3	5	400,000	150,000	496,560	275,222	161,338
Oklahoma.....	9	3	6	300,000	103,000	217,190	153,380	63,810
Indian Territory..	14	...	14	800,000	175,500	358,520	153,802	204,718
Alaska.....	1	...	1	50,000	12,500	11,050	.....	11,050
Total.....	375	157	218	\$29,987,000	\$8,774,130	\$40,502,060	\$31,739,523	\$8,712,537
Tot'l currency bks	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,143,548,485	1,904,002,204	239,546,281
Add gold banks	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,465,240	3,382,385	82,855
United States.....	5,151	+1,553	3,598	\$624,324,142	\$235,818,470	\$2,147,013,725	\$1,907,384,589	\$239,629,136

* Including \$29,583,680 for which lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to retire an equal amount of circulation which has not been presented for redemption.

† Exclusive of 16 banks formerly in the hands of receivers, which have been restored to solvency.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 18 8.

States and Territories.	Number of Banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	Number of Banks.	Capital.
Pennsylvania.....	8	\$460,000	Alaska.....	1	\$50,000
Ohio.....	7	450,000	Delaware.....	1	50,000
Iowa.....	6	460,000	Indiana.....	1	500,000
Illinois.....	5	2,250,000	Kentucky.....	1	100,000
New York.....	4	525,000	Maryland.....	1	50,000
Texas.....	4	250,000	North Carolina.....	1	100,000
Indian Territory.....	3	150,000	Oklahoma.....	1	50,000
California.....	2	3,500,000	South Carolina.....	1	120,000
Kansas.....	2	100,000	Virginia.....	1	50,000
Missouri.....	2	250,000	Wisconsin.....	1	50,000
New Jersey.....	2	100,000			
New Hampshire.....	1	50,000	Total.....	51	\$9,605,000

Capital, Bonds, and Circulation.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANKS ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY AND JULY 1874 TO 1898, UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION, CIRCULATION SECURED BY THE BONDS ON DEPOSIT, THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY ON DEPOSIT TO REDEEM CIRCULATION, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, INCLUDING NOTES OF NATIONAL GOLD BANKS.

Date.	Authorized Capital Stock.	U. S. Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation.	Circulation Secured by U. S. Bonds.	Lawful Money on Deposit to Redeem Circulation.	Total Nat'l Bank Notes Outstanding.
1874-January.....	\$499,103,401	\$393,000,900	\$348,624,953	\$2,223,283	\$350,848,236
July.....	498,777,401	391,171,300	347,182,820	4,798,212	351,981,032
1875-January.....	503,347,901	385,128,250	342,333,837	11,794,413	354,128,250
July.....	509,398,293	376,314,500	334,698,341	19,709,667	354,408,008
1876-January.....	511,155,965	363,601,662	324,484,539	21,995,217	346,479,756
July.....	506,008,371	341,394,750	305,417,013	27,581,323	332,998,336
1877-January.....	501,392,171	338,191,300	302,020,242	19,575,361	321,595,606
July.....	487,988,771	338,713,800	303,108,350	13,940,522	317,048,872
1878-January.....	485,557,771	346,187,550	309,890,415	11,782,090	321,672,505
July.....	479,627,996	349,546,400	313,020,832	11,493,452	324,514,284
1879-January.....	471,809,298	349,068,000	313,218,189	10,573,485	323,791,674
July.....	462,843,515	354,254,800	317,315,679	12,376,018	329,691,697
1880-January.....	461,557,515	367,021,000	328,773,639	13,613,697	342,387,336
July.....	465,205,185	361,652,050	324,242,730	20,262,697	344,505,427
1881-January.....	467,039,084	359,823,550	322,832,101	21,523,102	344,355,203
July.....	469,382,685	360,488,400	321,148,399	33,894,276	355,042,675
1882-January.....	470,018,135	371,682,100	332,308,922	30,023,066	362,421,988
July.....	486,511,385	361,212,700	320,312,832	38,429,202	358,742,034
1883-January.....	492,076,635	390,531,650	322,386,120	40,265,049	362,651,169
July.....	507,208,135	356,596,500	319,249,806	37,565,704	356,815,510
1884-January.....	518,031,135	347,538,200	310,953,321	39,529,507	350,482,828
July.....	528,784,165	334,147,850	299,369,370	40,130,513	339,499,833
1885-January.....	529,910,165	318,655,050	285,496,055	43,662,568	329,158,623
July.....	531,540,465	312,145,200	279,528,175	39,541,757	319,069,932
1886-January.....	534,378,265	306,008,750	274,466,748	42,976,706	317,443,454
July.....	545,205,565	275,974,800	247,087,961	61,922,499	309,010,460
1887-January.....	555,865,165	229,438,350	205,316,106	91,455,875	286,771,981
July.....	574,703,665	191,966,700	171,629,341	107,588,447	279,217,788
1888-January.....	584,726,915	184,444,950	165,205,724	103,193,154	268,398,878
July.....	562,852,915	178,312,650	159,642,657	92,719,664	252,362,321
1889-January.....	598,239,065	163,480,900	146,372,588	87,287,439	233,660,027
July.....	609,670,365	148,121,450	132,244,437	79,134,526	211,378,963
1890-January.....	623,791,365	142,849,900	127,742,440	69,487,965	197,230,405
July.....	646,937,985	145,228,300	129,767,150	56,208,625	185,970,775
1891-January.....	665,267,985	140,510,650	125,660,361	51,627,485	177,267,846
July.....	676,247,985	142,508,900	127,221,391	40,706,183	167,927,574
1892-January.....	685,762,265	157,205,950	140,084,203	32,994,382	173,078,585
July.....	692,123,665	163,190,050	145,683,023	27,000,827	172,683,850
1893-January.....	695,148,665	168,247,000	150,526,651	23,877,773	174,404,424
July.....	698,824,665	176,588,250	151,900,919	20,812,773	178,713,692
1894-January.....	698,353,165	205,961,800	185,194,522	23,344,322	208,538,844
July.....	678,023,165	201,691,750	180,662,521	26,690,723	207,353,244
1895-January.....	670,906,365	196,707,700	176,667,467	29,938,243	206,605,710
July.....	666,363,365	207,680,800	186,062,098	25,628,937	211,691,035
1896-January.....	664,076,915	212,496,100	190,741,850	23,100,813	213,842,663
July.....	659,136,915	228,915,950	205,538,929	20,461,618	226,000,547
1897-January.....	655,394,915	240,226,150	215,890,307	19,812,810	226,678,116
July.....	636,310,295	225,359,300	201,735,572	27,386,944	229,634,216
1898-January.....	639,440,529	218,662,950	196,146,662	32,868,548	229,014,640
July.....	624,652,195	235,618,470	210,045,456	30,583,618	239,629,136

Specie and Bank Notes.

SPECIE AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS SPECIFIED FROM 1800 TO 1899.

(Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Number of Banks and Branches.	Estimated Bank Notes Out- standing.	Estimated Specie in United States.	Total Money in United States.	Specie in Treasury.	Money in Circulation.	Popu- lation.	Per Cap- ita.
1800.....	.....	\$10,500,000	\$17,500,000	\$28,000,000	*\$1,500,000	\$26,500,000	5,398,483	\$4.99
1810.....	.....	28,000,000	30,000,000	58,000,000	*3,000,000	55,000,000	7,239,881	7.60
1820.....	.....	44,870,000	24,300,000	69,100,000	*2,000,000	67,100,000	9,633,822	6.93
1830.....	.....	61,000,000	32,100,000	93,100,000	5,755,705	87,344,295	12,896,020	6.89
1831.....	.....	77,000,000	32,100,000	109,100,000	6,014,540	93,085,460	13,221,000	7.04
1832.....	.....	91,500,000	30,400,000	121,900,000	4,502,914	117,397,086	13,590,000	9.64
1833.....	.....	91,500,000	30,650,000	122,150,000	2,011,778	120,138,222	13,974,000	8.60
1834.....	506	94,839,570	41,000,000	135,839,570	11,702,905	124,136,665	14,373,000	8.64
1835.....	704	103,692,465	41,000,000	154,692,465	8,892,858	145,799,637	14,786,000	9.88
1836.....	713	140,301,088	65,000,000	205,301,088	*5,000,000	200,301,088	15,213,000	13.17
1837.....	788	149,185,890	73,000,000	222,185,890	*5,000,000	217,185,890	15,655,000	13.67
1838.....	829	116,138,910	87,500,000	203,638,910	*5,000,000	198,638,910	16,112,000	12.33
1839.....	840	135,170,995	87,000,000	222,170,995	2,466,962	219,704,033	16,584,000	13.26
1840.....	901	106,968,572	88,000,000	194,968,572	3,663,064	186,305,488	17,069,453	10.91
1841.....	784	107,292,214	83,000,000	187,290,214	987,345	186,302,869	17,591,000	10.59
1842.....	662	83,734,011	80,000,000	163,734,011	230,484	163,503,527	18,132,000	9.02
1843.....	691	58,563,606	90,000,000	148,563,606	1,449,472	147,114,136	18,694,000	7.87
1844.....	696	75,167,646	100,000,000	175,167,646	7,837,380	167,310,266	19,276,000	8.68
1845.....	707	89,608,711	96,000,000	185,608,711	7,658,306	177,950,405	19,878,000	8.95
1846.....	707	105,552,427	97,000,000	202,552,427	9,126,439	193,425,988	20,500,000	9.43
1847.....	715	105,519,766	120,000,000	225,519,766	1,701,251	223,818,515	21,143,000	10.59
1848.....	751	122,506,091	112,000,000	240,506,091	8,101,353	232,404,738	21,805,000	10.66
1849.....	782	114,743,415	120,000,000	234,743,415	2,184,964	232,558,451	22,489,000	10.24
1850.....	824	131,366,526	154,000,000	285,366,526	6,604,544	278,761,982	23,191,876	12.02
1851.....	879	155,165,251	186,000,000	341,165,251	10,911,646	330,253,605	23,995,000	13.76
1852.....	.....	171,673,000	204,000,000	375,673,000	14,632,136	361,040,864	24,802,000	14.63
1853.....	.....	188,181,000	236,000,000	424,181,000	21,942,863	402,238,137	25,615,000	15.80
1854.....	1,206	204,689,207	241,000,000	445,689,207	20,137,967	425,551,240	26,433,000	16.10
1855.....	1,307	198,952,223	250,000,000	438,952,223	18,931,976	418,020,247	27,256,000	15.81
1856.....	1,398	195,747,950	250,000,000	445,747,950	19,901,325	425,846,625	28,083,000	15.16
1857.....	1,416	214,778,822	280,000,000	474,778,822	17,710,114	457,068,708	28,916,000	15.81
1858.....	1,422	155,208,344	280,000,000	415,208,344	6,299,316	408,909,028	29,758,000	13.79
1859.....	1,476	193,306,818	250,000,000	443,306,818	4,339,276	438,967,542	30,596,000	14.35

* Specie in Treasury estimated.

COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, FROM 1860 TO 1896, INCLUSIVE.

(Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Coin in United States, Including Bullion in Treasury.	Paper Money in United States.	Total Money.	Coin, Bullion, and Paper Money in Treasury.	Circula- tion.	Pop- ulation.	Money in United States Per Capita.	Cir- cula- tion. Per Capita.
1860.....	\$235,000,000	\$207,102,477	\$442,102,477	\$6,695,225	\$435,407,252	31,443,321	\$14.06	\$13.85
1861.....	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.18
1862.....	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863.....	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864.....	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,599	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865.....	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866.....	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867.....	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868.....	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869.....	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,896,239	664,454,941	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870.....	25,000,000	697,988,461	722,988,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,568,371	18.73	17.50
1871.....	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872.....	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.70	18.19
1873.....	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874.....	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,798,000	18.63	18.13
1875.....	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876.....	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,396	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877.....	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878.....	102,017,907	689,205,669	791,223,576	62,120,942	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879.....	357,298,178	694,253,363	1,051,551,541	232,889,748	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880.....	494,363,884	711,563,313	1,205,927,197	232,546,969	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881.....	647,868,682	758,673,141	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119	51,816,000	27.41	21.71
1882.....	703,974,839	776,556,880	1,480,531,719	306,241,300	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883.....	769,740,048	873,749,768	1,643,489,816	413,184,120	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	22.91
1884.....	801,068,939	904,385,250	1,705,454,189	461,528,220	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885.....	872,175,823	945,482,513	1,817,658,336	525,089,721	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886.....	903,027,304	906,532,300	1,809,559,604	555,850,160	1,253,707,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887.....	1,007,513,901	892,928,771	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888.....	1,092,391,090	970,564,259	2,062,955,349	600,785,079	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889.....	1,100,612,434	974,738,277	2,075,350,711	694,989,062	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890.....	1,152,471,638	901,754,521	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891.....	1,163,185,054	1,032,036,021	2,195,221,075	697,783,368	1,497,441,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892.....	1,232,854,331	1,139,745,170	2,372,599,501	771,252,314	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	36.21	24.44
1893.....	1,213,413,584	1,109,988,806	2,323,402,392	730,701,147	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	34.70	23.85
1894.....	1,251,543,158	1,168,891,623	2,420,434,781	759,126,073	1,660,808,708	68,397,000	35.39	24.28
1895.....	1,290,987,506	1,137,619,914	2,398,607,420	796,638,947	1,601,968,473	69,678,000	34.33	22.93
1896.....	1,227,293,470	1,120,012,530	2,347,306,006	840,871,040	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897.....	1,329,246,997	1,168,818,003	2,498,065,000	857,256,054	1,640,808,946	72,937,000	34.25	22.49
1898.....	1,498,093,249	1,138,440,126	2,637,433,375	799,573,480	1,837,859,895	74,522,000	35.39	24.66

NOTE 1.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about \$25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive.

NOTE 2.—In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year.

NOTE 3.—The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878 under the Act of February 28, 1878.

NOTE 4.—Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date.

Resources and Liabilities.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 2, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 7, 1867.	Oct. 5, 1868.	Oct. 9, 1869.	Oct. 8, 1870.	Oct. 2, 1871.
	506 Banks. Millions.	1,513 Banks. Millions.	1,644 Banks. Millions.	1,642 Banks. Millions.	1,643 Banks. Millions.	1,617 Banks. Millions.	1,648 Banks. Millions.	1,767 Banks. Millions.
Resources.								
Loans.....	\$98.2	\$487.2	\$603.3	\$609.7	\$667.7	\$682.9	\$715.9	\$831.6
Bonds for circulation.....			381.8	338.6	340.5	336.5	340.9	384.5
Other United States bonds.	108.1	427.7	96.0	80.3	74.1	44.6	37.7	45.9
Stocks, bonds, etc.....			15.9	21.5	20.7	22.2	23.6	24.5
Due from banks.....	34.0	107.8	122.9	103.6	110.1	100.8	109.4	143.2
Real estate.....	2.2	14.7	17.1	20.6	22.7	25.2	27.5	30.1
Specie.....	44.8	18.1	9.2	12.8	13.1	23.0	18.5	13.2
Legal tender notes.....		190.0	202.8	157.4	156.1	129.6	122.7	107.0
National bank notes.....	4.7	16.2	17.4	11.8	11.8	10.8	12.5	14.3
Clearing House exchanges.		72.3	108.7	134.6	143.2	108.8	79.1	115.2
U. S. certificates of deposit.								
Due from U. S. Treasurer..								
Other resources.....	10.1	28.3	7.9	8.6	9.6	9.8	22.9	41.2
Total.....	\$297.1	\$1,859.8	\$1,527.0	\$1,499.5	\$1,559.6	\$1,497.2	\$1,510.7	\$1,730.6

Liabilities.								
Capital stock.....	\$86.8	\$393.2	\$415.5	\$420.1	\$420.6	\$426.4	\$430.4	\$459.8
Surplus fund.....	2.0	38.7	53.3	66.7	73.0	86.2	94.1	101.1
Undivided profits.....	6.0	32.4	32.6	38.8	36.1	40.7	38.6	42.0
Circulation outstanding...	45.2	171.3	290.0	297.9	293.7	296.0	293.9	317.4
Due to depositors.....	122.2	549.1	598.0	558.2	603.1	523.0	512.8	631.4
Due to banks.....	34.9	174.2	137.5	112.8	123.1	118.9	130.0	171.9
Other liabilities.....		.9	.1			6.0	10.9	8.5
Total.....	\$297.1	\$1,859.8	\$1,527.0	\$1,499.5	\$1,559.6	\$1,497.2	\$1,510.7	\$1,730.6

	Oct 3, 1872.	Sept 12, 1873.	Oct 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct 2, 1876.	Oct 1, 1877.	Oct. 1, 1878.	Oct. 2, 1879.
	1,919 Banks. Millions.	1,976 Banks. Millions.	2,004 Banks. Millions.	2,087 Banks. Millions.	2,089 Banks. Millions.	2,080 Banks. Millions.	2,053 Banks. Millions.	2,048 Banks. Millions.
Resources.								
Loans.....	\$877.2	\$944.2	\$954.4	\$984.7	\$931.3	\$891.9	\$854.0	\$878.5
Bonds for circulation.....	382.0	288.3	388.3	370.3	337.2	336.8	347.6	357.3
Other United States bonds.	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0	94.7	71.2
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	23.5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5	38.9	39.7
Due from banks.....	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9	138.9	167.8
Real estate.....	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2	43.7	47.8
Specie.....	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7	30.7	42.2
Legal tender notes.....	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9	84.4	69.2
National bank notes.....	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6	16.9	16.7
Clearing House exchanges.	125.0	100.3	108.7	87.9	100.0	74.5	82.4	118.0
U. S. certificates of deposit.	6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	33.4	32.7	26.8
Due from U. S. Treasurer..			20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0	16.5	17.0
Other resources.....	25.2	17.3	18.2	19.1	19.1	28.7	24.9	23.1
Total.....	\$1,755.3	\$1,830.6	\$1,877.2	\$1,882.2	\$1,827.2	\$1,741.1	\$1,767.3	\$1,868.8

Liabilities.								
Capital stock.....	\$479.6	\$491.0	\$493.8	\$504.8	\$499.8	\$479.5	\$466.2	\$454.1
Surplus fund.....	110.3	120.3	120.0	134.4	122.2	118.9	118.9	114.8
Undivided profits.....	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5	40.9	40.3
Circulation outstanding....	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	282.2	291.9	301.9	313.8
Due to depositors.....	628.9	640.0	663.8	679.4	666.2	630.4	666.4	786.9
Due to banks.....	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6	165.1	201.2
Other liabilities.....	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4	7.9	6.7
Total.....	\$1,755.3	\$1,830.6	\$1,877.2	\$1,882.2	\$1,827.2	\$1,741.1	\$1,767.3	\$1,868.8

Resources and Liabilities—Continued.

	Oct. 1, 1890.	Oct. 1, 1891.	Oct. 3, 1892.	Oct. 2, 1893.	Sept. 30, 1894.	Oct. 1, 1895.	Oct. 7, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.
	2,090 Banks. Millions.	2,132 Banks. Millions.	2,269 Banks. Millions.	2,501 Banks. Millions.	2,664 Banks. Millions.	2,714 Banks. Millions.	2,862 Banks. Millions.	3,049 Banks. Millions.
<i>Resources.</i>								
Loans.....	\$1,041.0	\$1,173.8	\$1,248.2	\$1,309.2	\$1,245.3	\$1,306.1	\$1,451.0	\$1,587.5
Bonds for circulation.....	357.8	368.3	357.6	351.4	327.4	307.7	258.5	189.1
Other United States bonds.....	43.6	56.5	37.4	30.7	30.4	31.8	32.4	34.7
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	49.9	61.9	66.2	71.1	71.4	77.5	81.8	88.6
Due from banks.....	213.5	220.8	198.9	206.9	194.2	235.3	241.4	256.2
Real estate.....	48.0	47.3	46.5	48.3	49.9	51.3	54.1	58.0
Specie.....	109.3	114.3	102.9	107.8	128.6	174.9	156.4	165.1
Legal tender notes.....	56.6	53.2	63.2	70.7	77.0	69.7	62.8	73.7
National bank notes.....	18.2	17.7	20.7	22.7	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9
Clearing House exchanges.....	121.1	189.2	208.4	96.4	66.3	84.9	95.9	88.8
U. S. certificates of deposit.....	7.7	6.7	8.7	10.0	14.2	18.8	5.9	6.2
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.6	17.7	14.9	14.0	9.3
Other resources.....	23.0	26.2	28.9	28.9	33.8	36.9	37.4	40.8
Total.....	\$2,105.8	\$2,358.4	\$2,399.8	\$2,372.7	\$2,279.5	\$2,432.9	\$2,513.9	\$2,620.2

<i>Liabilities.</i>								
Capital stock.....	\$457.6	\$463.8	\$483.1	\$509.7	\$524.3	\$527.5	\$548.5	\$578.5
Surplus fund.....	120.5	128.1	132.0	142.0	147.0	146.6	157.3	173.9
Undivided profits.....	46.1	53.4	61.2	61.6	63.2	59.3	66.5	71.5
Circulation outstanding.....	317.3	321.2	315.0	310.5	294.8	299.0	228.8	167.8
Due to depositors.....	887.9	1,083.1	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0	1,116.7	1,199.5	1,274.7
Due to banks.....	267.9	294.9	259.9	270.4	246.4	299.7	308.6	329.6
Other liabilities.....	8.5	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	14.1	14.9	24.7
Total.....	\$2,105.8	\$2,358.4	\$2,399.8	\$2,372.7	\$2,279.5	\$2,432.9	\$2,513.9	\$2,620.2

	Oct. 2, 1890.	Sept. 25, 1891.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.	Sept. 20, 1898.
	3,540 Banks. Millions.	3,677 Banks. Millions.	3,773 Banks. Millions.	3,781 Banks. Millions.	3,755 Banks. Millions.	3,712 Banks. Millions.	3,676 Banks. Millions.	3,610 Banks. Millions.	3,585 Banks. Millions.
<i>Resources.</i>									
Loans.....	\$1,968.1	\$2,005.5	\$2,171.0	\$1,843.6	\$2,007.1	\$2,041.8	\$1,993.3	\$2,066.8	\$2,172.5
Bonds for circulat'n.....	140.0	150.0	163.3	206.4	199.6	208.7	237.3	227.5	224.6
Other U. S. bonds.....	30.7	24.9	20.2	17.6	25.3	26.1	25.1	32.5	114.5
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	115.5	125.2	154.5	148.6	198.3	195.0	189.0	208.8	255.2
Due from banks.....	336.2	338.7	409.5	277.5	309.3	376.7	331.5	494.4	325.5
Real estate.....	76.8	83.3	87.9	89.2	97.9	103.8	105.4	108.4	109.9
Specie.....	195.9	183.5	209.1	224.7	237.3	196.2	200.8	239.4	293.9
Legal-tender notes.....	80.6	97.6	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9	110.5	107.2	110.0
Nat'l bank notes.....	18.5	20.0	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5	18.0	20.6	19.7
Clearing House exs.....	106.8	122.0	105.5	108.2	88.5	57.5	76.8	102.3	110.3
U. S. cert. deposit.....	6.2	15.7	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9	31.8	42.3	16.8
Due from U. S. Treas.....	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.2	9.6	1.3	11.6	11.2	13.8
Other resources.....	41.3	38.7	43.0	41.4	31.2	57.1	32.5	33.7	36.8
Total.....	\$3,141.5	\$3,213.1	\$3,510.1	\$3,109.5	\$3,473.9	\$3,423.6	\$3,293.6	\$3,705.1	\$4,008.5

<i>Liabilities.</i>									
Capital stock.....	\$950.4	\$977.4	\$986.6	\$978.5	\$998.9	\$957.1	\$948.5	\$931.5	\$921.5
Surplus fund.....	218.6	227.6	238.9	246.8	245.2	246.4	247.7	246.3	247.6
Undivided profits.....	97.0	103.3	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4	88.6	88.4	93.0
Circulation.....	123.0	131.3	143.4	183.0	172.3	182.5	202.9	198.9	194.5
Due to depositors.....	1,594.2	1,608.6	1,779.3	1,485.4	1,742.1	1,715.2	1,613.1	1,899.5	2,108.6
Due to banks.....	426.4	430.6	580.7	349.3	529.9	494.9	415.1	645.7	698.3
Other liabilities.....	36.9	34.3	29.6	88.0	29.6	37.1	40.7	24.8	43.0
Total.....	\$3,141.5	\$3,213.1	\$3,510.1	\$3,109.5	\$3,473.9	\$3,423.6	\$3,293.6	\$3,705.1	\$4,008.5

Deposits and Reserves.

DEPOSITS AND RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 1ST OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1874 TO 1898, IN EACH CENTRAL RESERVE CITY, IN ALL OTHER RESERVE CITIES, IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND A SIMILAR STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO ALL NATIONAL BANKS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	No. of Banks.	Net Deposits. Millions.	Reserve Required	Reserve Held	Ratio to Deposits. Per Ct.	Classification of Reserve			
			(25 Per Cent). Millions.	Amount Millions.		Specie. Millions.	Other Lawful Money. Millions.	Due From Agents. Millions.	Redempt'n Fund. Mill'ns.
Oct. 2, 1874.....	48	\$304.6	\$51.2	\$68.3	33.4	\$14.4	\$52.4	....	\$1.5
Oct. 1, 1875.....	48	302.3	50.7	60.5	29.9	5.0	54.4	....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	47	197.9	49.5	60.7	30.7	14.6	45.3	....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	13.0	34.8	....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878.....	47	189.8	47.4	50.9	26.8	18.3	36.5	....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879.....	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	19.4	32.6	....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880.....	47	268.1	67.0	70.6	26.4	58.7	11.0	....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	48	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	50.6	10.9	....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882.....	50	264.0	63.5	64.4	25.4	44.5	18.9	....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883.....	48	266.9	66.7	70.8	26.5	50.3	19.7	....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884.....	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	68.1	27.0	....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885.....	44	312.9	78.2	115.7	37.0	91.5	28.7	....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886.....	45	232.8	70.7	77.0	33.2	64.1	12.5	....	0.4
Oct. 5, 1887.....	47	294.8	71.1	80.1	28.2	68.6	16.1	....	0.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	73.9	22.1	....	0.8
Sept. 30, 1889.....	45	338.2	84.5	84.9	25.1	59.1	25.6	....	0.8
Oct. 2, 1890.....	47	332.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	78.4	13.9	....	0.8
Sept. 25, 1891.....	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	58.8	33.0	....	0.8
Sept. 30, 1892.....	48	331.9	97.9	108.4	32.4	62.6	40.5	....	0.8
Oct. 3, 1893.....	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	....	0.8
Oct. 2, 1894.....	49	439.7	123.4	172.4	36.2	88.8	88.9	....	0.7
Sept. 23, 1895.....	50	441.6	110.4	126.5	28.4	50.7	74.1	....	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896.....	49	372.8	93.2	108.2	29.2	49.6	58.6	....	1.0
Oct. 5, 1897.....	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	....	0.6
Sept. 20, 1898.....	47	586.0	149.0	153.6	25.7	114.5	38.2	....	0.8

CHICAGO.

Oct. 5, 1887.....	18	\$54.6	\$16.3	\$19.7	30.5	\$12.9	\$4.7	....	\$0.05
Oct. 5, 1888.....	19	69.3	17.3	21.0	30.2	12.1	7.8	....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1889.....	20	78.7	19.7	25.0	31.7	15.3	9.6	....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1890.....	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	17.0	7.8	....	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891.....	21	92.9	23.2	31.2	33.6	20.1	11.0	....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892.....	23	106.5	26.6	30.5	28.6	22.4	8.1	....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893.....	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	22.8	16.3	....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1894.....	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895.....	21	97.3	24.3	39.2	30.1	30.1	9.0	....	0.07
Oct. 5, 1896.....	21	83.7	20.9	26.7	31.9	17.0	9.6	....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	....	0.0
Sept. 20, 1898.....	17	128.3	32.1	40.4	31.5	23.8	16.5	....	0.07

ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 5, 1887.....	5	\$10.8	\$2.6	\$2.7	26.4	\$1.3	\$1.3	....	\$0.06
Oct. 4, 1888.....	4	7.9	2.0	2.1	27.0	1.0	1.1	....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1889.....	5	12.0	3.0	3.2	26.7	1.6	1.6	....	0.01
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3	20.3	6.5	5.6	21.3	3.1	2.5	....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891.....	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	3.8	2.0	....	0.03
Sept. 30, 1892.....	9	29.3	7.3	6.1	21.1	4.6	1.5	....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893.....	9	17.9	4.5	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894.....	9	23.0	6.5	6.3	24.5	3.1	3.2	....	0.02
Sept. 28, 1895.....	8	23.9	6.7	6.0	22.3	2.7	3.3	....	0.01
Oct. 5, 1896.....	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	29.5	3.0	3.0	....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	8	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	....	0.09
Sept. 20, 1898.....	6	37.0	9.3	7.6	20.6	3.9	3.6	....	0.12

RESERVE CITIES.*

Oct. 2, 1874.....	183	\$231.4	\$55.3	\$76.0	34.8	\$4.5	\$36.7	\$31.1	\$3.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	183	223.9	56.0	74.5	33.8	1.5	37.1	32.3	3.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	189	217.0	54.2	76.1	35.1	4.0	37.1	32.0	3.0
Oct. 1, 1877.....	188	204.1	51.0	67.3	33.0	5.6	34.3	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878.....	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	9.4	39.4	29.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879.....	181	288.8	57.2	83.5	36.5	11.3	38.0	25.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880.....	184	280.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	28.3	25.0	43.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881.....	189	335.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	34.6	21.9	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882.....	193	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	28.3	24.1	33.3	3.5
Oct. 2, 1883.....	200	323.9	81.0	100.6	31.1	26.3	30.1	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884.....	203	307.9	77.0	99.0	32.2	30.3	33.3	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885.....	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	42.0	34.9	43.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886.....	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	44.5	26.0	41.3	2.2
Oct. 5, 1887.....	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	36.3	23.2	40.0	1.2
Oct. 4, 1888.....	224	384.9	96.2	116.9	30.4	40.0	24.5	51.5	0.9
Sept. 30, 1889.....	228	419.0	104.8	121.9	29.1	37.8	26.7	56.7	0.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	259	457.8	114.4	129.8	28.3	43.1	24.9	61.0	0.7
Oct. 5, 1891.....	269	465.5	116.1	105.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897.....	261	596.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	56.8	38.0	104.5	1.8
Sept. 20, 1898.....	256	655.5	163.9	215.8	32.9	71.5	32.1	110.4	1.7

* All lawful money.

* Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to October 5, 1887.

Deposits and Reserves—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.*

Date.	No. of Banks.	Net Deposits. Millions.	Reserve Required. Millions.	Amount. Millions.	Reserve Held— Ratio to De- posits.		Classification of Reserve—			
					Per Ct.		Specie. Millions.	Other Lawful Money. Millions.	Due From Agents. Millions.	Re- dempt'n Fund. Mil'ns.
Oct. 2, 1874.....	1,774	\$293.4	\$44.0	\$100.6	34.3		\$3.4	\$83.7	\$52.7	\$11.9
Oct. 1, 1875.....	1,851	307.9	46.3	100.1	32.5		1.6	33.7	53.3	11.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	1,853	291.7	43.8	99.9	34.3		2.7	31.0	55.4	10.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	1,845	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9		4.2	31.6	48.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878.....	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7		8.0	31.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879.....	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7		11.5	30.3	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880.....	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	36.8		21.2	23.3	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881.....	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2		27.5	27.1	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,026	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5		30.0	30.0	80.1	11.8
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,253	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2		31.2	30.8	84.1	11.8
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,417	535.8	80.4	156.3	29.2		35.3	30.9	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1		41.5	29.9	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,590	637.6	95.6	189.2	29.2		47.8	30.1	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887.....	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6		50.8	32.6	100.9	6.6
Oct. 4, 1888.....	2,847	739.2	110.9	200.8	28.4		50.2	34.5	119.0	6.2
Sept. 30, 1889.....	2,992	807.6	121.1	221.6	27.8		50.5	34.2	132.4	5.5
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,207	859.2	128.9	235.5	26.2		54.3	37.7	129.5	5.2
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,338	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3		60.3	36.8	133.0	5.4
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,430	975.5	146.3	274.8	28.2		66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,431	767.5	115.1	231.6	30.0		75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.4		72.3	34.5	161.6	6.5
Sept. 28, 1895.....	3,365	910.5	131.6	256.6	28.2		73.1	30.3	147.7	6.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4		79.8	39.2	125.0	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3		76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2
Sept. 20, 1898.....	3,259	1,062.8	159.4	333.1	31.3		80.1	36.3	206.6	7.1

SUMMARY OF ALL BANKS.

Oct. 2, 1874.....	2,004	\$719.5	\$150.1	\$244.9	34.0	\$21.8	\$126.8	\$68.8	\$17.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	2,067	734.1	152.2	235.1	32.0	8.1	125.2	85.6	16.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	2,089	706.6	147.5	236.7	33.5	21.3	118.4	87.4	14.3
Oct. 1, 1877.....	2,060	669.1	136.3	210.8	31.5	22.8	100.2	73.3	14.6
Oct. 1, 1878.....	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	33.6	30.7	97.0	85.1	15.5
Oct. 2, 1879.....	2,048	768.9	150.3	260.9	33.9	42.3	95.9	107.0	15.3
Oct. 1, 1880.....	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	108.2	64.3	134.6	15.6
Oct. 1, 1881.....	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	112.7	59.9	136.0	16.9
Oct. 8, 1882.....	2,299	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	102.8	72.0	113.3	15.1
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,501	1,168.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	107.8	80.6	124.9	15.8
Sept. 30, 1884.....	2,604	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	128.6	91.2	112.0	14.6
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	175.0	88.5	138.3	13.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	156.4	68.7	140.8	11.6
Oct. 5, 1887.....	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	165.1	79.9	140.9	8.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	3,140	1,543.6	311.9	446.2	28.9	178.1	90.1	170.5	7.3
Sept. 30, 1889.....	3,290	1,655.5	328.1	459.6	27.8	164.3	96.7	189.1	6.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,540	1,758.7	358.7	478.2	27.2	195.9	86.8	189.5	6.4
Sept. 25, 1891.....	3,677	1,758.6	358.5	497.4	28.3	188.5	113.3	194.0	6.1
Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,773	2,022.5	406.1	570.9	28.2	209.1	118.8	226.4	7.6
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	518.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.1
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.4	32.7	237.3	105.6	243.8	8.0
Sept. 23, 1895.....	3,712	1,969.3	406.3	571.4	28.7	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.0
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0
Sept. 20, 1898.....	3,345	2,479.7	513.6	750.5	30.1	263.9	126.8	320.0	9.8

Clearings in the United States.

Year.	At New York.	At Other Cities.	At All Cities.	Year.	At New York.	At Other Cities.	At All Cities.
1898.....	\$39,853,413,948	\$21,071,406,821	\$60,924,820,769	1888.....	\$31,100,027,521	\$18,441,607,346	\$49,541,634,867
1897.....	31,337,700,948	22,602,492,717	54,000,253,665	1887.....	33,474,550,298	17,672,972,838	51,147,523,136
1896.....	28,870,775,056	22,304,479,717	51,175,254,773	1886.....	31,676,829,612	15,610,891,606	47,287,721,218
1895.....	29,841,706,924	23,506,684,638	53,348,391,562	1885.....	28,152,201,336	13,321,839,708	41,474,041,044
1894.....	24,387,807,030	21,227,473,167	45,615,280,197	1884.....	30,985,871,170	13,214,113,613	44,199,984,783
1893.....	31,261,037,730	23,048,325,045	54,309,362,775	1883.....	37,434,300,872	14,207,171,924	51,641,472,796
1892.....	36,032,469,202	25,446,938,032	61,479,407,234	1882.....	46,916,955,031	13,962,284,570	60,879,239,601
1891.....	33,749,322,212	25,069,141,302	58,818,463,514	1881.....	49,376,882,883	14,094,508,361	63,471,391,244
1890.....	37,458,607,009	25,165,331,892	62,623,938,901	1880.....	38,614,448,223	11,375,400,000	49,989,848,223
1889.....	35,895,104,905	30,240,225,092	66,135,329,997	1879.....	29,225,673,820	9,290,800,000	38,516,473,820

* Reserve 15 per cent., two-fifths in lawful money.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE, SHOWING AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CLEARINGS, AGGREGATE BALANCES, AND THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF MONEY PASSING IN SETTLEMENT OF THESE BALANCES.

Clearings, Etc.	-- Year Ended October 1 --		Increase or Decrease.	Percentages to Balances	
	1898.	1897.		1898.	1897.
Aggregate clearings.....	\$39,853,413.948	\$31,337,700.948	* \$8,515,633.000	..	..
Aggregate balances.....	2,338,529,016	1,908,901,898	* 429,627,118	..	..
United States gold and certificates....	1,195,892,000	13,917,000	* 1,181,975,000	51	1
United States Treasury notes.....	856,000	71,200,000	+ 70,404,000	..	4
Treasury certificates for legal tenders.	613,075,000	1,100,065,000	+ 486,990,000	26	57
Legal tenders and minor coin.....	528,706,017	723,650,898	* 194,953,881	23	38

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE FOR FORTY-FIVE YEARS, AND FOR EACH YEAR, NUMBER OF BANKS, AGGREGATE CAPITAL, CLEARINGS, BALANCES, AVERAGE OF DAILY CLEARINGS AND BALANCES, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF BALANCES TO CLEARINGS.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.†	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Bal'ce's to Clear'gs. Per Ct.
1854.....	50	\$47,044,900	\$5,750,455,987	\$297,411,494	\$19,104,505	\$888,078	5.2
1855.....	48	48,864,180	5,802,912,098	289,694,137	17,412,052	940,565	5.4
1856.....	50	52,863,700	6,906,213,328	334,714,489	22,578,108	1,079,724	4.8
1857.....	50	64,430,200	8,335,226,718	365,513,902	26,978,771	1,182,246	4.4
1858.....	46	67,146,018	4,756,664,386	314,258,911	15,000,596	1,016,964	6.7
1859.....	47	67,621,714	6,448,005,956	365,984,635	20,675,233	1,177,944	5.6
1860.....	50	68,907,435	7,231,143,057	380,663,438	23,191,577	1,222,018	5.3
1861.....	50	68,900,605	5,915,742,758	353,383,944	19,566,524	1,151,088	6.0
1862.....	50	68,375,820	6,871,443,591	415,530,351	22,557,682	1,344,758	6.0
1863.....	50	68,972,508	14,867,597,849	677,626,483	48,422,657	2,207,252	4.6
1864.....	49	68,586,763	24,097,196,656	885,719,205	77,084,455	2,806,405	3.7
1865.....	55	80,363,013	26,032,384,342	1,035,765,106	84,706,000	3,376,828	3.0
1866.....	58	82,370,200	28,717,146,914	1,066,135,106	93,541,185	3,472,753	3.7
1867.....	58	81,770,230	28,675,159,472	1,144,963,451	93,191,167	3,717,414	4.0
1868.....	59	82,270,200	28,484,288,637	1,125,455,237	92,182,164	3,642,250	4.0
1869.....	59	82,720,200	37,407,028,987	1,120,318,308	121,451,363	3,657,597	3.7
1870.....	61	83,620,200	27,894,539,406	1,036,484,822	90,274,479	3,365,210	3.0
1871.....	62	84,420,200	29,300,186,682	1,209,721,029	95,131,074	3,927,666	4.1
1872.....	61	84,420,200	33,844,369,568	1,428,582,707	109,884,317	4,658,250	4.2
1873.....	59	83,370,200	35,461,052,826	1,474,308,025	115,885,794	4,818,654	4.1
1874.....	59	81,635,200	22,855,027,636	1,286,759,176	74,690,574	4,265,076	5.6
1875.....	59	80,435,200	25,061,237,902	1,408,608,777	81,899,470	4,600,297	6.6
1876.....	59	81,731,200	21,597,274,247	1,295,042,029	70,349,428	4,218,578	5.0
1877.....	58	71,085,200	23,289,243,701	1,373,966,362	76,358,176	4,504,906	5.9
1878.....	57	63,611,500	22,508,438,442	1,307,848,857	73,785,747	4,274,000	5.3
1879.....	59	60,900,200	25,178,770,691	1,400,111,063	82,015,540	4,590,622	5.6
1880.....	59	60,475,200	37,182,128,621	1,516,538,631	121,510,224	4,956,000	4.1
1881.....	61	61,162,700	48,565,818,212	1,776,018,102	159,232,191	5,823,010	3.6
1882.....	62	60,982,700	46,552,846,161	1,595,000,245	151,637,965	5,195,440	3.4
1883.....	64	61,162,700	40,293,165,258	1,568,983,196	132,543,307	5,161,129	3.9
1884.....	62	60,412,700	34,022,037,328	1,524,939,994	111,048,982	4,167,202	4.5
1885.....	64	58,612,700	25,250,791,440	1,295,355,252	82,789,480	4,247,009	5.1
1886.....	64	59,312,700	33,374,682,216	1,519,565,385	109,067,589	4,965,900	4.6
1887.....	65	60,842,700	34,872,848,786	1,569,626,335	114,537,209	5,146,316	4.5
1888.....	64	60,762,700	30,863,686,609	1,570,198,528	101,192,115	5,148,192	5.1
1889.....	64	60,762,700	34,796,465,529	1,752,637,473	114,839,820	5,800,784	5.0
1890.....	65	60,812,700	37,690,686,572	1,753,040,145	123,074,139	5,728,889	4.7
1891.....	64	60,772,700	34,053,698,770	1,584,635,500	111,651,471	5,195,526	4.6
1892.....	65	60,422,700	36,279,965,236	1,861,500,575	118,561,782	6,083,335	5.1
1893.....	65	60,922,700	34,421,380,870	1,696,207,176	113,978,082	5,616,580	4.9
1894.....	66	61,622,700	24,230,145,968	1,585,241,634	79,704,426	5,214,611	6.5
1895.....	67	62,622,700	28,264,379,126	1,896,574,349	92,670,065	6,218,277	6.71
1896.....	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.3
1897.....	65	59,072,700	31,337,700,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,964	6,200,006	6.01
1898.....	65	59,122,700	39,853,413,948	2,338,529,016	131,521,418	7,717,917	5.87
Total..	..	\$ 367,279,740	\$ 1,174,055,187,727	\$ 55,554,373,735	\$ 85,169,037	\$ 4,630,059	4.73

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 1, 1898.

Exchanges received from Clearing House.....	\$39,954,830
Balances received from Clearing House.....	25,527,276
Total.....	\$65,482,106
Exchanges delivered to Clearing House.....	\$70,910,515
Balances paid to Clearing House.....	* \$194,571,313

* Increase.

† Decrease.

‡ The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.

§ Yearly average for forty-five years.

¶ Totals for forty-five years.

* Balances consisted of legal tenders, etc.

STATE BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS-BANKS, AND PRIVATE BANKS.

(From the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

State Banks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1885 TO 1896.

Classification.	1885. 975 Banks. Millions.	1886. 849 Banks. Millions.	1887. 1,413 Banks. Millions.	1888. 1,448 Banks. Millions.	1889. 1,671 Banks. Millions.	1890. 2,101 Banks. Millions.
Resources—						
Loans on real estate.....	\$347.9	\$381.2	\$435.9	\$432.0	\$31.1	\$34.8
Loans on other collateral.....					97.6	77.8
Loans, other.....					376.6	406.4
Overdrafts.....	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.1
United States bonds.....	8.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.8
State, etc., bonds.....	32.6	27.2	30.5	34.8	1.0	2.4
Railroad bonds, etc.....					.8	.7
Bank stocks.....					.8	.5
Other bonds, etc.....	50.1	49.7	64.8	58.8	33.7	35.0
Due from banks.....	15.9	14.6	20.5	20.2	25.8	27.2
Real estate, etc.....	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6
Expenses.....	26.0	51.7				
Cash items.....	22.9	24.7	110.8	105.3	133.2	120.8
Specie.....	31.0	14.7				
Legal tenders.....	5.8	8.3	15.3	14.7	8.9	7.7
Other resources.....						
Total.....	\$553.6	\$528.7	\$684.8	\$671.7	\$796.0	\$870.8
Liabilities—						
Capital stock.....	\$126.8	\$109.6	\$141.0	\$154.9	\$166.7	\$188.7
Surplus.....	80.7	27.8	38.5	41.4	48.0	51.9
Undivided profits.....	11.6	10.1	14.5	15.5	16.8	21.8
State bank notes.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Dividends unpaid.....	.5	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.8
Deposits.....	344.3	342.9	445.6	410.0	507.1	553.1
Due to banks.....	29.9	27.8	32.4	34.5	43.2	37.0
Other liabilities.....	11.2	10.0	10.9	14.3	13.3	17.4
Total.....	\$553.6	\$528.7	\$684.8	\$671.7	\$796.0	\$870.8

Classification.	1892. 2,572 Banks. Millions.	1893. 3,191 Banks. Millions.	1894. 3,579 Banks. Millions.	1895. 3,596 Banks. Millions.	1896. 3,774 Banks. Millions.	1897. 3,667 Banks. Millions.	1898. 3,905 Banks. Millions.
Resources—							
Loans on real estate.....	\$45.0	\$43.2	\$42.4	\$44.8	\$42.6	\$50.5	\$76.1
Loans on other collateral.....	42.9	39.1	89.8	42.1	105.4	82.6	116.5
Loans, other.....	611.7	675.2	33.8	606.4	549.2	527.2	621.2
Overdrafts.....	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.3
United States bonds.....	.9	.4	.6	.9	.7	1.1	4.2
State, etc., bonds.....	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	2.8
Railroad bonds, etc.....	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5	.6
Bank stocks.....	.9	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	2.6
Other bonds, etc.....	45.6	73.3	82.1	89.3	94.7	101.2	121.5
Due from banks.....	104.6	103.8	119.7	127.6	116.7	144.9	193.9
Real estate, etc.....	32.0	38.6	41.4	43.4	50.9	56.3	57.7
Expenses.....	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	2.7	....
Cash items.....	129.7	137.0	144.5	143.1	*127.5	144.6	144.2
Specie.....							
Legal tenders.....							
Other resources.....	16.5	7.5	11.6	40.3	8.5	6.2	8.5
Total.....	\$1,040.7	\$1,030.7	\$1,077.2	\$1,147.5	\$1,107.2	\$1,136.6	\$1,356.1
Liabilities—							
Capital stock.....	\$233.8	\$250.8	\$244.4	\$250.3	\$240.1	\$228.6	\$233.6
Surplus.....	66.7	74.2	74.4	74.2	70.7	77.4	81.8
Undivided profits.....	23.6	28.9	28.0	26.9	25.1	24.9	28.3
State bank notes.....	.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dividends unpaid.....	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.7	.4
Deposits.....	648.5	706.9	658.1	712.4	695.7	723.6	912.4
Due to banks.....	48.6	48.3	54.1	63.1	57.8	64.5	84.8
Other liabilities.....	18.6	21.1	17.7	20.2	17.1	18.2	15.3
Total.....	\$1,040.7	\$1,130.7	\$1,077.2	\$1,147.5	\$1,107.2	\$1,136.6	\$1,356.1

* Checks and other cash items, \$26,500,000; specie and legal tenders, \$101,000,000.

Loan and Trust Companies.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES FROM 1893-94 TO 1897-98.

Classification.	1893-94. 224 Com- panies.	1894-95. 243 Com- panies.	1895-96. 200 Com- panies.	1896-97. 251 Com- panies.	1897-98. 246 Com- panies.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate.....	\$58,149,211	\$50,294,477	\$70,612,944	\$63,643,137	\$62,175,473
Loans on personal, etc., security.....	233,662,562	221,022,813	249,874,349	230,044,125	203,790,563
Other loans and discounts.....	82,009,940	162,069,171	141,513,656	145,942,463	143,196,409
Overdrafts.....	82,489	122,055	157,388	206,032	154,614
United States bonds.....	13,449,411	39,607,593	37,400,637	39,097,781	34,196,440
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	5,728,331	3,767,198	5,243,292	7,677,933	6,449,871
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	11,166,307	5,849,131	12,464,537	8,705,430	14,626,194
Bank stocks.....	678,972	493,042	707,119	606,219	869,193
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	111,201,130	127,369,591	145,348,966	145,087,677	137,846,054
Due from other banks and bankers.....	90,632,512	92,620,845	79,356,399	88,006,300	95,777,994
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	28,654,778	28,871,535	33,163,488	32,572,077	37,228,470
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	683,835	198,004	380,954	162,414	.....
Cash and cash items.....	24,377,700	35,861,686	2,156,987	944,823	288,322
Cash on hand.....	.....	.....	26,800,871	28,587,626	22,250,862
Other resources.....	83,909,776	38,914,900	50,100,566	45,876,227	53,621,730
Total.....	\$705,186,944	\$807,063,041	\$855,232,153	\$843,713,745	\$942,462,179
Liabilities—					
Capital stock.....	\$97,068,082	\$108,163,905	\$111,145,973	\$108,938,253	\$101,223,555
Surplus fund.....	57,663,569	64,179,611	62,444,543	68,626,367	70,653,684
Other undivided profits.....	17,639,767	21,622,087	21,869,069	20,100,300	28,984,983
Debenture bonds.....	6,164,226	3,980,072	1,762,586	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid.....	52,514	78,453	414,186	99,146	130,146
Individual deposits.....	471,298,816	548,652,697	586,463,156	566,922,306	632,133,397
Due to other banks and bankers.....	6,767,007	7,104,064	6,149,336	9,676,736	3,350,315
Other liabilities.....	48,642,923	55,542,192	65,027,292	71,022,139	77,971,066
Total.....	\$705,186,944	\$807,063,041	\$855,232,153	\$843,713,745	\$942,462,149

Savings-Banks.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS-BANKS FROM 1893-94 TO 1897-98.

Classification.	1893-94. 1,025 Banks.	1894-95. 1,017 Banks.	1895-96. 988 Banks.	1896-97. 980 Banks.	1897-98. 964 Banks.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate.....	\$779,045,102	\$792,492,458	\$800,193,199	\$822,012,228	\$844,968,265
Loans on personal, etc., security.....	66,225,339	50,504,440	50,525,863	48,413,410	41,232,838
Other loans and discounts.....	181,351,984	192,247,692	204,053,701	196,082,048	164,554,170
Overdrafts.....	315,388	352,552	415,006	390,272	296,126
United States bonds.....	108,950,804	123,196,914	148,525,375	163,886,923	140,020,726
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	308,756,936	431,168,031	453,491,563	466,137,050	497,416,292
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	121,732,130	130,830,808	134,559,472	121,984,076	147,396,191
Bank stocks.....	44,629,479	44,052,458	44,016,805	40,928,803	42,601,453
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....	104,518,517	112,559,488	124,908,472	143,444,314	147,256,555
Due from other banks and bankers.....	82,468,981	82,244,782	87,319,545	90,403,074	94,730,023
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	36,065,514	40,611,911	46,966,584	47,412,093	51,802,832
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,624,130	687,419	655,222	635,213	.....
Cash and cash items.....	42,436,271	39,567,787	1,114,827	1,203,071	2,790,429
Cash on hand.....	.....	.....	35,201,523	42,507,816	32,623,321
Other resources.....	12,023,619	13,247,588	11,990,001	13,503,605	13,341,148
Total.....	\$1,980,744,149	\$2,053,764,328	\$2,143,307,163	\$2,198,824,474	\$2,241,344,901
Liabilities—					
Capital stock.....	\$30,579,558	\$20,465,573	\$27,240,505	\$26,199,430	\$18,536,130
Surplus fund.....	139,691,412	147,762,594	148,312,419	159,954,756	162,481,396
Other undivided profits.....	25,918,049	26,347,305	26,462,574	23,984,822	24,964,575
Dividends unpaid.....	59,102	99,742	.....	27,641	24,979
Individual deposits (savings).....	1,747,991,280	1,810,597,023	1,907,156,277	1,939,376,033	*2,027,237,843
Individual deposits (not savings).....	29,971,962	33,790,775	23,310,191	44,037,529	970,566
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,587,866	1,265,687	1,098,893	962,853	175,969
Other liabilities.....	3,974,900	4,435,629	4,786,304	4,281,408	6,923,523
Total.....	\$1,980,744,149	\$2,053,764,328	\$2,143,307,163	\$2,198,824,474	\$2,241,344,901

* Exclusive of \$38,393,455 savings deposits in Illinois State banks having savings departments.

Private Banks.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF PRIVATE BANKS FROM 1874 TO 1898.

Classification.	1894. 904 Banks.	1895. 1,070 Banks.	1896. 824 Banks.	1897. 759 Banks.	1898. 758 Banks.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate.....	\$9,042,340	\$14,079,130	\$11,963,527	\$8,652,626	\$11,476,994
Loans on other collateral security...	13,902,444	11,200,878	12,374,512	9,527,800	6,582,879
Other loans and discounts.....	43,651,238	58,711,546	34,332,339	30,721,899	39,146,946
Overdrafts.....	1,212,618	1,497,512	993,011	653,628	967,429
United States bonds.....	594,102	1,197,310	2,386,416	879,986	927,473
State bonds.....	897,707	873,810	1,056,820	533,469	566,422
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	334,940	702,880	953,621	308,223	692,762
Bank stocks.....	400,948	504,406	806,189	376,677	252,821
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	2,726,788	3,697,753	2,023,544	2,055,340	2,087,067
Due from other banks and bankers..	16,236,347	18,213,393	12,474,379	11,808,951	16,161,020
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	7,014,581	7,880,843	6,397,314	5,475,966	5,151,193
Current expenses, etc.....	632,049	962,738	643,252	404,917	.....
Cash and cash items.....	8,041,910	9,255,916	507,699	584,335	662,823
Cash on hand.....	.....	.....	6,157,561	5,148,838	5,867,132
Other resources.....	760,044	1,539,227	1,277,967	820,907	913,406
Total.....	\$105,379,051	\$130,617,342	\$94,348,131	\$77,953,444	\$91,436,387
Liabilities—					
Capital stock.....	\$26,652,167	\$33,281,845	\$22,310,066	\$18,246,007	\$16,721,750
Surplus fund.....	6,005,126	7,146,920	5,008,297	5,082,614	3,071,204
Other undivided profits.....	3,063,339	3,296,140	2,731,328	2,090,507	2,021,137
Dividends unpaid.....	41,795	.....	.....	.....	69,026
Individual deposits.....	66,074,549	81,824,962	59,116,378	50,278,243	62,068,084
Due to other banks and bankers.....	1,826,414	2,324,421	2,409,192	1,194,924	1,631,366
Other liabilities.....	1,725,661	2,743,064	2,712,850	1,121,149	5,836,820
Total.....	\$105,379,051	\$130,617,342	\$94,348,131	\$77,953,444	\$91,436,387

Aggregates of All Non-National Banks.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1897-98.

Classification.	State Banks. 3,965 Banks.	Loan and Trust Com- panies. 246 Com- panies.	Savings Banks. 964 Banks.	Private Banks. 758 Banks.	Total. 5,908 Banks.
Resources—					
Loans on real estate.....	\$76,064,610	\$92,175,473	\$94,968,285	\$11,476,994	\$1,044,685,362
Loans on other collateral security...	116,464,999	303,790,563	41,232,898	6,582,879	468,071,279
Other loans and discounts.....	621,220,194	143,196,409	164,554,170	39,146,946	968,117,719
Overdrafts.....	6,304,317	154,614	296,126	967,429	7,722,486
United States bonds.....	4,185,304	34,186,440	140,029,726	927,473	179,328,943
State, county, and municipal bonds..	2,844,194	6,449,871	497,416,232	566,422	507,276,779
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	559,982	14,628,194	147,396,191	692,762	163,275,169
Bank stocks.....	2,620,601	869,193	42,601,453	252,821	46,344,068
Other stocks, bonds, and securities...	121,475,897	137,846,054	147,256,555	2,087,067	408,665,363
Due from other banks and bankers..	193,896,693	95,777,994	94,730,623	16,161,020	400,566,330
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures ..	57,731,139	37,228,470	51,802,832	5,151,193	151,913,634
Checks and other cash items.....	10,308,216	288,322	2,790,429	652,823	14,069,790
Cash on hand.....	193,877,133	22,250,862	32,928,323	5,867,132	194,913,450
Other resources.....	8,531,711	53,621,720	13,341,148	913,406	76,407,985
Total.....	\$1,356,084,800	\$942,462,179	\$2,241,344,991	\$91,436,387	\$4,631,328,357
Liabilities—					
Capital stock.....	\$233,587,353	\$101,228,555	\$18,536,130	\$16,721,750	\$370,073,788
Surplus fund.....	81,290,239	70,658,644	162,481,396	3,071,204	317,501,523
Other undivided profits.....	26,294,280	26,964,962	24,994,575	2,021,137	82,264,974
Dividends unpaid.....	443,454	130,148	24,979	69,026	667,607
Individual deposits.....	912,365,406	662,138,397	970,596	62,068,084	1,637,556,453
Savings deposits.....	.....	.....	* 2,027,237,843	.....	2,027,237,843
Due to other banks and bankers.....	84,794,396	3,350,315	175,969	1,631,366	86,952,036
All other liabilities.....	15,339,682	77,971,098	6,923,533	5,836,820	106,071,133
Total.....	\$1,356,084,800	\$942,462,179	\$2,241,344,991	\$91,436,387	\$4,631,328,357

* Exclusive of \$38,393,455 savings deposits in Illinois "State" banks.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—INTEREST ALLOWED, LIMIT OF DEPOSIT, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS, NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS, AVERAGE ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT ACCOUNT PER INHABITANT, MODE OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS, ETC.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 388 and 389.)

BANKING OF ALL COUNTRIES.

GIVING UNDER "RESOURCES," CHARACTER OF BANKS, NUMBER, LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, STOCKS BONDS, ETC., BANK PROMISES AND OTHER REAL ESTATE; GOLD, SILVER, SPECIE, OTHER CURRENCY, ALL OTHER RESOURCES, TOTAL RESOURCES; AND UNDER "LIABILITIES," CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND OTHER PROFITS, CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING, DEPOSITS, ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, INTEREST CHARGES ON LOANS AND DISCOUNTS (PER CENT.), INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSIT, DIVIDENDS PAID ON STOCK.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 390, 391, 392, and 393.)

Postal Savings-Banks in Europe and Canada.

SITUATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Countries.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit.
Austria.....	1,174,902	* \$23,562,962.58	\$20.08
Do.....	80,837	+ 30,469,509.94	987.70
Belgium.....	968,486	67,216,981.40	69.20
Canada.....	180,503	30,465,941.19	296.52
France.....	2,682,908	151,466,389.95	56.47
Hungary.....	265,597	* 5,555,480.49	18.79
Do.....	4,517	+ 4,477,588.81	991.27
Italy.....	2,907,562	89,789,894.08	29.95
Netherlands.....	561,669	21,425,571.53	38.12
Great Britain.....	6,862,065	526,165,811.11	73.74
Sweden.....	451,872	18,342,089.00	29.53
Russia.....	530,840	+ 32,902,682.00	61.98

Information of a like character to the foregoing with respect to savings institutions other than postal savings-banks in France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States is given here-with:

Countries.	Date.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposits.
France.....	Dec. 31, 1896	545	6,653,447	\$352,734,618	\$188.40
Russia.....	Jan. 1, 1896	861	1,870,697	198,423,532	106.07
United Kingdom.....	Dec. 31, 1896	† 239	1,527,217	235,853,965	154.43
United States.....	1897-1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54

* Savings.

† Subject to check.

‡ January 1, 1896.

§ November 30, 1896.

Rate of Discount in Europe.

The following table, taken from the "Bulletin de Statistique," etc., shows the average rate of discount from 1886 to 1897 in the cities named:

Year.	Amster- dam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	London.	Paris.	Rome.	St. Peters- burg.	Vienna.
1886.....	2.50	3.29	2.75	3.04	3.00	....	....	4.00
1887.....	2.50	3.40	3.06	3.38	3.00	5.50	5.05	4.12
1888.....	2.50	3.33	3.27	3.30	3.10	5.50	5.34	4.16
1889.....	2.50	3.68	3.54	3.56	3.10	5.22	5.75	4.19
1890.....	2.80	4.38	3.20	4.55	3.00	6.00	5.85	4.52
1891.....	3.12	3.80	3.00	3.85	3.00	5.78	4.88	4.40
1892.....	2.70	3.20	2.70	2.54	2.66	5.20	4.88	4.02
1893.....	3.80	4.06	2.83	3.05	2.50	5.18	4.70	4.24
1894.....	2.58	3.12	3.00	2.11	2.50	5.70	4.50	4.09
1895.....	2.50	3.15	2.80	2.00	2.20	5.00	5.00	4.30
1896.....	3.02	3.85	2.85	2.48	2.00	5.00	6.05	4.09
1897.....	3.14	3.84	3.00	2.78	2.00	5.00	5.87	4.00

Foreign Banks of Issue.

SITUATION OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS OF EMISSION AT THE END OF THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1898.

(Expressed in Millions of Francs.)

	Specie.....	Gold.....	Silver.....	Circulation.....	Specie to Circu- lation. Per Cent.	Current Accounts and Deposits.....	Loans and Dis- counts.....	Discount Rate. Per Cent.....
Imperial Bank of Germany.....	922.6	.....	.....	1,674.5	55	539.6	1,146.1	4
Bank of Austria-Hungary.....	1,001.7	738.1	263.6	1,488.3	67	38.4	478.2	4
National Bank of Belgium.....	10.1	.....	.....	502.8	21	37.4	420.1	8
National Bank of Bulgaria.....	7.0	.....	.....	8.8	184	62.3	25.0	7 1/2
National Bank of Denmark.....	80.1	80.1	.....	123.3	65	11.5	33.6	5
Bank of Spain.....	405.7	271.9	133.8	1,411.5	29	860.5	1,025.5	5
Bank of Finland.....	24.5	22.7	1.8	79.2	30	9.1	80.5	5
Bank of France.....	3,110.2	1,867.5	1,242.7	3,591.9	87	479.6	787.2	2
National Bank of Greece.....	1.8	1.8	.....	117.5	1	47.7	15.8	6 1/2
Italy. { Bank of Italy.....	303.0	304.3	60.7	802.1	45	380.6	224.1	5
{ Bank of Naples.....	73.0	62.5	10.5	227.2	32	73.9	58.3	5
{ Bank of Sicily.....	36.7	35.2	1.5	58.6	62	37.1	27.1	5
Bank of Norway.....	44.9	44.9	.....	88.6	51	13.0	47.0	4
Bank of the Netherlands.....	278.9	108.9	170.0	443.4	62	9.7	138.2	2 1/2
Bank of Portugal.....	76.0	26.9	49.1	386.0	20	15.0	82.8	5 1/2
National Bank of Roumania.....	59.0	56.5	2.5	181.0	32	22.2	74.5	5
United Kingdom. { Bank of England.....	829.4	829.4	.....	687.8	121	945.0	770.0	3
{ Bank of Scotland.....	137.5	117.5	20.0	172.5	80	.....	.....	.....
{ Bank of Ireland.....	74.4	64.4	10.0	152.5	49	.....	.....	.....
Imperial Bank of Russia.....	2,793.6	2,690.7	102.9	2,073.3	130	504.0	320.0	4 1/2
National Bank of Servia.....	13.9	4.5	9.4	33.1	42	2.5	6.8	6
Sweden. { Royal Bank.....	47.7	43.1	4.6	86.8	55	53.9	67.2	5
{ Private banks.....	25.6	11.6	14.0	105.2	24	608.4	290.4	.....
Banks of Switzerland.....	104.3	95.0	9.3	212.1	50	903.7	170.9	4
Imperial Ottoman Bank.....	50.7	.....	.....	19.0	267	156.5	41.3	.....
Associated Banks of New York.....	681.5	.....	.....	77.5	873	3,510.5	3,178.0	4

THE WORLD'S STOCKS OF MONEY, 1898.

Monetary Systems and Approximate Stocks of Money in the Aggregate and Per Capita in the Principal Countries of the World.

Countries.	Monetary Systems.	Ratio Between Gold and Full Legal-Tender Silver.	Ratio Between Gold and Limited-Tender Silver.	Pop-ulation.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver.		Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita.			
						Full Tender.	Limited Tender.		Gold, Silver, Paper.	Total.		
United States*	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.85	74,500,000	\$225,000,000	\$60,500,000	\$76,700,000	\$398,200,000	\$12.42	\$4.28	\$16.70	
United Kingdom.	Gold.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.82	38,800,000	+438,000,000	+121,700,000	+121,700,000	+112,000,000	11.01	3.08	14.09	
France.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.82	38,800,000	+810,000,000	+373,500,000	+46,300,000	+419,800,000	21.06	10.90	31.96	
Germany.	Gold.	1 to 13.87	1 to 13.87	52,300,000	1,698,500,000	\$95,200,000	\$117,600,000	+132,200,000	12.78	4.23	17.01	
Belgium.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.88	5,800,000	+96,500,000	+140,000,000	+15,000,000	+79,100,000	8.05	0.82	8.87	
Italy.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.88	31,800,000	+96,500,000	+16,000,000	+26,500,000	+169,500,000	8.05	0.82	8.87	
Switzerland.	"	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.88	2,400,000	+124,000,000	+18,000,000	+28,500,000	+148,500,000	8.21	3.35	11.56	
Greece.	"	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.88	2,400,000	+124,000,000	+18,000,000	+28,500,000	+148,500,000	8.21	3.35	11.56	
Spain.	Gold.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.08	16,000,000	**45,500,000	1500,000	**48,500,000	+167,500,000	2.83	2.76	5.59	
Portugal.	Gold and silver.	"	1 to 14.08	6,100,000	+15,500,000	.....	+16,000,000	+31,500,000	1.02	1.80	2.82
Roumania.	"	"	1 to 14.08	2,400,000	+15,500,000	.....	+16,000,000	+31,500,000	1.02	1.80	2.82
Serbia.	Gold.	"	1 to 13.69	2,400,000	+227,700,000	+48,500,000	+2,700,000	+2,700,000	5.32	1.17	6.49	
Austria-Hungary.	Gold.	1 to 15.86	1 to 15	45,400,000	+227,700,000	+97,000,000	+97,000,000	+98,200,000	6.02	3.22	9.24	
Netherlands.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.88	4,900,000	+21,800,000	+52,700,000	+3,400,000	+56,100,000	4.47	11.45	15.92	
Norway.	Gold.	"	1 to 14.88	2,000,000	+7,800,000	.....	+2,300,000	+8,800,000	8.90	1.15	10.05
Sweden.	"	"	1 to 14.88	2,000,000	+7,800,000	.....	+2,300,000	+8,800,000	8.90	1.15	10.05
Denmark.	"	"	1 to 14.88	2,000,000	+7,800,000	.....	+2,300,000	+8,800,000	8.90	1.15	10.05
Russia.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 12.40	129,200,000	+756,600,000	+83,400,000	+45,400,000	+128,400,000	6.86	2.26	9.12	
Turkey.	Gold.	1 to 15.86	1 to 15.86	24,100,000	+182,100,000	130,000,000	+7,000,000	+140,000,000	28.42	2.07	30.49	
Australasia.	Gold.	"	1 to 15.86	5,700,000	+180,000,000	.....	+6,400,000	+186,400,000	6.86	0.99	7.85
Egypt.	Silver.	1 to 16.4	1 to 16.4	13,000,000	+18,000,000	+106,000,000	+6,400,000	+112,400,000	8.09	0.68	8.77	
Mexico.	"	"	"	3,800,000	+1,300,000	+19,000,000	+19,000,000	+4,000,000	6.7	8.15	13.85	
Central American States.	"	1 to 15.86	1 to 15.86	37,600,000	+77,500,000	+125,000,000	+110,000,000	+8,400,000	2.07	5.76	7.83	
South American States.	"	1 to 32.38	1 to 32.38	45,000,000	+79,900,000	+41,900,000	+18,500,000	+79,900,000	1.77	1.34	3.11	
Japan.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15	1 to 15	286,300,000	.....	+662,100,000	.....	+117,300,000	1.99	1.99	3.98
India.	Silver.	"	"	383,300,000	.....	\$750,000,000	.....	.....	1.99	1.99	3.98
China.	"	"	"	3,900,000	.....	\$240,000,000	.....	.....	0.65	0.65	1.30
Straits Settlements*.	Gold.	1 to 14.28	1 to 14.28	5,300,000	+16,000,000	.....	+5,000,000	+21,000,000	8.01	0.88	8.89
Cuba.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.4	1 to 15.4	1,800,000	+12,000,000	+3,000,000	+11,500,000	+14,500,000	1.11	0.88	2.00	
Haiti.	"	1 to 15.4	1 to 15.4	1,000,000	+4,000,000	+3,000,000	+1,500,000	+4,500,000	4.00	4.50	8.50	
Bulgaria.	"	1 to 15.4	1 to 14.88	3,300,000	+11,000,000	+13,400,000	13,400,000	+16,800,000	3.30	2.06	5.36	
Siam.	Silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.85	5,000,000	+20,000,000	+188,400,000	.....	.....	4.00	28.68	32.68
Hawaii.	Gold and silver.	1 to 15.86	1 to 14.85	100,000	+4,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	40.00	10.00	50.00
Cape Colony.	Gold.	1 to 14.28	1 to 14.28	1,800,000	+37,500,000	.....	.....	.....	20.83	1.35	22.18
South African Republic.	"	1 to 14.28	1 to 14.28	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.44	1.35	23.79
Finland.	"	1 to 15.4	1 to 15.4	2,600,000	**4,300,000	.....	**400,000	**9,400,000	1.65	1.65	3.30
Total.	1,311,400,000	\$4,584,900,000	\$8,276,100,000	\$701,400,000	\$8,977,500,000	\$2,322,800,000	\$3.50	\$3.08	\$11.77

* November 1, 1898; all other countries January 1, 1898.
 + Information furnished through U. S. representatives.
 † Money and Prices, State Department, United States.
 ‡ Haupt.

† Estimate, Bureau of the Mint.
 ‡ C. Cranner Frey.

** Bulletin de Statistique, Paris, January, 1898.
 †† Except Venezuela, Chili, and Peru.
 ‡‡ Includes Aden, Fozm, Oeyon, Hongkong, Labuan, and Straits Settlements.

NEW YORK BANKS.

Weekly Statement of Clearing-House Banks, 1898 to 1885.

These statements are compiled from the official weekly returns of the Clearing-House of the New York banks, and represent the average condition of the several items for each week specified. Statements from 1884 to 1880, inclusive, will be found in Volume III, page 401.

(The statements following are made in millions.)

Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend- ers.	Ratio of Reserve to De- posits, Per c.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.	Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend- ers.	Ratio of Reserve to De- posits, Per c.	Sur- plus of Re- serve.
1898							1897						
Jan. 8.	\$409.8	\$685.6	\$106.6	\$87.1	28.3	\$22.3	Jan. 2.	\$491.4	\$530.8	\$76.3	\$89.6	31.3	\$33.3
15.	611.0	691.6	108.6	90.2	28.6	26.0	9.	491.1	548.0	76.9	104.1	33.0	44.0
22.	623.5	714.5	110.6	99.2	29.3	31.3	16.	490.4	557.4	77.8	113.7	34.4	52.2
29.	625.9	722.5	113.1	108.1	29.9	35.6	23.	490.3	563.5	79.1	118.8	35.0	57.1
Feb. 5.	633.9	733.8	114.1	104.1	29.7	34.8	30.	502.1	577.5	85.1	114.9	34.6	55.6
12.	639.8	738.7	115.0	102.1	29.4	32.4	Feb. 6.	506.4	574.3	85.5	106.2	33.3	48.2
19.	646.9	738.6	116.8	98.5	28.5	25.7	13.	505.9	578.7	85.3	112.3	34.1	52.9
26.	641.0	729.2	119.2	96.1	28.2	23.0	20.	498.7	572.7	82.8	116.0	32.8	55.7
Mar. 5.	628.3	708.0	120.1	77.2	27.9	20.8	27.	497.6	573.8	83.9	117.0	35.0	57.5
12.	617.9	696.5	124.1	72.5	28.3	22.7	Mar. 6.	502.1	577.5	85.1	114.9	34.6	55.6
19.	607.3	688.2	129.3	70.8	29.1	28.1	13.	505.9	578.7	85.3	112.3	34.1	52.9
26.	600.2	685.6	136.3	69.0	29.9	23.8	20.	506.4	574.3	85.5	106.2	33.4	48.2
Apr. 2.	595.9	682.2	141.6	64.7	30.3	35.7	27.	504.5	571.7	86.0	105.8	33.5	48.9
9.	587.8	669.8	143.0	59.5	30.2	35.0	Apr. 3.	502.7	569.2	86.0	104.0	33.7	47.4
16.	580.1	668.5	147.5	55.7	30.6	37.3	10.	502.5	565.9	85.9	101.8	33.1	46.2
23.	572.6	661.2	155.4	53.4	31.6	43.5	17.	504.0	569.9	86.6	102.6	33.2	47.0
30.	570.2	658.5	158.4	50.7	31.8	44.5	24.	504.8	574.8	87.1	105.9	33.6	49.3
May 7.	571.1	659.6	159.8	49.0	31.7	43.9	May 1.	505.8	576.9	87.3	105.8	33.5	48.9
14.	573.7	666.7	163.4	50.2	32.1	47.0	8.	504.9	570.4	87.6	99.1	34.5	44.1
21.	581.5	681.0	169.4	51.6	32.6	50.7	15.	506.0	572.2	88.1	99.4	32.8	44.6
28.	589.7	686.0	173.9	53.8	32.7	53.7	22.	504.9	572.1	100.7	98.3	33.0	46.0
June 4.	601.6	709.4	175.5	54.1	32.3	52.2	29.	507.5	575.6	89.0	101.5	33.1	46.6
11.	610.8	724.2	179.2	55.7	32.4	53.8	June 5.	511.9	581.3	89.3	101.3	32.4	45.3
18.	610.3	731.0	182.9	59.1	33.1	59.3	12.	513.7	585.1	89.3	104.6	33.1	47.6
25.	612.6	738.5	184.1	62.5	33.4	62.2	19.	518.6	592.5	90.1	106.5	33.2	48.4
July 2.	621.0	750.1	186.1	63.5	33.2	62.0	26.	521.7	597.1	90.4	108.1	33.2	49.2
9.	633.7	758.1	180.5	62.4	31.9	53.3	July 3.	522.7	605.0	90.5	102.1	31.8	41.4
16.	639.9	767.8	176.8	62.0	31.5	49.4	10.	523.8	607.7	90.5	102.8	31.8	41.4
23.	634.9	741.3	167.6	60.7	30.8	43.0	17.	534.2	613.8	91.2	103.1	32.5	46.0
30.	636.8	741.7	166.5	60.8	30.6	41.9	24.	540.1	622.5	91.4	111.6	32.6	47.4
Aug. 6.	649.5	757.1	169.0	60.2	30.2	39.9	31.	543.0	623.0	91.5	110.0	32.3	45.7
13.	659.4	760.8	169.2	57.1	29.3	38.1	Aug. 7.	549.6	626.2	92.1	105.4	31.5	41.0
20.	666.1	765.0	164.1	55.5	28.8	28.8	14.	555.2	630.6	92.6	103.9	31.2	38.9
27.	672.1	760.2	156.0	56.4	27.9	21.3	21.	558.6	636.0	93.2	105.5	31.2	39.3
Sept. 3.	672.2	752.4	148.4	54.7	27.0	15.0	28.	560.9	537.0	92.6	106.1	31.2	39.5
10.	665.4	732.0	137.8	52.3	26.0	7.1	Sept. 4.	569.3	641.8	92.4	102.3	31.9	34.1
17.	653.3	712.1	128.9	53.4	25.6	4.2	11.	573.6	642.1	92.2	96.1	29.2	26.7
24.	642.2	700.8	129.6	53.8	26.1	8.3	18.	579.8	636.6	91.8	87.1	28.1	19.9
Oct. 1.	635.6	702.1	136.3	54.5	27.0	15.8	25.	573.6	625.4	91.9	80.5	27.6	16.0
8.	638.4	710.9	142.9	53.6	27.8	18.7	Oct. 2.	572.0	619.4	92.4	78.0	27.5	15.6
15.	646.4	727.1	148.0	53.5	27.7	19.7	9.	571.7	616.7	93.9	73.7	27.2	13.5
22.	657.0	745.8	156.1	53.8	28.1	23.4	16.	569.1	616.1	94.9	73.7	27.3	14.6
29.	667.2	761.6	161.3	55.1	28.4	26.1	23.	562.2	617.5	100.8	76.5	28.7	22.9
Nov. 5.	678.8	769.1	157.4	53.9	27.5	19.0	30.	567.2	625.3	101.6	79.0	28.9	24.3
12.	687.9	777.0	156.4	52.9	26.9	15.0	Nov. 6.	574.0	632.3	102.2	77.1	28.4	21.2
19.	693.8	786.4	159.4	54.0	27.1	16.7	13.	575.3	635.3	102.9	77.7	28.4	21.8
26.	691.4	782.7	158.5	53.6	27.4	18.4	20.	580.2	643.1	103.7	80.5	28.6	23.4
Dec. 3.	697.7	789.5	158.5	56.0	27.2	17.1	27.	594.3	659.9	104.2	83.4	28.4	22.6
10.	702.3	796.8	161.1	54.9	27.1	16.7	Dec. 4.	597.7	663.3	104.5	84.2	28.3	22.1
17.	702.3	796.8	161.1	54.9	27.1	16.7	11.	607.7	675.2	106.9	83.8	27.8	13.9
24.	712.2	814.9	169.0	54.4	27.4	19.6	18.	608.7	669.9	104.3	78.9	27.3	15.7
31.	718.3	823.0	169.8	55.2	29.8	19.2	24.	610.6	669.1	104.4	74.4	26.9	11.5
							31.	607.8	675.1	104.7	79.3	26.0	15.8

The statements following are made in millions.)

Week ending.	Loans and Dis-counts.	De-posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend-ers.	Ratio of Res-erve to De-posits. Per c.	Sur-plus of Re-serve.	Week ending.	Loans and Dis-counts.	De-posits.	Specie.	Legal Tend-ers.	Ratio of Res-erve to De-posits. Per c.	Sur-plus of Re-serve.
			1896							1895			
Jan. 4..	\$405.6	\$491.6	\$63.9	\$73.7	29.0	\$19.6	Jan. 5..	\$498.4	\$552.8	\$75.9	\$98.2	31.5	\$35.9
11..	459.2	491.3	71.3	78.6	30.5	27.2	12..	499.7	555.4	75.5	105.1	32.5	41.8
18..	454.0	492.4	73.6	81.8	31.5	32.3	19..	490.3	562.3	79.0	108.1	33.1	45.5
25..	477.9	499.7	76.2	83.9	32.9	37.7	26..	490.3	559.5	81.2	104.6	33.2	45.9
Feb. 1..	447.1	490.4	76.8	85.4	33.1	39.6	Feb. 2..	490.3	547.0	81.6	91.9	31.7	36.7
8..	448.4	492.8	77.5	85.9	33.2	40.2	9..	484.6	534.8	82.3	85.2	30.2	36.8
15..	451.7	493.0	77.4	87.7	32.5	38.8	16..	483.4	532.2	81.4	85.1	31.3	38.5
22..	457.8	499.7	83.9	87.1	30.9	29.6	23..	482.6	538.6	74.4	87.5	30.6	39.8
29..	462.5	499.6	90.3	86.5	30.0	24.4							
Mch. 7..	464.5	488.9	61.5	82.9	30.7	23.2	Mch. 2..	484.2	528.4	69.6	90.6	30.3	23.1
14..	466.6	489.8	60.8	83.1	29.4	21.4	9..	489.3	528.0	67.2	87.6	29.3	22.7
21..	467.5	495.1	58.5	82.5	28.9	19.0	16..	489.0	518.5	67.6	79.6	29.4	17.6
28..	465.0	482.2	58.9	79.8	28.7	18.1	23..	484.7	509.0	65.1	76.3	27.7	14.1
							30..	482.5	504.2	65.6	73.9	27.7	12.4
Apl. 4..	465.2	481.8	59.2	78.2	28.5	17.0	Apl. 6..	480.4	500.8	64.5	74.7	27.8	13.9
11..	466.6	483.2	58.8	79.9	28.7	17.9	13..	481.0	508.8	65.4	75.5	28.0	14.9
18..	466.2	484.1	58.6	80.5	28.8	18.1	20..	480.7	510.2	66.6	80.6	28.9	19.7
25..	467.3	487.3	59.0	83.5	29.2	20.7	27..	480.5	516.6	68.2	83.3	29.9	25.3
May 2..	470.7	495.0	59.3	87.4	29.6	22.9	May 4..	484.9	527.0	69.7	89.3	30.2	27.3
9..	474.1	495.0	59.5	84.5	29.1	20.2	11..	488.9	537.8	69.4	93.1	30.8	31.1
16..	476.5	498.0	60.1	83.0	28.8	18.6	18..	495.3	553.8	68.8	107.2	31.8	37.6
23..	473.4	497.0	61.8	84.4	29.4	21.7	25..	501.0	561.9	69.6	110.9	32.1	40.0
29..	475.2	498.9	62.5	84.5	29.4	22.2							
June 6..	476.8	497.2	61.8	81.0	28.7	18.5	June 1..	502.5	566.2	70.6	112.1	32.3	41.3
13..	474.8	496.8	62.4	82.5	29.1	20.7	8..	508.4	566.0	70.8	110.4	32.0	39.7
20..	474.8	495.8	61.6	82.2	29.0	19.9	15..	507.9	568.8	66.3	113.9	31.7	38.0
27..	475.0	497.0	62.0	84.1	29.6	21.9	22..	512.9	574.5	65.9	114.3	31.4	36.5
							29..	513.4	570.4	66.3	111.6	31.0	34.3
July 3..	476.2	499.0	61.7	83.2	29.1	20.3	July 6..	513.6	569.9	64.5	110.1	30.6	32.3
11..	477.2	503.6	62.0	84.2	29.4	22.2	13..	511.1	568.0	64.3	111.1	30.9	33.4
18..	479.5	506.0	62.3	85.9	29.3	21.8	20..	506.9	568.3	64.4	116.2	31.8	38.5
25..	474.2	496.4	66.3	85.6	28.7	18.5	27..	506.3	570.9	65.3	119.4	32.4	43.0
Aug. 1..	469.5	485.0	46.3	82.7	28.6	17.7	Aug. 3..	509.3	574.8	65.5	119.0	32.1	40.9
8..	468.0	477.2	46.5	80.6	27.9	13.8	10..	511.0	573.7	65.5	116.9	31.9	38.9
15..	464.9	467.4	46.9	79.4	27.0	9.4	17..	511.3	577.2	65.7	119.9	32.1	41.3
22..	468.9	468.3	46.8	77.1	27.0	9.3	24..	513.5	573.5	66.2	114.7	31.6	37.6
29..	455.8	451.9	47.3	74.5	26.9	8.8	31..	513.3	574.9	65.4	117.5	31.8	39.1
Sept. 5..	458.1	447.1	49.2	70.8	26.8	8.2	Sept. 7..	513.4	576.9	64.4	114.6	31.0	34.8
12..	452.7	445.7	52.0	68.2	26.9	8.8	14..	522.7	571.8	62.5	107.1	29.7	26.7
19..	451.9	446.0	53.4	68.5	27.3	10.5	21..	517.2	568.5	62.0	100.1	29.0	23.4
26..	450.5	443.4	54.3	72.0	28.2	14.2	28..	511.4	549.1	61.7	97.9	29.1	26.3
Oct. 3..	453.3	454.7	55.8	74.4	28.6	16.5	Oct. 5..	510.2	540.1	60.9	90.6	28.0	16.5
10..	456.4	458.5	58.4	71.8	28.4	15.6	12..	506.6	533.5	60.9	89.7	27.6	14.3
17..	456.1	453.7	59.1	66.2	27.6	11.9	19..	504.3	531.9	61.9	88.5	27.9	15.4
24..	450.1	448.5	60.2	66.8	28.3	15.0	26..	502.5	530.7	63.2	86.2	28.2	16.7
31..	446.2	446.5	62.8	66.3	29.9	17.5							
Nov. 7..	442.2	438.4	63.7	60.7	28.4	14.8	Nov. 2..	500.7	529.9	64.2	85.9	28.3	17.6
14..	445.4	454.4	72.0	65.1	30.3	23.5	9..	495.9	527.9	64.4	84.8	28.7	19.3
21..	455.0	470.3	78.2	72.2	32.6	29.3	16..	492.9	536.2	65.8	86.3	28.8	20.4
28..	463.8	490.6	76.6	77.5	33.2	31.4	23..	492.7	535.2	66.3	84.6	29.7	19.6
							30..	490.0	530.8	66.3	82.7	28.5	18.6
Dec. 5..	472.4	502.0	75.6	82.3	31.4	32.4	Dec. 7..	489.6	531.7	67.4	83.3	28.9	20.3
12..	483.5	516.6	76.6	84.1	31.1	31.6	14..	492.9	523.1	67.5	81.6	28.5	18.4
19..	487.0	523.6	77.2	86.9	31.3	33.3	21..	486.6	517.3	67.8	78.5	28.8	17.0
26..	487.7	526.8	76.8	89.0	31.5	34.4	28..	478.5	501.1	67.1	74.0	28.1	16.0

Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits, Per c.			Surplus of Reserve.	Week ending.	Loans and Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Ratio of Reserve to Deposits, Per c.			Surplus of Reserve.
				Legal Tender.	1894	1893						Legal Tender.	1893	1892	
Jan. 6	\$418.8	\$518.5	\$111.1	\$102.4	41.3	\$88.8		Jan. 7	\$441.3	\$455.4	\$76.6	\$46.2	27.0	\$88.9	
13..	418.2	527.9	118.3	106.3	42.5	92.6		14..	439.9	462.9	79.9	51.4	28.3	15.6	
20..	419.7	542.3	123.6	114.7	43.9	102.8		21..	447.1	480.0	84.6	57.9	29.7	22.5	
27..	418.8	547.7	126.9	119.1	44.9	109.0		28..	455.3	498.3	85.3	60.1	30.7	23.1	
Feb. 3..	419.5	551.8	129.6	120.0	45.2	111.6		Feb. 4..	464.9	495.5	83.4	59.2	28.8	8.7	
10..	432.6	534.2	107.8	111.4	41.3	85.6		11..	464.8	491.7	79.9	60.2	28.5	17.2	
17..	439.3	530.0	98.6	108.4	39.1	74.5		18..	462.5	483.6	75.7	58.8	27.8	13.6	
24..	441.2	532.7	97.9	110.0	39.0	74.8		25..	458.6	472.7	73.0	54.6	27.0	9.4	
Mar. 3..	439.3	531.7	97.5	111.2	39.3	75.8		Mar. 4..	452.9	462.0	72.4	49.7	26.5	6.5	
10..	439.9	533.1	97.4	111.5	39.2	75.6		11..	444.8	447.2	73.4	44.1	26.0	4.6	
17..	443.1	540.3	98.6	113.8	39.4	77.3		18..	439.3	442.0	72.1	44.4	26.4	6.0	
24..	445.6	544.5	98.7	116.5	39.5	79.1		25..	434.5	438.0	71.6	47.5	27.1	9.2	
31..	443.8	547.7	100.2	120.4	40.3	83.6									
Apl. 7..	450.4	554.5	99.6	119.8	39.6	80.8		Apl. 1..	433.5	439.3	71.6	48.9	27.4	10.7	
14..	456.9	563.5	100.1	121.6	39.3	80.8		8..	434.2	438.7	71.5	47.8	27.1	9.2	
21..	459.1	569.5	98.9	125.5	39.4	82.0		15..	431.5	439.5	71.5	49.5	27.5	11.1	
28..	460.9	573.9	99.5	127.4	39.6	83.4		22..	439.0	440.8	72.3	52.7	28.3	14.8	
								29..	426.0	432.2	70.7	49.5	27.8	12.2	
May 5..	465.2	578.7	100.1	127.4	39.3	82.8		May 6..	425.7	434.0	70.2	51.2	28.0	12.8	
12..	467.5	579.1	100.5	125.0	38.9	80.6		13..	420.8	434.9	70.8	55.7	29.1	17.8	
19..	467.0	578.2	100.0	122.9	38.7	79.0		20..	417.0	438.7	71.3	62.9	30.6	24.4	
26..	466.8	574.2	99.7	121.4	38.5	77.6		27..	415.9	436.7	70.7	64.0	30.8	25.4	
June 2..	465.0	572.1	99.0	122.0	38.6	78.0		June 3..	416.7	431.4	70.3	58.7	29.8	31.0	
9..	465.4	570.9	100.5	119.2	38.4	76.9		10..	414.4	418.9	69.5	49.6	28.4	14.4	
16..	465.7	570.5	99.9	119.1	38.4	76.4		17..	410.7	408.5	68.2	42.2	27.1	8.8	
23..	468.3	573.6	98.5	121.3	38.3	76.4		24..	406.0	398.1	65.9	39.1	26.4	5.5	
30..	470.0	573.3	92.5	123.7	38.0	74.8									
July 7..	483.8	588.6	91.2	128.1	37.4	72.1		July 1..	413.7	398.0	63.0	37.8	25.3	1.3	
14..	482.7	589.5	90.8	130.5	37.5	73.9		8..	418.7	398.7	61.7	33.9	23.7	*5.1	
21..	482.6	590.1	91.0	130.3	37.6	74.1		15..	413.5	394.2	62.3	32.0	23.9	*4.3	
28..	481.6	584.0	90.6	127.3	37.3	71.9		22..	409.3	390.5	63.9	32.5	24.6	*1.3	
								29..	406.5	382.3	62.6	28.6	23.9	*4.3	
Aug. 4..	482.3	581.6	90.5	123.9	36.9	69.0		Aug. 5..	408.5	372.6	55.9	23.3	21.2	*14.0	
11..	484.6	581.0	91.1	121.2	36.5	67.0		12..	411.3	372.2	53.6	22.9	20.6	*16.5	
18..	486.3	584.9	91.0	123.0	36.6	67.8		19..	406.5	370.3	53.4	22.2	21.7	*12.0	
25..	486.8	585.6	90.7	122.4	36.4	66.7		26..	403.6	370.5	62.9	23.0	23.1	*6.7	
Sept. 1..	489.9	586.0	91.2	121.1	36.2	65.8		Sept. 3..	400.3	374.0	66.9	25.1	24.6	*1.6	
8..	491.7	583.8	90.7	117.2	35.0	61.9		9..	397.0	373.8	69.8	27.2	25.8	3.0	
15..	495.0	586.6	91.3	115.3	35.2	60.0		16..	392.9	377.3	73.5	31.5	27.8	10.6	
22..	497.9	587.9	91.9	115.1	35.2	60.0		23..	392.1	383.9	73.7	34.9	29.6	17.6	
29..	497.6	586.6	92.0	115.4	35.4	60.3		30..	392.5	391.0	80.8	41.1	31.2	24.1	
Oct. 6..	500.3	599.5	92.2	114.6	35.1	59.5		Oct. 7..	393.3	400.3	84.4	44.3	32.1	28.6	
13..	500.2	590.9	92.9	115.7	35.3	60.8		14..	394.9	412.8	91.0	47.0	33.4	33.9	
20..	500.8	594.7	93.9	117.3	35.5	62.5		21..	394.0	421.7	95.7	52.3	35.1	42.6	
27..	499.7	594.3	93.9	118.5	35.7	63.9		28..	397.3	433.3	96.6	60.5	36.3	48.8	
Nov. 3..	500.8	595.1	93.8	118.3	35.6	63.2		Nov. 4..	402.4	447.4	97.1	66.6	36.5	52.0	
10..	499.7	592.2	93.7	116.0	35.4	61.7		11..	403.0	455.7	98.6	73.1	37.7	57.8	
17..	498.9	594.5	94.4	117.2	35.6	63.0		18..	401.7	464.7	99.9	81.7	39.1	65.5	
24..	496.0	592.4	93.1	118.1	36.2	66.0		25..	405.3	473.3	101.0	83.7	39.9	70.3	
Dec. 1..	499.5	579.8	76.5	120.7	34.0	52.2		Dec. 3..	409.5	487.3	104.4	96.6	40.6	76.1	
8..	507.7	566.0	59.2	115.2	30.8	32.9		9..	412.3	492.8	104.9	94.9	40.5	76.6	
15..	506.9	561.8	65.5	109.0	31.9	33.3		16..	415.4	495.6	108.5	96.5	40.4	76.3	
22..	498.3	554.5	72.1	100.4	31.1	33.9		23..	416.3	498.4	104.5	96.1	40.6	77.9	
29..	492.6	549.3	73.8	98.8	31.4	33.3		30..	417.6	506.4	106.3	101.1	41.0	80.3	

* Deficit.

Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Ratio of Res rve to De- posits. Per c.			Sur- plus of Re- serve.	Week ending.	Loans and Dis- counts.	De- posits.	Specie.	Ratio of Reserve Sur- to De- plus of Re- Per c. serve.		
				1892	1891	1891								
Jan. 2..	\$438.6	\$406.2	\$96.0	\$37.8	28.7	\$17.2		Jan. 3...	\$385.7	\$386.6	\$78.7	\$26.6	27.2	\$8.0
9..	444.3	477.4	99.0	39.3	29.0	19.0		" 10...	384.0	390.3	81.1	29.8	28.4	13.4
16..	445.8	486.4	104.6	41.6	30.0	24.6		" 17...	383.4	398.2	85.8	33.0	29.8	19.2
23..	447.2	497.5	110.4	47.0	31.6	33.0		" 24...	385.6	403.5	90.2	35.3	30.9	24.1
30..	453.6	509.5	118.2	50.2	32.0	36.0		" 31...	389.7	411.0	90.3	36.4	30.8	23.9
Feb. 6..	460.7	515.4	112.0	50.3	31.5	33.4		Feb. 7...	397.8	416.3	88.8	35.5	29.9	20.2
13..	463.3	521.6	112.9	51.1	31.5	33.7		" 14...	402.0	418.9	88.4	34.8	29.4	13.5
20..	476.6	531.3	113.2	50.5	30.8	30.9		" 21...	403.5	416.6	83.9	35.6	28.7	15.4
27..	490.9	531.9	107.8	52.1	30.0	27.0		" 28...	403.9	414.4	81.3	35.9	28.3	13.6
Mch. 5..	488.7	533.6	104.5	50.2	29.0	21.3		Mch. 7...	404.8	412.5	73.6	35.4	27.6	10.9
12..	492.9	532.0	100.5	48.7	28.0	16.2		" 14...	404.2	410.7	77.7	34.8	27.4	9.8
19..	494.7	534.3	99.7	50.0	28.0	16.2		" 21...	408.1	414.2	77.7	34.9	27.2	9.1
26..	490.4	530.1	101.2	49.3	28.4	18.0		" 28...	410.5	415.5	77.7	34.6	27.0	8.4
Apl. 2..	489.7	528.4	101.9	48.2	28.7	18.0		Apl. 4...	412.9	415.7	77.1	33.2	26.5	6.4
9..	490.9	528.1	101.9	48.0	28.1	15.8		" 11...	414.9	416.1	76.7	33.0	26.3	5.6
16..	493.6	531.8	103.0	45.8	28.0	16.0		" 18...	412.8	414.9	74.1	33.9	26.5	4.3
23..	491.9	534.0	106.1	46.9	28.7	19.5		" 25...	407.0	410.2	73.1	33.4	23.7	7.0
30..	493.1	535.8	105.5	48.5	28.7	20.0								
May 7..	493.9	531.8	100.3	47.5	27.8	14.8		May 2...	404.5	407.2	71.8	37.4	26.8	7.4
14..	492.1	530.7	99.1	49.4	28.0	15.7		" 9...	403.0	403.6	63.2	37.5	26.2	4.8
21..	490.9	534.5	101.2	52.0	28.7	20.0		" 16...	393.6	393.5	64.4	40.2	26.2	4.9
28..	488.8	536.1	103.7	54.9	30.0	24.6		" 23...	392.9	391.2	61.9	41.1	26.3	5.2
								" 29...	389.1	387.1	61.0	43.8	23.9	7.5
June 4..	492.7	542.1	104.0	55.2	29.4	23.7		June 6...	386.2	393.9	59.8	42.9	26.7	6.7
11..	493.7	542.1	102.9	56.1	29.3	23.5		" 13...	383.0	393.5	60.5	43.9	27.7	10.5
18..	493.6	543.7	101.1	57.6	29.2	22.8		" 20...	383.2	394.8	65.4	49.5	29.1	16.2
25..	495.2	538.5	95.6	58.9	29.0	19.9		" 27...	389.9	402.0	67.8	51.1	29.6	18.4
July 2..	494.5	534.6	91.6	60.1	28.4	18.1		July 8...	393.9	404.7	66.2	50.4	28.8	15.5
9..	492.2	530.7	90.7	57.6	27.9	15.6		" 10...	392.0	402.8	65.3	49.9	28.6	14.5
16..	492.4	523.9	90.1	61.1	29.0	20.2		" 18...	392.5	406.8	67.6	53.1	29.5	18.5
23..	490.4	524.0	91.3	63.8	29.4	23.1		" 25...	390.6	406.8	68.3	53.1	29.8	19.7
30..	484.9	529.1	91.7	64.8	29.6	24.2								
Aug. 6..	488.8	528.5	90.6	60.3	28.6	18.8		Aug. 1...	399.7	405.1	66.6	54.1	29.8	12.5
13..	499.8	525.2	87.8	59.3	28.0	15.8		" 8...	391.1	404.2	65.9	53.6	29.6	18.4
20..	492.1	524.4	86.1	57.4	27.4	12.4		" 15...	394.1	405.8	65.4	53.7	29.3	17.6
27..	490.7	517.1	81.8	57.4	27.0	9.9		" 22...	395.5	402.9	63.4	51.5	28.5	14.1
								" 29...	397.3	403.4	60.5	53.1	28.2	12.8
Sept. 3..	497.1	509.0	79.6	55.3	26.5	7.6		Sept. 5...	400.6	402.8	58.8	51.1	27.3	9.2
10..	492.1	500.1	76.6	53.2	26.0	4.8		" 12...	401.5	404.0	61.7	48.0	27.2	8.7
17..	475.3	491.8	75.7	52.1	26.0	4.9		" 19...	404.6	406.6	62.5	46.9	26.9	7.8
24..	466.7	480.5	73.4	51.8	26.1	5.1		" 26...	407.8	404.6	62.4	42.8	26.0	4.0
Oct. 1..	464.9	476.6	71.9	51.6	26.0	4.4		Oct. 8...	405.8	402.6	64.2	39.6	26.8	3.1
8..	463.3	472.4	71.9	48.1	25.4	1.9		" 10...	402.8	404.8	70.1	37.8	26.6	6.6
15..	459.5	468.2	71.8	45.8	25.1	0.5		" 17...	403.3	413.1	75.9	38.4	27.2	9.0
22..	452.3	460.8	70.6	46.9	25.5	2.3		" 24...	403.6	416.4	82.2	34.3	28.0	12.4
29..	449.1	457.1	72.9	45.3	25.9	3.9		" 31...	408.0	418.2	83.5	33.3	28.0	12.3
Nov. 5..	449.0	455.8	73.7	43.0	25.6	2.7		Nov. 7...	411.2	416.8	82.0	32.2	26.2	7.0
12..	446.0	451.6	75.1	40.4	25.6	2.7		" 14...	408.5	416.9	84.0	29.6	27.3	9.0
19..	444.3	452.2	77.8	39.8	26.0	4.6		" 21...	408.6	422.3	85.0	30.9	28.2	13.3
26..	443.6	452.0	79.4	40.3	26.5	6.7		" 28...	412.5	427.3	86.6	32.1	28.0	14.9
Dec. 3..	446.6	454.9	79.1	41.1	26.4	6.5		Dec. 5...	417.9	434.0	86.8	32.5	28.2	13.9
10..	442.6	451.0	77.7	40.6	26.2	5.5		" 12...	418.0	436.7	90.0	34.5	28.5	15.3
17..	441.8	449.3	77.0	40.7	26.2	5.4		" 19...	422.3	446.6	94.4	36.4	29.1	19.2
24..	438.3	444.4	76.9	40.4	26.4	6.2		" 26...	429.3	455.3	95.4	36.9	29.3	19.5
31..	437.7	444.6	76.0	43.0	26.5	6.8								

BANKING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England.

QUARTERLY AVERAGES OF WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Year.	Quarter Ending.	Liabilities			Assets		
		Notes in Circulation.	De- posits.	Total.	Securi- ties.	Bullion.	Total.
1885.	March.....	£23,994,768	£30,043,542	£54,038,310	£35,932,542	£23,994,063	£59,926,605
	June.....	24,725,706	35,306,785	60,032,491	35,055,164	26,067,283	61,122,447
	September.....	25,169,582	35,605,974	60,774,556	37,614,717	25,113,487	62,728,204
	December.....	24,621,423	29,344,372	53,965,795	34,643,348	30,826,856	55,470,205
1886.	March.....	24,051,447	31,950,247	56,001,694	36,480,309	22,010,816	58,491,625
	June.....	24,747,576	29,725,356	54,472,932	35,900,110	20,790,965	56,691,975
	September.....	25,146,997	27,985,237	53,132,134	34,247,171	21,370,179	55,617,350
	December.....	24,691,913	27,038,698	51,730,611	33,885,673	19,929,836	53,825,509
1887.	March.....	23,764,383	30,708,093	54,472,476	34,789,997	22,235,730	56,975,727
	June.....	24,620,006	31,319,799	55,939,804	34,169,619	23,862,000	58,021,619
	September.....	24,932,811	28,649,620	53,582,431	34,904,237	21,144,706	56,049,043
	December.....	24,209,867	26,930,149	51,140,016	32,508,224	20,238,538	52,746,763
1888.	March.....	23,542,068	33,371,995	56,914,063	36,976,238	21,972,314	58,948,647
	June.....	24,330,927	31,916,751	56,247,678	37,079,708	20,871,825	57,951,533
	September.....	24,854,261	29,235,930	54,090,191	35,311,799	20,779,052	56,080,851
	December.....	24,405,030	29,281,524	53,686,554	35,977,745	19,455,412	55,433,157
1889.	March.....	23,471,127	33,519,036	56,990,163	37,567,216	21,536,156	59,103,372
	June.....	24,510,136	34,918,304	59,428,440	38,348,093	22,789,206	61,137,299
	September.....	25,065,272	31,890,860	56,976,132	37,407,588	21,602,318	59,009,906
	December.....	24,460,836	29,837,081	54,297,917	36,301,144	20,712,368	56,013,512
1890.	March.....	23,714,138	32,370,906	56,085,044	36,554,420	21,519,007	58,073,427
	June.....	24,701,011	33,633,074	58,334,085	37,441,738	22,402,141	59,843,879
	September.....	25,053,867	31,887,925	56,941,592	37,256,649	21,540,593	58,797,242
	December.....	24,732,153	35,414,155	60,146,308	39,168,647	21,820,279	60,988,926
1891.	March.....	24,205,929	39,879,606	64,085,535	42,067,957	23,961,182	66,029,139
	June.....	24,875,346	38,885,848	63,761,194	41,753,034	23,536,100	65,289,134
	September.....	26,145,887	38,604,002	64,749,889	39,973,749	26,647,496	66,621,235
	December.....	25,510,059	34,830,397	60,340,456	38,607,719	23,159,668	61,767,387
1892.	March.....	24,983,628	37,535,141	62,518,769	40,131,829	24,340,314	64,372,143
	June.....	25,945,176	36,595,850	62,541,026	38,323,158	25,565,324	63,919,082
	September.....	26,646,260	36,180,071	62,826,331	37,354,040	27,270,258	64,624,298
	December.....	26,039,500	34,367,453	60,406,953	36,909,048	24,991,060	61,900,108
1893.	March.....	25,033,264	36,505,920	61,539,184	37,857,144	26,261,039	64,118,183
	June.....	26,179,343	36,830,984	63,010,327	38,186,961	26,235,899	64,422,880
	September.....	26,518,332	35,809,021	62,327,353	38,904,314	27,336,966	64,141,280
	December.....	25,778,436	34,204,021	59,982,457	35,543,067	25,865,721	61,408,788
1894.	March.....	24,582,956	37,443,248	62,026,204	35,039,257	28,619,856	63,679,113
	June.....	25,065,871	39,219,967	64,275,838	30,965,881	29,999,039	65,264,900
	September.....	25,822,215	43,959,153	69,781,368	32,050,826	30,040,469	71,091,395
	December.....	25,528,678	41,614,576	67,143,454	32,937,838	26,262,470	68,200,108
1895.	March.....	25,060,230	42,186,418	67,246,648	32,424,492	36,196,979	68,621,471
	June.....	26,931,919	43,367,932	69,299,851	33,013,668	37,291,181	70,304,849
	September.....	26,416,472	50,757,700	77,174,172	38,597,693	36,841,973	75,439,670
	December.....	26,060,666	56,354,680	82,415,346	40,996,456	42,473,394	83,469,850
1896.	March.....	25,371,842	63,608,213	88,980,055	42,408,879	47,906,408	90,315,287
	June.....	26,868,045	64,065,205	90,933,250	43,786,459	47,690,256	91,456,715
	September.....	27,413,695	60,923,882	88,342,577	44,020,154	45,662,793	89,682,944
	December.....	26,672,217	50,574,404	77,246,621	42,369,796	35,911,881	78,306,679
1897.	March.....	25,866,293	54,460,408	80,346,701	43,988,887	37,973,138	81,962,025
	June.....	27,501,632	50,804,412	78,306,044	42,824,017	36,531,456	79,355,473
	September.....	27,882,360	48,405,485	76,287,845	41,887,634	35,865,871	77,753,505
	December.....	27,422,525	45,601,686	73,024,210	42,242,939	31,843,320	74,077,259

Bank of England Discount Rate.

The average minimum per cent. rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, in each month in each year from 1885 to 1897, has been as follows:

Months.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
January.....	5	3 3-5	5	3 2-5	4 1-10	6	4	3 1/2	2 9-10	3	2	2	3 1/2
February.....	5	2 4-7	4	2	8	5 4-7	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	3 1/2
March.....	3 55-62	2	2 1/2	2 1-5	3	4 1/2	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	3
April.....	3 1/2	2	2 1/2	2	2 3-5	3 2-5	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	2 1/2
May.....	2 23-31	2 4-5	2	2 2-5	2 1/2	3	4 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	2 1/2
June.....	2	2 2-5	2	2 2-5	2 1/2	3 1-6	3 1/2	2	3	2	2	2	2
July.....	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2	2	2	2
August.....	2	2 2-5	2 4-5	2 4-5	3	4 1/2	2 1/2	2	4	2	2	2	2
September.....	2	3 1/2	4	3 2-5	4 1-10	4 1-5	2 3-5	2	4 1/2	2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
October.....	2	3 3-5	4	5	5	5	3	2 5-8	3	2	2	3 1/2	2 1/2
November.....	2 19-30	4	4	5	5	5 4-5	4	3	3	3	2	4	3
December.....	3 15-31	4 1/2	4	5	5	5 1-10	3 1/2	3	3	2	2	4	3
Average for the year.....	3	3	3 1/2	3 1-5	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1-20	2 1-9	2	2 1/2	2 1/2

Circulation of All British Banks.

AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DECEMBER, 1881 TO 1897.

Year.		England and Wales				Scotland.	Ireland		Total for United Kingdom
		Bank of England.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.	Chartered and Joint Stock Banks.	Bank of Ireland.	Joint Stock Banks.	
1881..	December 17.....	£25,689,000	£1,704,977	£1,687,213	£3,392,190	£4,073,083	£3,283,350	£4,191,116	£42,630,739
1882..	" 16.....	25,757,000	1,736,387	1,730,763	3,467,150	6,366,444	3,482,350	4,851,294	43,924,238
1883..	" 15.....	25,170,000	1,630,883	1,659,809	3,290,692	6,542,666	3,061,100	4,173,415	42,237,873
1884..	" 13.....	24,812,000	1,507,474	1,623,797	3,131,271	6,369,310	2,827,675	3,920,352	41,090,608
1885..	" 12.....	24,458,000	1,415,732	1,435,741	2,851,473	6,372,965	2,575,150	3,908,662	40,166,270
1886..	" 11.....	24,520,000	1,364,896	1,389,850	2,754,746	6,225,738	2,699,750	3,902,658	40,102,287
1887..	" 10.....	24,069,000	1,223,215	1,335,397	2,558,612	6,245,595	2,430,750	3,677,313	38,981,270
1888..	" 8.....	23,967,000	1,171,656	1,352,614	2,524,270	6,395,778	2,684,675	4,250,902	39,842,526
1889..	" 7.....	24,088,000	1,123,059	1,371,513	2,494,572	6,747,864	2,827,875	4,549,323	40,707,634
1890..	" 6.....	24,561,000	1,089,850	1,334,688	2,424,538	7,041,752	2,418,625	4,560,708	41,406,623
1891..	" 5.....	25,240,628	1,026,358	1,266,124	2,292,482	7,304,629	2,477,825	4,270,287	41,684,851
1892..	" 31.....	25,478,996	900,942	1,163,878	2,064,820	6,714,399	2,462,375	3,824,389	40,544,979
1893..	" 30.....	25,296,323	807,088	1,182,683	1,989,771	6,824,175	2,551,275	3,984,720	40,596,264
1894..	" 29.....	25,358,850	708,227	1,059,386	1,767,613	6,906,079	2,553,925	3,947,238	40,538,705
1895..	" 28.....	26,843,827	690,461	1,056,681	1,747,162	7,326,063	2,518,200	3,946,058	41,376,390
1896..	" 26.....	26,147,752	456,201	1,026,967	1,483,168	7,479,750	2,516,575	3,895,829	41,522,399
1897..	" 25.....	27,262,697	439,422	904,826	1,434,248	7,673,786	2,532,850	3,965,470	42,539,051

SPECIE IN EUROPEAN NATIONAL BANKS,

IN EACH WEEK OF 1896 AND 1897.

(Stated in millions of pounds sterling.)

Week Ending.		Bank of England. 1896, 1897.	Bank of France. 1896, 1897.	Reichs-Bank. 1896, 1897.	Bank of Austria-Hungary. 1896, 1897.	Bank of Spain. 1896, 1897.	Bank of Netherlands. 1896, 1897.	Bank of Belgium. 1896, 1897.	Total of Seven Banks. 1896, 1897.								
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								
Jan. 6—	Gold.....	31.2	34.5	77.9	76.3	28.9	27.2	36.4	30.2	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	189.3	182.1
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.3	49.0	14.9	14.0	12.3	12.6	10.3	10.1	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.3	94.0	94.0
	Total.....	31.2	34.5	123.2	125.3	43.8	41.2	48.7	42.8	10.7	18.6	9.4	9.5	4.1	4.0	263.3	276.1
Jan. 13—	Gold.....	31.4	35.6	77.6	76.2	29.6	27.5	36.4	30.3	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.0	183.5
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.2	49.0	15.3	13.7	12.3	12.6	10.3	10.1	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.4	93.6
	Total.....	31.4	35.6	122.8	125.2	44.9	41.2	48.7	42.9	19.7	18.6	9.4	9.4	4.3	4.2	264.4	277.1
Jan. 20—	Gold.....	32.1	36.4	77.1	76.3	29.1	29.2	36.4	30.3	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	189.6	186.2
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.3	49.1	15.0	15.0	12.4	12.6	10.3	10.3	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.2	95.2
	Total.....	32.1	36.4	122.4	125.4	44.1	44.2	48.8	42.9	19.7	18.8	9.4	9.4	4.2	4.1	263.8	281.4
Jan. 28—	Gold.....	32.6	37.1	77.2	76.4	30.2	29.0	36.4	30.4	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.3	186.8
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.3	49.2	15.5	14.9	12.4	12.6	10.5	10.2	6.8	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.0	95.2
	Total.....	32.6	37.1	122.5	125.6	45.7	43.9	48.8	43.0	19.9	18.7	9.4	9.5	4.3	4.2	266.3	282.0
Feb. 3—	Gold.....	32.9	37.3	77.1	76.4	30.1	29.2	36.3	30.3	9.4	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	191.3	187.2
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.4	49.2	15.5	15.1	12.4	12.6	10.6	11.4	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.1	96.5
	Total.....	32.9	37.3	122.5	125.6	45.6	44.3	48.7	42.9	20.0	19.9	9.5	9.5	4.2	4.1	266.4	283.7
Feb. 10—	Gold.....	33.0	37.7	77.1	76.4	30.1	30.0	36.4	30.6	9.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	191.7	188.7
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.3	49.2	15.5	15.4	12.4	12.6	10.6	10.5	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.4	95.2	96.0
	Total.....	33.0	37.7	122.4	125.6	45.6	45.4	48.8	43.2	20.1	19.0	9.4	9.4	4.4	4.3	266.9	284.7
Feb. 17—	Gold.....	33.5	38.5	77.2	76.6	30.1	30.0	36.4	30.7	9.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	192.2	189.6
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.3	49.3	15.5	15.4	12.4	12.7	10.6	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.2	96.4
	Total.....	33.5	38.5	122.5	125.9	45.6	45.4	48.8	43.4	20.1	19.2	9.5	9.5	4.2	4.2	267.4	286.0
Feb. 24—	Gold.....	34.0	39.0	77.3	76.7	30.0	30.9	36.4	30.8	9.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	192.7	191.4
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.5	49.3	15.5	15.9	12.4	12.7	10.7	10.9	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	95.4	97.2
	Total.....	34.0	39.0	122.8	126.0	45.5	46.5	48.8	43.5	20.2	19.4	9.5	9.5	4.3	4.2	268.1	288.6
Mch. 3—	Gold.....	33.8	39.0	76.8	76.6	30.4	30.2	36.9	31.0	9.5	8.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.7	193.3	190.7
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.5	49.2	15.7	15.6	12.5	12.7	10.9	10.8	6.9	6.9	1.6	1.4	95.1	96.6
	Total.....	33.8	39.0	122.3	125.8	46.1	45.8	49.4	43.7	20.4	19.3	9.6	9.5	4.7	4.1	268.4	287.3
Mch. 10—	Gold.....	33.6	39.4	75.7	76.6	30.6	30.2	36.9	30.9	9.6	8.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	193.8	191.8
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.5	49.1	17.2	15.6	12.5	12.7	10.8	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	97.4	96.3
	Total.....	33.6	39.4	124.2	125.7	50.8	45.8	49.4	43.6	20.4	19.2	9.6	9.5	4.3	4.3	262.4	267.4
Mch. 17—	Gold.....	33.3	39.7	74.9	76.7	31.6	30.6	36.9	30.9	9.6	8.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	191.8	187.4
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.5	49.1	16.3	15.7	12.5	12.6	10.9	10.8	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	96.4	96.6
	Total.....	33.3	39.7	123.4	125.8	47.9	46.3	49.4	43.5	20.5	19.3	9.6	9.5	4.2	4.2	268.2	268.4
Mch. 24—	Gold.....	33.4	40.0	74.7	76.8	32.1	30.9	36.8	31.0	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	192.3	192.8
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.7	49.1	16.6	15.9	12.5	12.6	10.8	10.9	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.4	96.9	96.9
	Total.....	33.4	40.0	123.4	125.9	48.7	46.8	49.3	43.6	20.4	19.4	9.7	9.6	4.3	4.3	269.2	269.7
Mch. 31—	Gold.....	32.5	39.3	74.5	76.7	32.2	28.4	36.6	31.0	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	190.9	189.6
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.7	49.1	16.6	14.6	12.5	12.6	10.9	10.8	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.4	97.0	95.5
	Total.....	32.5	39.3	123.2	125.8	48.8	43.0	49.1	43.6	20.5	19.3	9.7	9.6	4.2	4.2	267.9	265.0
Apl. 7—	Gold.....	30.0	38.4	73.3	76.7	29.1	28.2	36.6	31.2	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	185.3	186.6
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.7	48.9	15.0	14.6	12.5	12.6	10.7	10.8	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	95.3	95.2
	Total.....	30.0	38.4	123.0	125.6	44.1	42.8	49.1	43.8	20.3	19.3	9.7	9.4	4.2	4.3	260.6	261.7
Apl. 14—	Gold.....	29.4	36.4	74.2	76.6	28.6	28.8	36.7	31.3	9.6	8.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	185.7	185.6
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.6	48.8	14.7	14.3	12.5	12.6	10.5	10.5	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.4	94.9
	Total.....	29.4	36.4	122.8	125.4	43.3	43.6	49.2	43.9	20.1	19.0	9.7	9.4	4.1	4.2	277.1	260.5
Apl. 21—	Gold.....	30.3	36.3	74.3	76.8	28.6	29.6	36.6	31.7	9.8	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	185.2	188.3
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.7	48.8	14.7	15.2	12.5	12.6	10.3	10.5	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	94.5	95.3
	Total.....	30.3	36.3	123.0	125.6	43.3	44.8	49.1	44.3	20.1	19.0	9.8	9.4	4.1	4.2	279.7	268.6
Apl. 28—	Gold.....	31.3	36.5	74.4	76.9	28.8	29.2	36.0	31.7	9.8	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	185.5	188.2
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.6	48.9	14.8	15.0	12.6	12.6	8.7	10.6	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.4	95.0	95.3
	Total.....	31.3	36.5	123.0	125.8	43.6	44.2	48.6	44.3	18.5	19.1	9.8	9.4	4.2	4.2	279.5	268.5
May 5—	Gold.....	31.8	36.3	74.4	77.2	27.8	29.7	35.6	31.8	9.8	8.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	185.0	188.4
	Silver.....	.....	.....	45.7	48.9	14.3	15.3	12.5	12.6	7.1	10.5	6.9	6.8	1.4	1.3	90.9	95.5
	Total.....	31.8	36.3	123.1	126.1	42.1	45.0	48.1	44.4	16.9	19.0	9.8	9.4	4.2	4.0	277.9	264.3

Week Ending.	Bank of England. 1898, 1897.	Bank of France. 1898, 1897.	Reichs- Bank. 1898, 1897.	Bank of Austria- Hungary. 1898, 1897.	Bank of Spain. 1898, 1897.	Bank of Nether- lands. 1898, 1897.	Bank of Belgium. 1898, 1897.	Total of Seven Banks. 1898, 1897.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								
May 12—Gold....	34.6	36.2	74.5	78.2	28.2	29.7	35.4	32.7	9.8	8.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	188.3	190.8
Silver.....	.....	.....	48.8	49.0	14.5	15.3	12.5	12.7	5.9	10.4	6.9	6.8	1.5	1.4	90.1	95.6
Total.....	34.6	36.2	123.3	127.2	42.7	45.0	47.9	45.4	15.7	19.0	9.8	9.4	4.4	4.2	278.4	286.4
May 19—Gold....	36.1	36.7	74.7	78.6	28.4	30.1	35.2	33.4	9.8	8.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	189.9	192.8
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.0	49.2	14.7	15.5	12.5	12.6	4.9	10.3	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	89.4	95.9
Total.....	36.1	36.7	123.7	127.8	43.1	45.6	47.7	46.0	14.7	18.9	9.8	9.5	4.2	4.2	279.3	288.7
May 26—Gold....	37.2	36.5	74.8	79.0	29.2	30.7	34.9	33.7	9.8	8.6	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.7	193.9
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.0	49.1	15.0	15.8	12.6	12.6	4.8	10.5	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	89.5	96.3
Total.....	37.2	36.5	123.8	128.1	44.2	46.5	47.5	46.3	14.4	19.1	9.8	9.5	4.3	4.2	281.2	290.2
June 2—Gold....	37.0	36.0	74.7	79.5	29.2	30.3	34.9	34.3	9.8	8.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	191.3	194.1
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.1	49.2	15.0	15.6	12.6	12.6	4.3	10.3	6.9	7.0	1.4	1.4	89.3	96.1
Total.....	37.0	36.0	123.8	128.7	44.2	45.9	47.5	46.9	14.1	19.0	9.8	9.6	4.2	4.1	280.6	290.2
June 9—Gold....	38.0	35.8	74.9	79.6	28.1	30.1	34.8	34.5	9.8	8.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.4	194.1
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.4	49.1	14.5	15.7	12.6	12.6	4.2	10.2	6.9	7.0	1.5	1.4	89.1	96.0
Total.....	38.0	35.8	124.3	128.7	42.6	45.8	47.4	47.1	14.0	18.9	9.8	9.6	4.4	4.2	280.5	290.1
June 16—Gold....	38.2	36.3	75.0	79.9	28.1	30.8	34.8	35.3	9.8	8.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	191.7	196.4
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.4	49.2	14.5	16.0	12.6	12.7	4.2	11.4	6.9	7.0	1.5	1.4	89.1	97.7
Total.....	38.2	36.3	124.4	129.1	42.6	46.8	47.4	48.0	14.0	20.2	9.8	9.6	4.4	4.1	280.8	294.1
June 23—Gold....	38.5	36.6	75.2	80.2	29.1	31.0	34.9	35.3	9.8	8.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	193.3	197.4
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.5	49.3	15.0	16.0	12.6	12.7	4.3	10.4	7.0	7.0	1.5	1.4	89.9	96.8
Total.....	38.5	36.6	124.7	129.5	44.1	47.0	47.5	48.0	14.1	19.3	9.9	9.6	4.4	4.2	283.2	294.2
June 30—Gold....	38.5	36.9	75.1	80.2	29.6	32.5	34.9	35.9	9.8	8.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	193.7	196.7
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.5	49.3	15.2	14.7	12.6	12.7	4.3	10.9	7.0	7.0	1.5	1.3	90.1	95.9
Total.....	38.5	36.9	124.6	129.5	44.8	43.2	47.5	48.6	14.1	19.8	9.9	9.6	4.4	4.0	283.8	291.6
July 7—Gold....	37.1	36.7	75.0	80.6	28.7	28.4	34.8	36.1	10.0	8.9	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	193.5	196.0
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.5	49.1	13.7	14.6	12.6	12.7	4.5	10.8	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.3	88.7	95.5
Total.....	37.1	36.7	124.5	129.7	40.4	43.0	47.4	48.8	14.5	19.7	10.0	9.6	4.3	4.0	278.2	291.5
July 14—Gold....	36.7	36.7	74.9	80.5	28.7	28.9	34.9	36.5	10.0	8.9	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.8	189.2	196.9
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.4	49.0	13.8	14.9	12.6	12.7	4.8	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	89.0	95.6
Total.....	36.3	36.7	124.3	129.5	40.5	43.8	47.5	49.2	14.8	19.6	10.3	9.5	4.5	4.2	278.2	292.5
July 21—Gold....	36.2	36.8	74.8	80.6	27.9	29.4	34.9	36.7	10.1	8.9	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.3	197.8
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.4	49.0	14.3	15.1	12.6	12.7	5.1	11.0	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	89.7	96.1
Total.....	36.2	36.8	124.2	129.6	42.2	44.5	47.5	49.4	15.2	19.9	10.4	9.5	4.3	4.2	280.0	293.9
July 28—Gold....	36.2	36.8	74.9	80.8	28.5	29.4	35.1	37.0	10.2	9.0	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.6	196.0
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.5	49.1	14.7	15.1	12.6	12.7	5.3	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	90.5	95.9
Total.....	35.3	36.6	124.4	129.9	42.9	44.5	47.7	49.7	15.5	19.7	10.6	9.5	4.4	4.2	281.1	293.9
Aug. 4—Gold....	34.5	36.0	75.0	80.9	28.1	28.6	35.0	37.3	10.3	9.0	4.2	2.6	2.9	2.7	190.0	197.1
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.6	49.0	14.5	14.7	12.6	12.6	5.5	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	90.5	95.3
Total.....	34.5	36.0	124.6	129.9	42.6	43.3	47.6	49.9	15.8	19.7	11.1	9.5	4.3	4.1	280.5	292.4
Aug. 11—Gold....	34.5	35.6	75.1	81.4	28.3	28.6	35.0	37.6	10.4	9.0	4.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	190.6	197.7
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.6	49.0	14.5	14.7	12.6	12.6	5.3	10.4	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	90.4	95.0
Total.....	34.5	35.6	124.7	130.4	42.8	43.3	47.6	50.2	15.7	19.4	11.2	9.5	4.5	4.3	281.0	292.7
Aug. 18—Gold....	35.0	36.1	75.4	81.5	28.6	28.9	35.0	37.9	10.4	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	191.7	194.8
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.8	49.0	14.7	14.9	12.6	12.6	5.2	10.6	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	90.7	95.4
Total.....	35.0	36.1	125.2	130.5	43.3	43.8	47.6	50.5	15.6	19.6	11.2	9.5	4.4	4.2	282.4	290.2
Aug. 25—Gold....	35.1	36.2	75.5	81.5	28.6	29.4	35.0	37.9	10.5	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	192.0	196.0
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.9	49.0	14.7	15.1	12.6	12.6	5.4	10.9	6.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	91.1	95.9
Total.....	35.1	36.2	125.4	130.5	43.3	44.5	47.6	50.5	15.9	19.9	11.2	9.5	4.4	4.2	283.1	295.5
Sept. 1—Gold....	35.0	35.8	75.4	81.2	29.3	28.5	35.0	38.0	10.5	9.0	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.8	192.4	187.8
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.9	48.8	15.1	14.7	12.6	12.6	5.5	10.7	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4	91.3	95.2
Total.....	35.0	35.8	125.3	130.0	44.4	43.2	47.6	50.6	16.0	19.7	11.2	9.5	4.3	4.2	283.7	293.0
Sept. 8—Gold....	34.7	35.4	75.2	80.9	28.4	28.1	35.1	38.1	10.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	191.1	197.0
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.8	48.7	14.6	14.5	12.6	12.5	5.6	10.6	6.8	6.9	1.5	1.5	90.9	94.6
Total.....	34.7	35.4	125.0	129.6	43.0	42.6	47.7	50.6	16.2	19.6	11.1	9.5	4.4	4.4	282.0	291.6
Sept. 15—Gold....	34.6	35.3	74.9	80.3	27.9	27.7	35.2	38.1	10.6	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.5	195.9
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.6	48.5	14.4	14.3	12.6	12.5	5.5	10.6	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	90.3	96.7
Total.....	34.6	35.3	124.5	128.8	42.3	42.0	47.8	50.6	16.1	19.6	11.1	9.5	4.3	4.2	280.8	292.6
Sept. 22—Gold....	33.8	34.6	74.8	80.1	28.3	27.8	35.3	38.1	10.7	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	190.1	195.1
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.8	48.5	14.1	14.3	12.6	12.5	5.4	10.9	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	90.1	94.6
Total.....	33.8	34.6	124.6	128.6	42.4	42.1	47.9	50.6	16.1	19.9	11.1	9.4	4.3	4.2	280.2	290.7
Sept. 29—Gold....	33.2	34.4	74.7	79.7	27.7	24.9	35.2	38.0	10.8	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	188.8	191.4
Silver.....	.....	.....	49.7	48.5	14.3	12.9	12.6	12.5	5.4	10.6	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	90.2	92.7
Total.....	33.2	34.4	124.4	128.2	42.0	37.8	47.8	50.5	16.2	19.6	11.1	9.4	4.2	4.2	279.0	284.1

Week Ending.	Bank of England. 1896. 1897. £	Bank of France. 1896. 1897. £	Reichs- bank. 1896. 1897. £	Bank of Austria- Hungary. 1896. 1897. £	Bank of Spain. 1896. 1897. £	Bank of Nether- lands. 1896. 1897. £	Bank of Belgium. 1896. 1897. £	Total of Seven Banks. 1896. 1897. £								
Oct. 6—Gold....	31.7	33.2	74.3	79.4	24.4	24.6	35.2	38.0	10.9	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	183.5	189.6
Silver.....	....	....	49.5	48.4	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.5	5.3	10.6	6.8	6.8	1.4	1.4	88.0	92.5
Total..	31.7	33.2	123.8	127.8	36.9	37.4	47.7	50.5	16.2	19.6	11.1	9.4	4.2	4.2	271.5	282.1
Oct. 13—Gold....	31.2	32.0	73.9	78.5	24.0	25.5	35.2	38.4	10.9	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	182.4	186.7
Silver.....	....	....	49.2	48.2	12.3	13.1	12.5	12.4	5.2	10.4	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.4	92.4
Total..	31.2	32.0	123.1	126.7	36.3	38.6	47.7	50.8	16.1	19.4	11.0	9.3	4.3	4.2	269.8	281.1
Oct. 20—Gold....	31.1	31.8	73.7	78.4	24.2	25.5	35.3	38.3	11.0	9.0	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	182.4	186.5
Silver.....	....	....	49.1	48.3	12.5	13.1	12.5	12.4	5.3	10.5	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.4	92.4
Total..	31.1	31.8	122.8	126.7	36.7	38.6	47.8	50.7	16.3	19.5	11.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	269.8	280.9
Oct. 27—Gold....	31.6	31.9	73.7	78.4	24.8	26.5	35.4	38.0	11.0	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	183.6	189.5
Silver.....	....	....	49.1	48.3	12.8	13.7	12.5	12.4	5.4	10.5	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.8	96.0
Total..	31.6	31.9	122.8	126.7	37.6	40.2	47.9	50.4	16.4	19.7	11.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	271.4	282.5
Nov. 3—Gold....	31.9	31.5	73.3	78.3	24.0	26.4	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	182.9	186.9
Silver.....	....	....	48.9	48.3	12.4	13.6	12.5	12.4	5.4	10.7	6.7	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.2	96.0
Total..	31.9	31.5	122.2	126.6	36.4	40.0	47.9	50.4	16.5	19.9	11.0	9.3	4.2	4.1	270.1	281.9
Nov. 10—Gold....	32.0	31.5	73.4	78.3	24.0	26.8	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	183.1	188.4
Silver.....	....	....	48.8	48.2	12.4	13.8	12.4	12.4	5.5	10.8	6.6	6.6	1.5	1.4	87.1	96.3
Total..	32.0	31.5	122.2	126.5	36.4	40.6	47.8	50.4	16.6	20.0	10.9	9.2	4.4	4.3	270.2	282.7
Nov. 17—Gold....	32.4	31.9	73.8	78.5	24.7	27.7	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	184.1	190.7
Silver.....	....	....	48.8	48.3	12.8	14.3	12.4	12.3	5.8	10.9	6.6	6.7	1.4	1.4	87.9	94.9
Total..	32.4	31.9	122.1	126.8	37.5	42.0	47.8	50.3	16.8	20.1	10.9	9.3	4.2	4.1	272.0	284.6
Nov. 24—Gold....	33.0	32.4	73.4	78.6	25.7	28.9	35.5	38.2	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	183.0	192.8
Silver.....	....	....	48.9	48.4	13.3	14.9	12.5	12.4	6.2	11.0	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	88.9	94.8
Total..	33.0	32.4	122.3	127.0	39.0	43.8	48.0	50.6	17.3	20.2	11.0	9.3	4.4	4.2	274.9	287.6
Dec. 1—Gold....	32.2	33.4	73.2	78.4	25.7	28.7	35.6	38.2	11.1	9.2	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	185.1	192.3
Silver.....	....	....	48.7	48.4	13.3	14.8	12.5	12.4	6.4	11.1	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	89.0	94.8
Total..	32.2	32.4	121.9	126.8	39.0	43.5	48.1	50.6	17.5	22.3	11.0	9.3	4.4	4.1	284.1	287.1
Dec. 8—Gold....	31.3	32.1	73.2	78.5	25.7	28.7	35.4	38.0	11.1	9.3	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	184.0	192.1
Silver.....	....	....	48.5	48.4	13.3	14.8	12.5	12.4	6.5	11.0	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	89.0	94.7
Total..	31.3	32.1	121.6	126.9	38.9	43.5	47.9	50.4	17.6	20.3	11.0	9.3	4.6	4.2	273.0	286.8
Dec. 15—Gold....	31.0	31.7	73.1	78.5	26.7	29.3	35.3	37.7	11.1	9.3	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	184.7	192.1
Silver.....	....	....	48.4	48.4	13.8	15.1	12.5	12.4	6.8	11.0	6.7	6.8	1.6	1.4	89.8	95.0
Total..	31.0	31.7	121.5	126.9	40.5	44.4	47.8	50.1	17.9	20.3	11.0	9.4	4.7	4.2	274.5	287.1
Dec. 22—Gold....	30.8	30.8	73.1	78.6	27.2	29.3	35.2	36.9	11.1	9.4	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	185.6	190.3
Silver.....	....	....	48.4	48.4	14.0	15.1	12.4	12.3	7.1	11.1	6.8	6.8	1.6	1.4	90.4	95.3
Total..	30.8	30.8	121.5	127.0	41.2	44.4	48.6	49.2	18.2	20.5	11.1	9.4	4.7	4.2	276.0	285.6
Dec. 29—Gold....	29.3	30.5	72.9	78.1	27.7	27.3	36.0	36.5	11.1	9.4	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	184.5	187.2
Silver.....	....	....	48.3	48.2	14.2	14.0	12.4	12.3	7.5	10.3	6.8	6.8	1.6	1.4	90.9	93.1
Total..	29.3	30.5	121.2	126.3	41.9	41.3	48.4	48.8	18.6	19.7	11.1	9.4	4.7	4.2	175.4	280.3

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The statement below exhibits the statistics of the Industrial and Provident (Co-operative) Societies in the United Kingdom, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, making returns to the Registrars of Friendly Societies:

	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1895. 7 th
No. of societies making returns...	1,152	1,250	1,280	1,376	1,417	1,683	1,677	1,695
No. of members.....	654,338	848,300	888,584	942,336	1,054,229	1,221,708	1,284,662	1,349,420
Share capital.....	£ 7,288,487	£ 8,195,607	£ 9,252,399	£ 10,367,429	£ 12,055,987	£ 14,102,580	£ 15,082,352	£ 16,122,710
Loan.....	£ 1,447,898	£ 1,693,142	£ 1,969,503	£ 2,287,167	£ 2,731,539	£ 3,371,477	£ 3,493,672	£ 3,914,284
Total capital...	£ 8,736,385	£ 9,888,749	£ 11,221,902	£ 12,654,596	£ 14,787,526	£ 17,474,057	£ 18,576,024	£ 20,036,994
Cash received for goods sold.....	26,598,088	29,295,219	31,228,963	36,003,235	41,497,089	49,596,540	49,132,206	52,096,664
Trade charges.....	626,923	1,844,004	1,718,515	1,943,743	2,234,101	2,739,788	3,006,651	3,214,078

BRITISH JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

1884 TO 1897.

The following statement shows the total number and paid-up capital (including amounts considered as paid on vendors' shares) of all registered companies having a share capital and believed to be carrying on business at the undermentioned dates:

Date. April, No.	Registered in— London.	Registered in— Edinburgh.	Registered in— Dublin.	Registered in— the Stannaries.	Total				
	Paid-up Capital. No.	Paid-up Capital. No.	Paid-up Capital. No.	Paid-up Capital. No.	Paid-up Capital. No.				
1884. 7,549	£426,792,671	728	£236,439,875	375	£11,517,070	40	£280,678	8,992	£475,551,244
1885. 8,076	441,381,980	806	30,815,671	420	12,994,637	43	717,569	9,344	494,949,862
1886. 8,124	471,335,095	838	43,544,114	474	14,377,493	35	380,982	9,471	529,637,644
1887. 9,049	528,271,223	896	46,948,125	508	15,888,709	42	400,635	10,494	591,508,692
1888. 9,465	544,071,170	948	50,255,054	536	16,724,172	42	375,975	11,001	611,431,371
1889. 10,385	603,853,397	1,007	50,387,974	586	17,243,171	40	336,642	11,968	671,870,181
1890. 11,584	705,283,316	1,102	52,182,679	613	17,287,527	24	348,031	13,323	775,139,533
1891. 13,011	813,112,664	1,192	58,544,874	649	19,511,597	21	333,007	14,673	891,504,112
1892. 14,180	904,839,777	1,279	62,118,501	696	21,019,377	18	305,979	16,173	949,283,634
1893. 15,417	921,842,866	1,382	65,687,129	742	22,406,574	14	192,781	17,555	1,013,118,350
1894. 16,094	942,561,455	1,481	68,068,555	776	24,272,116	10	123,709	18,391	1,035,029,835
1895. 16,976	982,017,170	1,619	75,113,251	823	25,479,541	12	123,859	19,430	1,062,733,821
1896. 18,514	1,065,442,852	1,804	82,508,882	895	27,342,368	10	108,925	21,223	1,145,402,998
1897. 20,710	1,160,142,610	2,032	93,393,969	976	31,396,497	10	108,925	23,728	1,285,042,021

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

General Summary.

The following table shows the growth of the cotton industry, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Em- ployés, and Total Wages.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
			Em- ployés.	Wages.		
1850.....	1,094	\$74,590,931	92,286	+	\$54,835,056	\$61,899,184
1860.....	1,091	98,583,269	122,128	\$23,940,108	57,285,534	115,681,774
1870.....	956	140,708,291	185,349	39,044,182	111,736,936	177,469,739
1880.....	756	306,290,346	*174,659	42,040,510	102,206,847	182,090,110
1890.....	905	354,020,843	221,585	69,489,272	154,912,979	267,961,724

NOTE.—In addition to the figures contained in the above table, there were 249 mills classed as "special mills," engaged in manufacturing products which are not sold as specific manufactures of cotton. These establishments reported \$11,224,448 capital, 12,928 employes, \$3,573,919 wages, \$2,588,266 cost of cotton consumed, \$18,860,273 value of products, and should be considered in making comparisons.

Spindles and Looms.

The following table shows the number of spindles and looms, the cotton consumed and its value:

Year.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton Consumed. Pounds.	Value of Cotton.
1860.....	5,285,727	124,813	422,704,975	.....
1870.....	7,132,415	157,310	598,308,357	.....
1880.....	10,653,435	225,759	750,843,961	\$56,945,726
1890.....	14,183,108	324,866	1,117,945,776	117,362,576

SPINDLES, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The number of spindles in the North and South for the years 1890-91 to 1896-97 are shown below

(From the "Financial Chronicle.")

Spindles.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
North.....	12,925,000	13,275,000	13,475,000	13,550,000	13,700,000	13,800,000	13,900,000
South.....	1,866,000	2,002,899	2,166,023	2,291,064	2,433,248	3,011,196	3,456,537
Total.....	14,791,000	15,277,899	15,641,023	15,841,064	16,133,248	16,811,196	17,356,537

The Cotton Movement.

ESTIMATED SPINDLES IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES, AND INDIA, 1883-1898.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	Europe			United States		Total Europe and United States		India.
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	Northern States.	Southern States.	Total.	United States.	
1883.....	42,000,000	22,450,000	64,450,000	11,800,000	889,000	12,689,000	77,110,000	1,780,000
1884.....	42,750,000	22,650,000	65,400,000	12,250,000	1,050,000	13,300,000	78,700,000	2,002,000
1885.....	43,100,000	22,750,000	65,750,000	12,250,000	1,125,000	13,375,000	79,125,000	2,146,000
1886.....	42,700,000	22,900,000	65,600,000	12,250,000	1,150,000	13,400,000	79,000,000	2,262,000
1887.....	42,740,000	23,180,000	65,920,000	12,300,000	1,240,000	13,500,000	79,420,000	2,421,000
1888.....	43,000,000	24,385,000	67,385,000	12,300,000	1,250,000	13,550,000	80,935,000	2,489,000
1889.....	43,500,000	24,845,000	68,335,000	12,700,000	1,390,000	14,090,000	82,390,000	2,763,000
1890.....	43,750,000	25,460,000	69,210,000	12,800,000	1,605,000	14,405,000	83,615,000	3,274,000
1891.....	44,750,000	26,035,000	70,785,000	12,900,000	1,740,000	14,640,000	85,425,000	3,352,000
1892.....	45,350,000	26,445,000	71,755,000	13,250,000	1,850,000	15,200,000	86,955,000	3,402,000
1893.....	45,270,000	26,850,000	72,120,000	13,450,000	2,100,000	15,550,000	87,670,000	3,576,000
1894.....	45,270,000	27,350,000	72,620,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	15,700,000	88,320,000	3,650,000
1895.....	45,400,000	28,250,000	73,650,000	13,700,000	2,433,248	16,133,248	89,763,000	3,810,000
1896.....	44,900,000	29,350,000	74,250,000	13,800,000	3,011,196	16,811,196	90,900,000	3,963,000
1897.....	44,900,000	30,820,000	75,220,000	13,900,000	3,456,537	17,356,537	92,576,537	4,000,000
1898.....	44,900,000	31,350,000	76,250,000	13,900,000	3,670,290	17,570,290	93,820,290	4,086,000

* Includes 2,115 officers and clerks whose salaries were not reported.

† This item was not fully reported in the census of 1850.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The following table shows the takings and consumption of cotton by the Northern and Southern mills for a series of years.

(Compiled from the "Financial Chronicle's" figures.)

Years.	Taken by Mills.		Total.	Stock.	Supply.	Consumption (Estimated).			Leaving Stock at Mills.
	North.	South.				North.	South.	Total.	
1879-80...	1,624,806	179,000	1,803,806	27,274	1,831,079	1,561,000	179,000	1,740,000	91,079
1880-81...	1,686,804	206,000	1,891,804	91,079	1,982,883	1,650,000	206,000	1,856,000	127,883
1881-82...	1,661,206	238,000	1,899,206	127,883	2,027,089	1,728,206	238,000	1,966,206	60,883
1882-83...	1,772,912	331,000	2,013,912	60,883	2,164,795	1,730,000	331,000	2,061,000	103,795
1883-84...	1,555,163	334,000	1,889,163	103,795	1,992,958	1,643,517	334,000	1,977,517	15,441
1884-85...	1,419,689	298,000	1,681,689	15,441	1,707,130	1,420,130	298,000	1,686,130	15,000
1885-86...	1,777,676	340,000	2,117,676	15,000	2,132,676	1,657,676	340,000	1,997,676	185,000
1886-87...	1,679,658	397,929	2,077,587	185,000	2,212,587	1,749,250	397,929	2,147,179	65,408
1887-88...	1,787,121	443,373	2,230,494	65,408	2,295,902	1,779,500	443,373	2,222,873	73,029
1888-89...	1,780,486	486,803	2,267,089	73,029	2,340,118	1,829,000	486,803	2,315,803	24,515
1889-90...	1,792,850	549,478	2,342,328	24,515	2,366,843	1,800,000	549,478	2,349,478	17,365
1890-91...	2,161,625	65,916	2,637,541	17,365	2,654,906	1,925,080	605,916	2,531,006	123,900
1891-92...	2,212,032	681,471	2,893,503	123,900	3,017,403	2,025,000	681,471	2,706,471	310,932
1892-93...	1,747,314	733,707	2,481,015	310,932	2,791,947	1,950,000	733,707	2,683,707	108,246
1893-94...	1,613,971	723,329	2,337,300	108,246	2,445,546	1,675,000	723,329	2,398,329	47,217
1894-95...	2,154,170	853,352	3,007,522	47,217	3,054,739	2,040,000	853,352	2,893,352	161,387
1895-96...	1,670,744	915,810	2,586,554	161,387	2,747,941	1,780,000	915,810	2,695,810	62,131
1896-97...	1,962,565	1,024,482	2,987,047	62,131	2,969,178	1,836,000	1,024,482	2,860,482	79,696
1897-98...	2,276,079	1,227,989	3,504,018	79,696	3,583,714	1,856,000	1,227,989	3,083,989	499,775

CONSUMPTION, UNITED STATES, EUROPE, THE WORLD.

The consumption in bales of 500 pounds each, and not 400 pounds as heretofore, in the United States, Europe, the world, and India, is given below, the total not including India.

(From the "Financial Chronicle" and Ellison & Co.'s "Annual Review.")

Consumption.	Europe.			United States.			Total World.	India.
	Bales 500 Lbs.	Great Britain.	Continent.	North.	South.	U. S.		
1886-87.....	2,048,000	1,362,000	3,410,000	597,000	61,000	658,000	4,068,000	.....
1887-88.....	1,986,000	1,364,000	3,379,000	715,000	52,000	767,000	4,046,000	.....
1888-89.....	1,972,000	1,169,000	3,141,000	772,000	70,000	842,000	3,983,000	.....
1889-90.....	2,180,000	1,267,000	3,397,000	730,000	79,000	809,000	4,206,000	.....
1890-91.....	2,244,000	1,525,000	3,769,000	807,000	80,000	887,000	4,656,000	.....
1891-92.....	2,412,000	1,646,000	4,058,000	888,000	106,000	994,000	5,052,000	.....
Ave. 6 years..	2,117,000	1,362,000	3,509,000	751,000	75,000	826,000	4,336,000	.....
1872-73.....	2,487,000	1,626,000	4,068,000	926,000	122,000	1,048,000	5,141,000	.....
1873-74.....	2,502,000	1,651,000	4,153,000	1,069,000	113,000	1,182,000	5,305,000	.....
1874-75.....	2,470,000	1,792,000	4,262,000	965,000	127,000	1,092,000	5,354,000	.....
1875-76.....	2,541,000	1,922,000	4,463,000	1,075,000	127,000	1,202,000	5,665,000	.....
1876-77.....	2,548,000	1,902,000	4,444,000	1,184,000	129,000	1,313,000	5,711,000	.....
1877-78.....	2,451,000	2,007,000	4,458,000	1,246,000	184,000	1,430,000	5,818,000	.....
Ave. 6 years..	2,493,000	1,817,000	4,310,000	1,059,000	125,000	1,184,000	5,494,000	.....
1878-79.....	2,274,000	2,077,000	4,351,000	1,292,000	135,000	1,427,000	5,778,000	.....
1879-80.....	2,680,000	2,200,000	4,880,000	1,423,000	162,000	1,585,000	6,465,000	.....
1880-81.....	2,858,000	2,995,000	5,223,000	1,507,000	187,000	1,694,000	6,917,000	297,000
1881-82.....	2,912,000	2,559,000	5,470,000	1,545,000	213,000	1,758,000	7,228,000	312,000
1882-83.....	2,985,000	2,704,000	5,689,000	1,594,000	306,000	1,900,000	7,599,000	353,000
1883-84.....	2,993,000	2,704,000	5,697,000	1,492,000	308,000	1,796,000	7,492,000	416,000
Ave. 6 years..	2,776,000	2,424,000	5,210,000	1,476,000	218,000	1,694,000	6,904,000	.....
1884-85.....	2,746,000	2,604,000	5,350,000	1,296,000	241,000	1,537,000	6,877,000	467,000
1885-86.....	2,902,000	2,772,000	5,674,000	1,512,000	310,000	1,822,000	7,496,000	504,000
1886-87.....	2,955,000	2,912,000	5,867,000	1,578,000	361,000	1,939,000	7,806,000	599,000
1887-88.....	3,073,000	3,097,000	6,110,000	1,624,000	400,000	2,024,000	8,134,000	617,000
1888-89.....	3,016,000	3,256,000	6,272,000	1,704,000	444,000	2,148,000	8,420,000	697,000
1889-90.....	3,227,000	3,432,000	6,659,000	1,682,000	503,000	2,185,000	8,844,000	791,000
Ave. 6 years..	2,966,000	3,002,000	5,968,000	1,564,000	377,000	1,941,000	7,929,000	608,000
1890-91.....	3,384,000	3,631,000	7,015,000	1,810,000	557,000	2,367,000	9,382,000	924,000
1891-92.....	3,181,000	3,619,000	6,800,000	1,944,000	682,000	2,576,000	9,376,000	914,000
1892-93.....	2,893,000	3,661,000	6,527,000	1,872,000	679,000	2,551,000	9,078,000	918,000
1893-94.....	3,223,000	3,827,000	7,090,000	1,583,000	671,000	2,254,000	9,324,000	953,000
1894-95.....	3,250,000	4,030,000	7,280,000	1,940,000	803,000	2,743,000	10,023,000	1,074,000
1895-96.....	3,276,000	4,160,000	7,441,000	1,711,000	861,000	2,572,000	10,013,000	1,106,000
Ave. 6 years..	3,198,000	3,822,000	7,020,000	1,812,000	700,000	2,512,000	9,532,000	982,000
1896-97.....	3,224,000	4,368,000	7,592,000	1,776,000	962,000	2,738,000	10,033,000	1,004,000
1897-98.....	3,406,000	4,485,000	7,891,000	1,808,000	1,154,000	2,962,000	10,853,000	1,075,000

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION—CROP YEARS 1871 TO 1898.

(From the Bureau of Statistics and "Financial Chronicle.")

Three Figures Omitted.

Year.	Disposition of				Foreign		Total Consumption, Domestic & Foreign.
	Annual Crop.	Domestic		Im-Consumption.	Production.		
		Ex-ported.	Consumption.				
	Bales.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1871	4,347	2,020,094	1,462,928	567,766	1,197	420	558,186
1872	2,974	1,384,084	933,537	450,547	2,894	2,906	453,153
1873	3,931	1,833,189	1,200,064	633,125	4,426	4,081	637,216
1874	4,170	1,940,648	1,358,602	582,046	3,628	3,248	585,294
1875	3,828	1,783,644	1,260,419	523,225	2,149	1,716	524,941
1876	4,632	2,157,958	1,491,405	666,553	2,451	2,227	668,780
1877	4,474	2,066,901	1,445,369	660,532	2,657	2,379	652,911
1878	4,774	2,260,286	1,607,534	652,752	3,082	2,096	654,849
1879	5,074	2,404,410	1,628,373	776,038	2,994	2,491	778,528
1880	5,761	2,771,797	1,822,061	949,736	3,548	3,313	953,049
1881	6,606	3,199,823	2,191,929	1,007,894	4,450	3,209	1,011,103
1882	5,456	2,588,240	1,739,976	848,264	4,340	2,496	850,761
1883	6,950	3,405,070	2,288,075	1,116,996	4,082	843	1,117,838
1884	5,713	2,757,544	1,862,573	894,972	7,019	5,666	900,637
1885	5,706	2,742,966	1,891,659	851,307	5,116	3,506	854,813
1886	6,576	3,182,306	2,058,037	1,124,268	5,072	3,795	1,128,064
1887	6,565	3,157,378	2,160,457	987,921	8,925	3,208	991,129
1888	7,047	3,439,172	2,264,121	1,175,052	5,498	5,294	1,180,345
1889	6,938	3,430,935	2,384,817	1,055,118	7,973	7,785	1,062,908
1890	7,311	3,627,366	2,471,780	1,155,596	8,606	8,358	1,163,924
1891	8,653	4,316,044	2,907,359	1,408,685	20,909	20,461	1,429,146
1892	9,135	4,506,576	2,935,220	1,571,356	28,664	28,531	1,589,887
1893	6,700	3,352,658	2,212,115	1,140,543	43,368	43,007	1,188,550
1894	7,550	3,769,381	2,683,282	1,086,099	27,706	26,676	1,112,775
1895	9,901	5,036,964	3,517,633	1,519,431	49,332	48,500	1,567,992
1896	7,162	3,595,776	2,365,882	1,298,451	41,149	.....	1,339,600
1897	8,714	4,383,820	3,040,771	1,452,185	38,988	.....	1,491,173
1898	11,181	5,667,372	3,823,000	1,542,000	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY.

The following table shows the exports of unmanufactured domestic cotton, by countries, from 1821 to 1898. (Last three figures of each column omitted.)

Year Ending June 30.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Russia.	Spain.	Italy.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1821	87,718	27,499	748	.....	394	284	667	7,500	124,893
1830	209,830	75,105	1,123	.....	111	32	236	12,020	298,459
1840	494,915	179,090	9,158	12,890	2,293	524	3,942	41,257	743,941
1850	431,531	125,834	5,044	12,746	4,338	27,670	9,353	18,856	635,381
1860	1,264,136	283,967	66,072	14,900	21,668	44,021	27,018	45,970	1,767,686
1870	649,165	153,146	86,775	1,726	15,170	27,704	7,274	17,594	958,558
1874	960,571	177,365	114,013	8,558	64,060	53,359	12,299	34,749	1,354,062
1875	911,941	155,132	75,284	3,113	65,708	29,813	9,041	10,375	1,260,418
1876	857,329	208,975	108,545	15,538	80,896	47,561	23,379	54,178	1,491,405
1877	1,020,365	219,086	77,605	2,236	25,169	46,030	11,547	43,332	1,445,399
1878	1,039,948	236,030	121,049	14,191	55,428	40,685	18,110	51,498	1,607,533
1879	983,774	196,898	137,484	9,563	154,322	70,607	29,906	51,824	1,628,374
1880	1,216,627	179,846	154,022	8,945	102,250	61,936	29,565	63,867	1,822,061
1881	1,364,835	276,826	233,095	9,159	133,857	63,810	37,572	71,611	2,180,928
1882	1,190,866	166,770	162,481	2,966	62,116	57,631	22,036	56,677	1,739,975
1883	1,388,206	214,414	269,291	21,027	173,677	96,469	40,963	82,696	2,288,075
1884	1,192,126	228,684	181,527	15,431	96,819	67,904	25,862	54,156	1,862,572
1885	1,206,917	180,730	234,493	42,832	67,565	67,659	39,520	49,940	1,891,659
1886	1,322,240	200,621	284,717	62,534	92,461	84,207	55,236	55,817	2,058,037
1887	1,356,757	233,045	290,832	55,144	75,629	69,249	36,011	62,188	2,160,457
1888	1,418,262	198,098	280,812	65,385	108,396	84,665	55,187	54,800	2,224,120
1889	1,470,440	200,068	340,377	73,903	72,017	80,766	65,533	81,718	2,344,816
1890	1,452,576	242,379	418,820	46,793	96,541	67,699	64,875	62,103	2,471,799
1891	1,700,006	276,550	509,571	48,711	67,805	108,418	67,011	97,685	2,907,359
1892	1,660,843	346,392	482,441	67,186	67,196	93,729	85,301	101,932	2,935,220
1893	1,181,588	284,023	425,193	45,199	18,178	100,106	80,069	77,813	2,212,115
1894	1,465,451	305,426	454,694	64,453	70,840	112,682	105,857	89,979	2,663,282
1895	1,777,891	395,349	752,815	72,670	70,999	127,839	166,327	155,143	3,517,633
1896	1,193,611	239,133	519,229	43,983	45,811	108,069	100,822	95,889	2,868,228
1897	1,503,583	359,012	685,788	40,865	42,020	111,459	157,870	144,148	3,103,755
1898	1,766,050	421,019	829,262	80,971	51,912	131,824	193,790	275,336	3,860,264

For statistics since the year 1801, see Volume I, pages 365-6-7-8-9.

Foreign Movement in Goods.

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1893-1898.

Countries.	Cotton Cloths.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United Kingdom.....	\$520,863	\$712,578	\$659,444	\$588,476	\$830,421	\$726,284
Germany.....	17,784	128,524	127,537	149,309	95,672	43,096
Other Europe.....	70,680	65,259	48,237	100,272	95,620	100,755
British North America.....	647,663	987,837	387,160	1,189,615	1,775,483	793,985
Mexico.....	201,893	309,091	380,544	494,365	366,753	415,910
Central American States and British Honduras.....	348,136	431,052	668,333	648,546	599,126	306,510
West Indies (including Bermuda).....	1,168,018	1,245,926	950,184	953,726	919,002	927,711
Argentine Republic.....	331,486	317,883	188,247	274,963	270,844	181,898
Brazil.....	1,325,787	1,435,548	1,594,726	919,185	607,019	565,921
Colombia.....	181,478	160,351	258,332	401,690	382,546	281,803
Other South America.....	1,120,740	1,227,787	1,394,518	1,572,683	1,364,903	1,126,871
China.....	1,638,657	2,846,220	1,703,023	3,854,148	7,114,574	5,105,845
British India and East Indies.....	144,759	330,077	282,278	138,608	199,880	627,843
Other Asia and Oceania.....	289,396	487,454	761,263	411,685	1,905,581	1,356,824
Africa.....	490,331	271,690	444,572	793,386	748,236	554,301
Other countries.....	514,815	537,511	583,819	467,707	5,350	5,296
Total.....	\$9,108,484	\$11,494,786	\$10,479,217	\$12,958,357	\$17,281,620	\$13,200,823

Other Manufactures of Cotton Goods.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United Kingdom.....	\$241,670	\$361,867	\$256,280	\$384,675	\$467,656	\$380,089
Germany.....	119,434	164,835	230,514	171,080	219,069	190,041
France.....	7,367	9,849	10,774	16,502	10,492	4,448
Other Europe.....	41,285	97,175	48,230	50,420	51,817	70,065
British North America.....	1,358,001	1,275,623	1,719,871	1,754,002	1,351,179	1,681,645
Mexico.....	140,322	151,575	151,924	322,729	346,139	334,651
Central American States and British Honduras.....	70,589	71,424	172,191	193,310	240,683	213,503
West Indies (including Bermuda).....	143,215	145,155	128,200	143,303	161,706	128,804
Argentine Republic.....	56,877	32,461	18,209	41,933	66,845	34,726
Brazil.....	76,782	103,145	107,792	73,787	67,975	50,828
Colombia.....	38,511	40,652	33,953	32,772	54,832	45,064
Other South America.....	56,147	48,261	58,035	56,633	56,683	34,810
British Australasia.....	57,851	71,485	89,087	119,437	181,397	167,274
Other Asia and Oceania.....	282,853	245,054	222,988	455,332	388,566	336,931
Africa.....	18,567	10,406	15,440	46,321	70,232	52,728
Other countries.....	11,379	16,836	23,734	16,903	10,787	7,312
Total.....	\$2,700,871	\$2,846,100	\$3,290,222	\$3,879,039	\$3,750,658	\$3,733,269
Total cotton manufactures....	\$11,809,355	\$14,340,886	\$13,769,439	\$16,837,396	\$21,037,678	\$17,024,002

IMPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES, BY COUNTRIES, AND CLASSES OF ARTICLES, 1893-1898.

	Cotton Manufactures.					
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cloth—						
France.....	\$21,219	\$278,020	\$351,559	\$504,339	\$582,009	\$559,107
Germany.....	422,394	249,992	295,554	365,971	415,101	500,801
Switzerland.....	116,259	90,260	533,790	352,073	389,262	156,287
United Kingdom.....	4,926,367	2,845,067	4,297,513	3,855,141	3,283,173	4,179,120
Other Europe.....	3,978	6,094	4,800	4,420	3,328	30,946
All other countries.....	7,290	11,334	71,013	17,879	4,206	8,189
Total.....	\$5,797,477	\$3,480,806	\$5,554,059	\$5,100,422	\$4,677,679	\$5,434,450
Clothing, etc., not including knit goods—						
Belgium.....	\$198,819	\$182,800	\$182,427	\$197,110	\$225,033	\$167,019
France.....	238,027	238,363	432,697	481,340	462,106	296,498
Germany.....	581,731	360,942	657,900	540,315	503,108	361,906
Switzerland.....	30,079	323,011	212,647	97,572	109,601	16,481
United Kingdom.....	508,069	514,619	1,214,789	1,302,422	1,206,354	188,512
Other Europe.....	14,892	3,421	2,968	17,672	25,289	10,573
China.....	33,796	24,371	29,580	31,240	23,758	24,976
Other Asia.....	6,274	10,136	4,722	14,369	8,532	6,541
All other countries.....	1,422	1,055	9,123	1,547	2,721	1,988
Total.....	\$1,682,049	\$1,658,778	\$2,766,877	\$2,683,315	\$2,627,222	\$1,050,554
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, and other—						
France.....	\$444,949	\$256,907	\$307,748	\$411,583	\$336,394	\$241,278
Germany.....	5,620,779	3,903,003	5,954,481	5,509,539	4,994,881	3,616,335
Switzerland.....	77,788	55,580	23,769	44,211	64,144	57,874
United Kingdom.....	238,360	130,207	231,550	211,304	185,530	116,352
Other Europe.....	3,848	14,657	17,448	13,772	15,572	1,530
All other countries.....	451	391	185	263	182	1,114
Total.....	\$6,392,175	\$4,360,655	\$6,535,179	\$6,190,672	\$5,598,703	\$4,034,483

Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc.—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Belgium.....	\$111,807	\$95,222	\$117,128	\$132,111	\$145,531	\$126,522
France.....	1,031,980	783,336	1,195,083	1,241,028	1,783,867	2,371,742
Germany.....	1,513,557	1,244,509	1,747,553	1,222,343	1,996,162	1,888,797
Switzerland.....	5,591,776	3,758,653	5,589,788	5,753,885	5,679,977	4,381,703
United Kingdom.....	4,464,807	2,126,381	2,999,494	2,494,256	2,935,015	2,944,281
Other Europe.....	20,106	37,194	27,420	12,803	14,145	24,894
All other countries.....	8,466	6,474	9,580	20,925	18,520	30,785
Total.....	\$12,741,798	\$8,021,769	\$11,686,016	\$10,878,954	\$12,573,207	\$11,768,704
Thread (not on spools), yarn, etc.—						
Belgium.....	\$2,330	\$9,344	\$2,108	\$241	\$1,579	\$107
France.....	37,739	15,888	16,468	17,152	14,867	8,917
Germany.....	51,528	38,557	36,473	27,606	55,871	53,629
United Kingdom.....	668,214	261,474	602,623	826,167	574,173	622,218
Other Europe.....	2,830	786	990	894	1,094	2,114
All other countries.....	12	180	40	5	2	14
Total.....	\$762,653	\$326,224	\$658,702	\$872,067	\$547,388	\$987,949
All other—						
Austria-Hungary.....	\$221,550	\$156,490	\$58,306	\$35,232	\$29,676	\$34,567
France.....	651,905	447,028	570,204	531,626	500,458	369,383
Germany.....	1,061,834	861,635	1,112,876	1,045,281	1,402,480	896,395
Switzerland.....	37,081	94,062	247,071	208,528	164,922	241,277
United Kingdom.....	4,018,613	2,853,198	3,829,850	4,755,220	6,084,628	2,864,682
Other Europe.....	15,809	15,711	24,608	31,582	40,465	30,074
Japan.....	113,840	51,825	48,081	81,556	64,867	24,875
All other countries.....	13,699	18,416	14,786	24,837	18,627	30,427
Total.....	\$6,184,141	\$4,494,315	\$5,995,792	\$6,712,072	\$8,307,164	\$4,291,110

Prices in New York and Liverpool.

(Compiled by A. B. Shepperson.)

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Middling Upland Cotton During Each Month and for the Season.

	Season of 1892-93.		Season of 1893-94.		Season of 1894-95.		Season of 1895-96.		Season of 1896-97.		Season of 1897-98.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
September..	7½	7 1-16	8 7-16	7 13-16	6 15-16	6 5-16	9¼	8¼	8 3-16	7 13-16	6¼	6
October.....	8½	7 11-16	8 9-16	8 1-16	6 5-16	5¾	9½	8¼	8 3-16	7 15-16	6½	6
November....	10	8 5-16	8½	7 15-16	6	5 9-16	9	8½	8 3-16	7½	6	5 13-16
December....	10	9½	8 1-16	7 13-16	5 13-16	5 11-16	8 9-16	8¼	7 11-16	7 1-16	5 15-16	5 13-16
January.....	9 15-16	9 7-16	8 5-16	7¼	5¼	5¾	8 5-16	8 3-16	7½	7 1-16	5 15-16	5¾
February....	9 7-16	9	8 1-16	7½	5¾	5 9-16	8¼	7 13-16	7	7-16	5-16	5 15-16
March.....	9¼	8½	7¾	7¼	6 7-16	5 9-16	8	7¾	7 7-16	7 3-16	6 5-16	6 1-16
April.....	8 9-16	7¾	7¾	7¾	7	6¾	8¼	7¾	7 5-16	6 7-16	6 3-16	6 3-16
May.....	7 13-16	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	6¾	8½	8	7¾	6 9-16	6 5-16	6 5-16
June.....	8 1-16	7¾	7 7-16	7¼	7¼	7	8	7 7-16	7½	7 11-16	6 9-16	6 5-16
July.....	8 8-16	7 15-16	7 5-16	6 15-16	7 8-16	7	7 7-16	7 1-16	8	7¼	6¼	6 1-16
August.....	8	7¼	7	6¾	8 8-16	7¾	8½	7 7-16	8¼	7¾	6½	5¾
Highest of Season... }	10c. on		8 9-16c. on		8 8-16c. on		9½c. on		8¾c. on		7 13-16c. on	
	Nov. 25.		Oct. 16.		Aug. 29.		Oct. 15.		Sept. 10.		Sept. 1.	
Lowest of Season... }	7 1-16c. on		6¾c. on		5 9-16c. on		7 1-16c. on		7c. on		5¾c. on	
	Sept. 3.		Aug. 2.		Nov. 12.		July 15.		Feb. 13.		Aug. 22.	

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

Middling Upland Cotton During Each Month and for the Season.

	Season of 1892-93.		Season of 1893-94.		Season of 1894-95.		Season of 1895-96.		Season of 1896-97.		Season of 1897-98.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
September..	4¼	3 15-16	4 11-16	4¼	3 25-32	3 17-32	4 23-32	4 7-32	4 27-32	4¼	4 5-32	3¾
October.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾	3 5-32	4 15-16	4 29-32	4 11-16	4 7-16	3¾	3¾
November....	5¼	4 7-16	4¼	4 7-16	3 7-32	2 31-32	4 25-32	4 7-16	4¼	4 11-32	3 11-32	3 7-32
December....	5 5-16	5	4 7-16	4¼	3 5-32	3 1-32	4 21-32	4¼	4¼	3 31-32	3¼	3 8-16
January.....	5¼	5¼	4 7-16	4¼	3 3-32	2 31-32	4¼	4¼	4¼	3 15-16	3¼	3 8-16
February....	5 3-16	4 13-16	4¼	4 1-16	3 1-32	2 31-32	4 19-32	4¼	4 1-32	3 25-32	3 15-32	3 8-16
March.....	5 1-16	4¾	4 8-16	4¼	3 11-32	3	4 13-32	4¼	4 1-32	3 29-32	3 15-32	3 5-16
April.....	4 11-16	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	3 11-16	3 11-32	4 13-32	4 11-32	4¼	4	3 21-32	3 7-16
May.....	4 5-16	4¼	4 1-16	3 15-16	3¾	3 9-16	4 15-32	4 5-32	4¼	4 8-32	3¾	3 17-32
June.....	4 9-16	4 3-16	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 29-32	3¾	4 8-32	3 27-32	4 5-32	4 3-32	3 19-32	3 7-16
July.....	4 9-16	4¾	4	3 25-32	3¾	3 21-32	4 1-32	3¾	4 9-32	4 5-32	3 15-32	3 13-32
August.....	4¼	4 8-16	3¾	3 13-16	4 9-32	3 11-16	4 23-32	4 3-32	4 5-16	4 1-16	3 17-32	3 5-16
Highest of Season... }	5¼d. on		4¼d. on		4 9-32d. on		4 15-16d. on		4 27-32d. on		4 5-32d. on	
	Jan. 6.		Oct. 17.		Aug. 30.		Oct. 16.		Sept. 8.		Sept. 2.	
Lowest of Season... }	3 15-16d. on		3 25-32d. on		2 31-32d. on		3¼d. on		3 25-32d. on		3 8-16d. on	
	Sept. 1.		July 31.		Nov. 12.		July 27.		Feb. 13.		Dec. 10.	

FOR DAILY OR WEEKLY PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON GOODS, SEE INDEX, UNDER "PRICES."

Dyeing and Finishing.

The following table shows the growth of the dyeing and finishing industry, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Average No. of Employees, and Total Wages.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
1850.....	104	\$4,818,350	5,105	*	\$11,540,317	\$15,454,430
1860.....	124	5,718,671	7,097	\$2,001,528	5,005,435	11,716,468
1870.....	292	18,374,503	13,096	5,221,538	190,530,992	112,017,537
1880.....	191	26,223,981	16,638	6,474,364	13,664,236	32,397,420
1890.....	248	38,450,800	20,287	9,717,011	12,385,220	28,900,580

NOTE.—The table exhibited does not embrace the statistics of establishments connected with cotton, woolen, or silk factories. While chemicals and dyestuffs to the value of \$3,407,693 were consumed in 1890 by the dyeing and finishing manufacturers themselves, the silk, woolen, and cotton mills in which dyeing and finishing are done consumed chemicals and dyestuffs valued at \$11,278,970.

CLASSES OF GOODS DYED AND FINISHED.

The various classes of goods dyed and finished, with the quantities and value thereof in 1890, are shown as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
Woolen yarns, dyed.....	17,999,651	\$751,801
Worsted " ".....	9,342,157	493,974
Cotton " ".....	48,462,759	2,086,127
Spun silk, " ".....	311,830	119,810
Thrown silk, " ".....	3,322,017	2,346,387
Wool stock, " ".....	1,160,666	48,826
Cotton " ".....	4,676,344	204,827
	Square Yards.	Value.
Wool and worsted piece goods, dyed.....	20,779,084	\$452,998
Cotton " ".....	446,496,822	5,671,488
" " bleached.....	454,357,758	3,369,940
" " printed.....	597,687,368	10,355,032
Silk " " dyed.....	7,405,399	394,777
Mixed " ".....	60,716,250	2,069,785
Total value.....		\$28,900,580

* This item was not fully reported at the census of 1850.

* At the census of 1870, the value of the fabric itself was included, whereas at all subsequent censuses merely the values added to such fabrics by the process of dyeing and finishing are given.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The following table exhibits the growth of the woolen industry, including hosiery and knit goods, from 1850 to 1890 inclusive, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	(Average No. of Em- ployes, and Total Wages. Employes. Wages.	Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.	Total Horse-power.
1850.....	1,760	\$32,516,366	47,763	\$29,246,696	\$49,636,881	.....
1860.....	1,673	42,849,932	59,522	46,649,365	80,734,806	.....
1870.....	3,456	132,382,319	119,869	40,357,235	217,668,826	.....
1880.....	2,689	159,091,869	161,567	47,389,087	267,252,913	151,619
1890.....	2,489	296,494,481	219,182	76,660,742	337,768,524	237,404

Geographical Distribution.

The following table illustrates the geographical evolution of the industry and its tendency to localization:

	Wool-Carding Machinery						Worsted Industry					
	No. of Cards (Sets)			Per Ct. of Total			No. of Combs			Per Ct. of Total		
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Total U. S.	9,224	7,581	8,198	100	100	100	261	518	855	100	100	100
Massachusetts..	1,512	1,660	1,837	16.29	21.90	22.41	172	190	265	65.90	36.68	30.99
Pennsylvania....	1,468	1,155	1,299	15.92	15.24	15.84	29	124	191	11.11	23.94	22.34
New York.....	1,170	1,150	1,408	12.69	15.17	17.11	1	80	88	0.38	15.44	10.29
Rhode Island....	490	495	572	5.31	6.53	6.98	7	195	268	2.68	13.51	22.81
Connecticut.....	752	622	616	8.15	8.20	7.88	34	21	34	13.03	4.06	3.98
N. Hampshire....	418	385	492	4.53	5.08	6.00	12	21	29	4.60	4.05	3.39
Maine.....	335	274	387	3.63	3.61	4.72	...	5	...	...	...	0.59
New Jersey.....	111	184	235	1.20	2.43	2.87	6	9	29	2.30	1.74	3.39
Vermont.....	200	167	117	2.17	2.20	1.91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	334	182	112	3.62	2.40	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	346	180	153	3.75	2.11	1.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	251	109	71	2.72	1.44	0.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
In above States..	7,387	6,543	7,964	80.08	86.31	89.83	261	515	856	100	99.42	97.78
All other States	1,837	1,038	834	19.92	13.69	10.17	...	3	19	...	0.58	2.22

Machinery.

NUMBER OF CARDS, COMBING MACHINES, LOOMS, AND SPINDLES AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF WOOL USED, AS PER CENSUSES OF 1860 TO 1890.

Year.	Cards.	Combining Machines.	Looms.	Spindles.	Total Wool, Lbs.
1860.....	3,319	...	16,075	639,700	100,682,810
1870.....	9,224	261	46,175	2,194,498	214,373,219
1880.....	7,581	518	56,261	2,254,996	287,597,334
1890.....	8,198	885	69,807	3,182,500	351,158,020

Quantities and Values of Products, Census of 1890.

Products.	Quantities.	Value.
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp cloths, coatings, cassimeres, etc., for men's wear.....square yards..	104,938,311	\$63,521,714
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp overcoatings, cloakings, etc., for men's and women's wear.....square yards..	14,883,893	13,082,801
Woolen, worsted, union, and cotton-warp dress goods, sackings, tricots, ladies' cloth and broadcloth, alpaca, mohairs, etc., for women's wear.....square yards..	126,662,829	32,149,023
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp flannels.....	61,193,501	18,582,549
Satinets.....	18,630,656	4,206,082
Linings, Italian cloths, and lastings.....	4,585,080	1,255,520
Jeans, kerseys, and linseys.....	17,121,217	4,739,034
Jersey cloth.....	3,072,533	2,171,223
Huntings.....	599,880	135,983
Carriage cloths.....	1,232,921	628,791
Total piece goods.....	352,974,821	\$160,562,725.

* This item was not fully reported at the census of 1860.

Products.		Quantities.	Value.
Woven shawls of wool or worsted.....	square yards..	4,754,652	\$2,008,523
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp blankets.....	" ..	20,793,844	7,153,900
All-wool, union, and cotton-warp horse blankets.....	" ..	5,607,074	1,721,516
Carriage robes.....	" ..	775,963	646,904
Total.....	" ..	31,835,333	\$11,620,843
Woolen, worsted, and union upholstery goods.....	" ..	4,131,288	\$3,634,133
Braids and picture cords.....	running yards..	133,869,751	15,924,452
Ingrain carpets, 2 and 3 y., and ingrain art carpets.....	square yards..	36,726,370	27,125,980
Tapestry and body brussels, tapestry velvet, Wilton, Axminster, and	running yards..	36,536,565	784,204
Moquette carpets.....	square yards..	1,521,330	2,629,731
All other carpets.....	square yards..	1,563,803	
Rugs of all kinds.....	number..		
Total value of carpets and rugs.....			\$46,464,417
Felts.....	square yards..	6,950,001	\$3,120,298
Wool hats.....	dozens..	1,048,481	\$5,229,176
All-wool and union or merino yarns.....	pounds..	42,215,173	\$18,062,970
Worsted yarns.....	" ..	29,376,182	22,411,363
Cotton yarn.....	" ..	3,692,898	782,849
Wool rolls, noils, waste, and all other partly manfd. products..	" ..	12,850,039	3,176,653
Total yarns and partly manufactured products.....		88,134,330	\$39,433,835
Woolen, merino, and cotton half-hose.....	dozens..	7,080,943	\$7,441,852
Woolen, merino, and cotton hose.....	" ..	10,072,033	11,748,438
Merino, all-wool, and cotton shirts and drawers.....	" ..	6,896,157	33,009,997
Leggings and gaiters.....	" ..	25,072	85,401
Gloves and mittens.....	" ..	598,081	1,942,030
Hoods, scarfs, nublars, etc.....	" ..	342,497	1,476,430
Cardigan jackets, etc.....	" ..	361,478	3,576,248
Knit shawls.....	" ..	22,980	115,467
Fancy knit goods, wristlets, etc.....	" ..	270,933	759,748
Boot and shoe linings.....	yards..	7,696,711	1,088,558
Total.....			\$61,245,169
All other products.....			\$6,457,933
Total value of products.....			\$337,768,524

Comparison of Domestic and Imported Wool Manufactures.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WOOL MANUFACTURES, WITH PER CAPITA VALUE AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION.*

— Domestic Manufactures (Census). —	Value	Per Cent.	Net Importa-	Value	Per Cent.
Year.	Per	of Total	tions - Average	Per	of Total
	Capita.	Consump-	for 10 Years).	Capita.	Consump-
		tion.			tion.
1820.....	\$4,413,068	30.15	†\$6,859,702	\$0.71	60.85
1830.....	14,528,166	63.67	8,290,062	0.84	35.33
1840.....	20,690,999	1.21	13,950,772	0.82	40.26
1850.....	49,631,881	2.14	13,005,852	0.56	20.78
1860.....	80,734,006	2.57	31,333,273	1.00	27.96
1870.....	217,098,826	5.65	33,045,521	0.86	13.18
1880.....	267,252,913	5.33	39,537,694	0.79	12.80
1890.....	337,768,524	5.39	43,345,981	0.69	11.37

* Cotton hosiery and knit goods, included in the census figures of this table, are not included in the value of imports.

† Net imports for year ending September 30, 1821.

The Movement of Wool.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHEEP, WOOL CLIP, AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND SCOURED WOOL.

	Number Jan. 1.	Value Jan. 1.	By Department Agriculture. Pounds.	By S. N. D. North. Calendar Year.	Imports. Pounds. June 30.
1870.....	40,853,000	938,364,423	162,000,000	163,000,000	49,230,199
1880.....	40,765,900	90,230,537	232,500,000	264,000,000	128,131,747
1881.....	43,576,809	104,070,759	240,000,000	280,000,000	55,964,236
1882.....	45,016,224	106,594,964	272,000,000	300,000,000	67,861,744
1883.....	49,237,291	124,365,935	300,000,000	320,400,000	70,575,478
1884.....	50,626,626	119,802,705	300,000,000	337,500,000	78,360,651
1885.....	50,390,245	107,690,650	308,000,000	329,800,000	70,596,170
1886.....	48,322,531	92,449,867	302,000,000	323,081,026	129,084,868
1887.....	44,759,314	89,872,839	285,000,000	302,169,950	114,038,030
1888.....	43,544,755	89,279,926	299,000,000	301,876,121	113,554,753
1889.....	42,599,079	80,640,909	295,000,000	285,799,479	126,487,729
1890.....	44,336,072	100,659,761	276,000,000	300,474,856	105,431,295
1891.....	43,431,136	108,997,447	285,000,000	307,101,507	129,303,648
1892.....	44,938,365	116,121,290	294,000,000	333,018,406	148,670,652
1893.....	47,273,553	125,909,204	303,151,055	348,538,138	172,433,838
1894.....	45,048,017	89,186,110	287,105,980	325,210,712	65,152,585
1895.....	42,294,064	66,685,767	309,748,000	294,296,728	206,033,906
1896.....	38,298,783	65,167,736	273,000,000	272,474,708	230,911,473
1897.....	36,818,643	67,020,942	.....	259,153,251	360,852,026
1898.....	37,656,960	92,721,133	.....	299,720,184	132,795,302

(Continued.)

	Total Prod. and Imports. Pounds.	Total Exports. Pounds. June 30.	Retained for Consumption. Pounds.	Scoured. Pounds.	Average Weight Fleece. Pounds.
1870.....	211,220,199	1,932,945	209,287,254	.....	3.52
1880.....	360,681,747	3,840,071	356,791,676	.....	4.42
1881.....	285,964,236	5,578,980	280,385,247	.....	.....
1882.....	399,861,744	3,948,015	395,913,729	.....	.....
1883.....	360,575,478	4,074,517	356,500,961	.....	.....
1884.....	378,350,651	2,815,094	375,535,557	.....	.....
1885.....	378,596,170	3,203,845	375,392,325	.....	.....
1886.....	431,084,858	6,690,849	424,404,109	149,365,625	5.84
1887.....	399,038,030	6,986,232	392,051,798	140,554,685	5.39
1888.....	382,558,753	4,361,395	378,176,858	136,591,955	6.00
1889.....	391,487,729	3,404,670	388,083,059	134,795,250	6.00
1890.....	381,431,295	3,519,509	377,911,776	139,628,220	6.05
1891.....	414,363,648	2,980,045	411,373,603	139,328,708	6.04
1892.....	442,670,652	3,210,019	439,460,633	145,300,818	6.50
1893.....	475,686,838	4,310,495	471,276,343	151,103,776	6.38
1894.....	353,209,969	6,497,654	346,712,315	140,292,268	6.39
1895.....	531,292,602	6,622,190	524,670,412	125,719,690	6.37
1896.....	525,106,199	12,972,217	512,133,982	115,294,979	6.38
1897.....	623,326,734	8,700,598	614,626,136	111,365,987	6.30
1898.....	391,948,553	2,625,971	389,322,582	111,661,581	6.44

Imports of Wool and Woolens.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1898.

(For the above statistics, see pages 231 and 232.)

Wool Product of the United States, 1898.

(From the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.)

States and Territories.	Number of Sheep, April 1, 1898.	Average Weight, 1898. Pounds.	Wool, Washed and Unwashed. Pounds.	Per Cent. of Shrinkage.	Wool Scoured. Pounds.
Maine.....	220,851	6	1,861,106	42	789,441
New Hampshire.....	74,221	6½	482,437	55	217,068
Vermont.....	156,274	7	1,063,918	57	470,384
Massachusetts.....	40,395	5½	222,173	42	128,860
Rhode Island.....	10,564	5½	58,102	42	33,699
Connecticut.....	30,295	5½	168,458	42	95,545
New York.....	793,254	6	4,759,524	50	2,379,762
New Jersey.....	39,096	5	193,480	47	106,604
Pennsylvania.....	763,989	5½	4,362,967	52	2,106,620
Delaware.....	12,479	5	62,365	46	36,693
Maryland.....	126,619	5	633,085	47	335,540
Virginia.....	363,813	5	1,819,065	42	1,055,058
North Carolina.....	273,890	5	1,369,450	43	780,587
South Carolina.....	66,540	5	332,700	44	186,312
Georgia.....	318,370	4	1,273,480	40	764,088
Florida.....	74,159	4	296,636	42	172,049
Alabama.....	204,001	4½	867,004	42	502,862
Mississippi.....	245,580	4	982,320	42	569,746
Louisiana.....	116,754	4½	525,393	50	262,697
Texas.....	2,520,068	6½	16,380,442	70	4,914,163
Arkansas.....	131,162	4½	557,438	42	323,314
Tennessee.....	309,080	4½	1,360,800	43	762,790
West Virginia.....	422,952	5½	2,323,236	48	1,209,643
Kentucky.....	617,131	5	3,065,655	37	1,948,968
Ohio.....	2,307,610	5½	12,114,953	50	6,067,476
Michigan.....	1,312,018	6½	8,856,122	53	4,162,877
Indiana.....	643,810	6	3,862,800	45	2,124,573
Illinois.....	583,183	6½	3,644,582	50	1,822,291
Wisconsin.....	688,808	6½	4,475,952	52	2,148,457
Minnesota.....	385,535	7	2,768,745	58	1,162,873
Iowa.....	555,448	6½	3,610,413	58	1,516,873
Missouri.....	629,211	6	3,775,296	52	1,812,128
Kansas.....	220,993	8	1,767,944	67	563,421
Nebraska.....	258,977	8½	2,201,305	69	682,404
California.....	2,418,969	7	16,932,993	66	5,767,218
Oregon.....	2,580,833	8½	21,291,872	71	6,174,643
Nevada.....	526,988	7½	3,952,410	68	1,264,771
Colorado.....	1,475,388	6½	9,958,869	68	3,186,888
Arizona.....	803,622	7½	6,229,621	70	1,898,886
North Dakota.....	342,793	6	2,056,758	60	822,708
South Dakota.....	343,414	6	2,060,484	60	824,194
Idaho.....	1,548,980	7½	11,617,200	68	3,717,504
Montana.....	3,101,497	6½	20,935,105	62	7,955,340
New Mexico.....	2,741,871	4½	12,338,420	53	5,796,057
Utah.....	1,800,396	6	10,862,376	65	3,780,832
Washington.....	726,302	8½	6,173,567	72	1,728,599
Wyoming.....	1,703,838	8	13,626,704	68	4,890,545
Oklahoma.....	24,463	7	171,241	66	58,221
Total.....	35,671,914	6.44	229,860,065	61	89,545,210
Pulled wool.....	.....	.....	36,860,619	40.	22,116,371
Total product, 1898.....	.....	.....	266,720,684	..	111,661,581

Estimates of Production of Wool.

(By S. N. D. North.)

The following table shows the production of fleece and pulled wool, washed and in the grease and scoured wool, the shrinkage on fleece wool being taken for each State, and on pulled wool estimated at 40 per cent.:

	Fleece and Pulled Wool, Washed and in the Grease			Scoured Wool		
	Pounds.	Decrease.	Increase.	Pounds.	Decrease.	Increase.
1898.....	301,873,121	291,829	.....	136,561,935	3,964,730	.....
1899.....	295,779,479	6,066,642	.....	134,795,350	1,798,605	.....
1900.....	308,474,856	.....	13,699,377	139,623,223	.....	4,821,870
1901.....	307,401,507	2,073,349	.....	139,326,703	301,517	.....
1902.....	333,018,405	.....	25,606,828	145,300,818	.....	5,973,615
1903.....	343,598,183	.....	15,519,733	151,103,776	.....	5,803,458
1904.....	325,210,712	23,327,421	.....	140,232,298	10,811,506	.....
1905.....	294,296,723	30,913,986	.....	125,718,690	14,573,718	.....
1906.....	272,474,708	21,822,018	.....	115,284,579	10,434,111	.....
1907.....	259,153,251	13,321,457	.....	111,365,967	3,918,592	.....
1908.....	266,720,684	.....	7,567,433	111,661,581	.....	295,594

Stocks of Wool.

STOCKS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLS ON HAND IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1896, TO 1899*

(From the "Boston Commercial Bulletin.")

STOCKS OF DOMESTIC (IN POUNDS).

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Boston.....	80,403,990	51,606,000	40,528,000	44,681,000	32,418,600	28,508,000
New York.....	11,825,000	7,506,000	4,448,800	4,108,000	6,308,000	3,075,000
Philadelphia.....	16,000,000	8,000,000	13,050,000	6,750,000	4,050,000	8,600,000
Albany and Troy.....	2,170,000	1,730,000	1,170,000	1,025,000	1,573,000	1,045,000
Hartford.....	8,500,000	3,500,000	5,280,000	1,800,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Providence.....	1,500,000	580,000	585,000	275,000	400,000	500,000
West Virginia.....	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	*800,000	*600,000
Ohio and Pa.....	9,880,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	7,500,000
Michigan.....	5,900,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,775,000	700,000	500,470
Kentucky.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	*700,000	*680,000
Chicago.....	18,592,878	10,950,000	13,571,780	9,189,000	7,861,000	5,450,000
Wisconsin.....	8,000,000	800,000	1,500,000	850,000	*960,000	100,000
St. Louis.....	8,245,000	5,525,000	6,065,000	7,640,000	5,060,000	3,069,000
Texas.....	4,450,000	1,720,000	1,500,000	1,900,000	800,000	925,000
Territories.....	14,175,000	1,413,000	2,720,000	1,060,000	1,900,000	1,610,000
Oregon.....	10,500,000	250,000	1,500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
San Francisco.....	15,100,000	7,000,000	5,850,000	4,198,500	4,020,000	5,770,000
Total.....	208,891,868	108,780,000	108,498,080	90,799,500	76,789,100	81,362,000
Concealed sp'ies..	16,646,000	18,426,000	17,060,000	11,865,000	22,000,000	27,000,000
Total.....	225,537,868	127,206,000	125,558,080	102,664,500	98,789,100	108,362,000

STOCKS OF FOREIGN (IN POUNDS)

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Boston.....	52,226,327	24,760,000	15,080,000	11,808,800	6,875,500	6,402,500
New York.....	7,595,000	9,261,000	6,179,000	9,700,000	15,704,000	11,870,000
Philadelphia.....	6,000,000	12,425,000	4,500,000	8,500,000	10,075,000	6,000,000
Smaller markets..	10,000	2,135,000	1,065,000	1,525,000	.....	.....
Total.....	66,131,327	49,581,000	26,844,000	31,533,300	32,654,500	23,772,500

A Decade of Wool Consumption in the United States.

(From the "Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.")

Imports of Wool Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1888 to 1897, Inclusive, with Exports of Foreign and Domestic Wools, Amount of Domestic Clip, and Quantity Retained for Consumption, with Percentage of Foreign Wool to Total Supply as Ascertained.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 446.)

* Includes Wheeling, all classified separately previous to 1896.

† Includes Milwaukee.

† Includes Louisville, etc.

Annual Wool Supply.

WOOL PRODUCED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND RETAINED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1890-1898, FISCAL YEARS.

(In Thousands of Pounds.)

Year.	Total Im- ports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports— Classes		Pro- duction.	Retained for Con- sumption.	Fine Wool Retained for Con- sumption.	Per Cent. of Foreign.
			I and II.	Class III.				
1890-91.....	129,304	2,960	36,783	89,882	309,475	485,848	345,966	10.63
1891-92.....	148,671	3,210	53,860	92,313	307,101	462,562	360,249	14.81
1892-93.....	172,434	4,310	46,189	122,026	333,018	501,142	379,116	12.18
1893-94.....	55,153	6,498	7,167	42,008	348,538	397,193	355,185	2.02
1894-95.....	206,062	6,622	98,388	106,402	325,211	524,722	419,320	23.46
1895-96.....	330,911	12,972	126,966	97,919	294,297	512,226	414,317	30.64
1896-97.....	350,852	8,701	236,238	112,141	272,475	614,627	502,486	46.84
1897-98.....	132,795	2,626	47,430	62,810	259,153	389,323	306,512	15.50
1898-99.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,721	.....	.....	.....

The yearly exports of domestic wool have never exceeded 500,000 pounds, except as follows:

1892-94.....	520,247 pounds.	1895-96.....	6,945,981 pounds.
1894-95.....	4,279,109 "	1896-97.....	5,271,535 "

The World's Production of Wool in 1898.

(Estimated from the latest returns, by S. N. D. North.)

	Pounds.	South America (continued)—	Pounds.
Europe—		All other.....	20,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*138,657,440		
Russia, including Poland.....	361,100,000	Central America and West Indies.....	5,000,000
France.....	106,000,000	Asia—	
Spain.....	102,600,000	Russia.....	60,000,000
Germany.....	49,560,000	British India.....	85,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	64,300,000	Asiatic Turkey.....	39,000,000
Italy.....	*21,451,000	Central Asia.....	46,000,000
Portugal.....	13,410,000	China.....	35,000,000
Sweden and Norway.....	8,200,000	All other.....	15,000,000
Turkey in Europe, etc.....	67,500,000		
All other Europe.....	14,000,000	Australasia.....	280,000,000
	944,418,440		533,000,000
North America—		Africa—	
United States.....	**266,720,864	Algiers and Tunis.....	30,425,000
British Provinces.....	12,000,000	Egypt.....	8,000,000
Mexico.....	5,000,000	Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange Free State.....	105,000,000
	283,720,864	All other.....	1,000,000
South America—			
Argentine Republic.....	370,000,000	Oceania.....	139,425,000
Chili.....	7,500,000		50,000
Brazil.....	1,500,000		
Uruguay.....	90,000,000		
Venezuela.....	15,000,000		
		Total.....	2,689,614,124

* Fleeco-washed.

** Washed and unwashed.

NOTE.—The apparent increase in the total as between 1897 and 1898 is the result rather of more definite information than of an actual increase in supply. The shortage noticed in Australia a year ago has been increased during the past year, but is offset by the increased supplies from the River Plate region.

Wool Prices.

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES OF OHIO FINE WASHED FLEECE IN BOSTON, AND THE SAME SCOURED, WITH PRICES IN LONDON OF SEVERAL COMPETING FINE FOREIGN WOOLS SINCE 1860.

(Mauger & Avery.)

Year.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Fine Ohio Washed Fleece.	Fine Ohio Fleece, Scoured.	Port Phillip (Australian) Average Fleece (Washed).	Port Phillip Good Average (Washed).	Adelaide (Australian) Average (Washed).	Cape of Good Hope Average Fleece.	Buenos Ayres Average (Washed).	Australian Good, Scoured.	Australian Average, Scoured.	Cape of Good Hope Average, Scoured.	Buenos Ayres Average, Scoured.
1860	.45%	.53%	.31	Not marketed.	.15	.38	.....	.54	.46	.....	.....
1861	.47	.54%	.24	.....	.15	.39	.....	.54	.46	.....	.....
1862	.45	.51%	.24	.....	.18	.31	.....	.54	.46	.....	.....
1863	.49%	1.07	.30	.....	.19	.31	.....	.54	.46	.....	.....
1864	.49%	.91%	.30	.....	.17%	.31	.....	.54	.46	.....	.....
1865	.49%	.85%	.30	.....	.18%	.31	.....	.54	.46	.....	.....
1866	.52%	1.04%	.46	.....	.18%	.31	.....	.72	.56	.54	.56
1867	.52	1.02	.46	.....	.18%	.31	.....	.74	.56	.56	.56
1868	.43%	.82%	.45	.....	.18%	.31	.....	.70	.56	.56	.56
1869	.50	1.09%	.47	.....	.18%	.31	.....	.70	.56	.56	.56
1870	.54%	1.02%	.48	.....	.24	.37%	.19	.76	.56	.56	.56
1871	.43%	.82%	.44	.....	.21	.33	.16%	.70	.56	.56	.56
1872	.51%	.93%	.44	.....	.21	.33	.16%	.70	.56	.56	.56
1873	.50%	1.51%	.44	.....	.21%	.33	.15%	.70	.56	.56	.56
1874	.50%	1.77	.46	.....	.22%	.33	.15%	.74	.54	.54	.51
1875	.63	1.66	.45	.....	.21%	.33	.15	.70	.50	.50	.50
1876	.67	1.31%	.47	.....	.22%	.33	.15%	.76	.56	.56	.51
1877	.51%	1.13%	.43	.....	.20	.33	.12%	.68	.50	.44	.46
1878	.48	.99%	.45	.....	.17%	.35%	.11%	.64	.52	.40	.46
1879	.49	.90%	.34	.....	.15	.35%	.09%	.54	.44	.38	.34
1870	.47%	.89%	.34	.....	.15%	.35%	.10%	.54	.46	.46	.34
1871	.54%	1.06%	.43	.....	.20%	.35%	.13%	.66	.58	.48	.45
1872	.72	1.66%	.52	.....	.21%	.36	.17%	.82	.74	.56	.59
1873	.57%	1.19%	.50	.....	.23%	.31	.14%	.76	.68	.52	.50
1874	.55%	1.15%	.47	.....	.23%	.32	.15%	.74	.66	.54	.50
1875	.62%	1.04%	.44	.....	.21%	.30	.15%	.68	.60	.50	.53
1876	.44%	.87	.40%	.....	.18%	.28	.13	.62	.54	.44	.44
1877	.47%	.91	.40%	.....	.18%	.25	.12%	.64	.54	.42	.42
1878	.48%	.74%	.40	.....	.18%	.23%	.12%	.64	.54	.42	.42
1879	.46%	.71%	.37%	.....	.17	.22%	.12%	.60	.58	.41	.42
1880	.49%	1.08%	.43	.....	.21%	.25%	.15%	.68	.60	.46	.51
1881	.43	.95%	.30	.....	.18%	.22%	.13%	.60	.58	.42	.46
1882	.42%	.90%	.30%	.....	.18	.23%	.13%	.60	.58	.42	.46
1883	.40%	.86	.38	.....	.17	.23%	.13%	.56	.51	.40	.44
1884	.37	.80%	.36%	.....	.16%	.20%	.12%	.56	.48	.38	.41
1885	.32%	.71%	.33	.....	.13%	.18	.10	.48	.41	.38	.34
1886	.34	.74	.31	.....	.13%	.17%	.10%	.47	.41	.38	.36
1887	.33	.73%	.31%	.....	.14	.18	.11	.48	.42	.34	.37
1888	.30%	.68	.31%	.....	.14	.17%	.11	.48	.42	.38	.36
1889	.33%	.73%	.35	.....	.16%	.20%	.12%	.54	.48	.38	.41
1890	.38	.73%	.32	.....	.15	.19	.12	.50	.44	.36	.40%
1891	.31%	.70%	.28%	.....	.13%	.17%	.10%	.45	.40	.33	.36
1892	.30	.64	.26	.....	.12	.15%	.11%	.39%	.38	.29	.33
1893	.25%	.58%	.28	.....	.11%	.15%	.11%	.39%	.38	.29	.33
1894	.20%	.51%	.26	.....	.10%	.13%	.09	.36	.31	.27	.26
1895	.17%	.39	.28	.....	.11%	.13%	.09%	.39%	.33	.28	.26%
1896	.18	.40	.....	.....	.13%	.15	.10%	.41	.38	.29	.29%
1897	.22	.50	.....	.....	.13%	.15	.10	.40%	.37%	.29	.37%
1898	.24%	.63%	.....	.....	.13%	.16%	.11%	.42%	.39	.31	.32%

Fine Ohio Fleece, January, 1893, 17 cents; scoured, 38 cents.

Column 9 shows the clean cost in London of a class of wool most nearly corresponding to Ohio scoured fleece in column 2. Currency prices throughout in columns 1 and 2.

COURSE OF PRICES AT PHILADELPHIA FOR SEASON 1897-98, REPORTED BY COATES BROTHERS.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
	Quiet but firm	Tariff bill passed July 24th	Sales large, prices advancing	Strong and active	Less active, but prices higher	Speculative buying ceases	Prices firm	Moderate demand	Prices steady, demand improved	More quiet	Complications with Spain, prices weakening	War declared, Mar-keets very dull
Ohio, Penn., and West Va.												
Fleece Washed.												
XX and above	21@23	21@23	23@25	25@27	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@31	29@30	28@30
X	20@21	20@21	21@23	23@25	25@27	28@28	28@28	28@28	27@29	27@29	27@28	27@28
Medium	20@24	22@23	24@25	26@27	27@29	29@31	29@31	29@31	30@31	29@31	29@30	29@30
Quarter blood	23@24	23@23	24@25	26@27	28@29	29@30	29@30	29@30	30@31	29@31	29@30	29@30
Common	20@22	20@22	21@22	23@25	24@26	26@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@26	24@26
N. Y., Mich., Ind., and Wis.												
Fleece Washed.												
XX	19@20	19@20	20@21	21@23	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@27	25@26	25@26	25@26
X	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@21	23@24	23@24	23@24	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25	24@25
Medium	22@23	21@22	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	28@30	29@30	29@30	29@30	27@29	27@29
Quarter blood	22@23	21@22	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	28@30	29@30	29@30	29@30	27@29	27@29
Common	20@21	20@21	20@22	22@24	24@25	24@26	24@26	24@26	25@26	24@26	24@26	24@26
Combing & Delaine Fleece.												
Washed, fine delaine	22@23	22@23	24@26	25@27	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	31@32	31@32	30@31	29@30
" medium	24@25	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	31@32	31@32	30@31	29@30
" low	24@25	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@30	30@32	30@32	30@32	31@32	31@32	30@31	29@30
" coarse	22@23	22@23	23@24	24@26	26@28	28@29	27@28	27@28	27@28	27@28	26@27	25@27
Unwashed, medium	18@19	18@19	20@22	22@24	23@25	24@26	24@26	24@26	24@26	24@25	23@24	23@24
" quarter blood	19@20	19@20	21@22	23@25	24@26	24@26	24@26	24@26	24@26	24@25	23@24	23@24
" braid	18@19	18@19	19@20	20@22	21@23	21@23	21@23	21@23	21@23	20@22	20@21	20@21
Unwashed, Light & Bright.												
Fine	13@15	13@15	14@16	16@18	18@20	19@21	19@21	19@21	19@21	18@20	18@20	18@19
Medium	17@18	17@18	18@20	20@22	22@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	21@22	21@22
Quarter blood	18@19	18@19	19@21	20@22	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	23@24	21@22	21@22
Coarse	17@18	17@18	18@19	19@20	19@21	19@21	19@21	20@22	20@22	20@21	19@20	18@20
Unwashed, Dark Colored.												
Light fine	11@12	11@12	12@14	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16	13@15
Heavy fine	10@11	10@11	10@12	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	12@14	11@13
Medium	13@15	13@15	14@16	16@18	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	17@19	16@18	15@17
Fine medium	13@14	13@14	13@15	15@17	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	15@16	14@16
Coarse	13@15	13@15	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	15@16	14@15
Colorado.												
Medium and fine, choice	12@15	12@15	14@16	15@17	17@19	17@19	17@19	17@19	17@19	16@18	16@17	15@17
" heavy	9@11	9@11	10@12	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	12@14	11@13
Common and grt'r blood	12@15	12@15	14@16	15@17	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	16@18	15@17	14@16
Coarse, carpet	10@13	10@13	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	13@14
New Mexican.												
Choice improved, light	13@15	13@15	14@16	15@17	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	17@19	16@17	15@17
Partly improved	12@14	12@14	12@15	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16	14@15
Coarse, carpet	11@13	11@13	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	13@14
Heavy, sandy or burry	9@11	9@11	10@12	11@13	13@15	13@15	13@15	13@15	13@15	12@14	11@13	10@12
Black	10@12	10@12	10@12	12@14	12@15	12@15	12@15	12@15	12@15	12@14	11@13	12@13
Texas.												
Fine, 12 months	11@13	11@13	12@14	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	12@14
Medium, 12 months	12@14	13@15	14@16	14@16	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16
Coarse, 12 months	11@13	11@13	12@13	13@15	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	13@15	13@14
Montana and Dakota.												
Unwashed, fine, bright	11@13	11@13	12@13	13@15	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@14	12@14
" medium, bright	13@15	13@15	14@16	15@17	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	18@20	16@18	15@17	15@16
" coarse, bright	12@14	12@14	13@14	14@15	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	16@18	15@17	14@16	14@15
" d'k c'd, h'vy or short	9@11	9@11	10@12	12@14	14@15	14@15	14@15	14@15	14@15	13@14	12@14	11@13
Utah and Wyoming.												
Unwashed, light, fine	11@12	11@12	12@13	12@14	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@14	12@13
" heavy, fine	9@10	9@10	10@11	10@12	12@13	12@13	12@13	12@13	12@13	11@13	11@12	10@12
" fine medium	12@14	12@14	12@15	14@15	15@16	15@16	15@16	15@16	15@16	14@15	13@15	13@15
" selected medium	13@15	13@15	14@16	15@17	17@20	17@20	17@20	17@20	17@20	17@19	17@18	16@18
" low	12@13	12@13	12@13	13@15	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@16	14@15	13@14	12@14
Canada Washed.												
Choice selected	25@28	25@27	26@28	27@29	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	30@32	29@31
Quarter blood	24@25	24@25	26@28	27@29	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	28@30	27@29
Coarse	22@24	22@24	24@25	25@26	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	26@28	25@27
Pulled.												
City merino	16@19	16@19	17@19	18@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20	16@20
City super and lambs	19@23	19@23	20@24	21@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30	25@30
West'n super and lambs	17@19	17@19	18@20	22@25	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27	24@27

During the past fiscal year the market was largely influenced by the Tariff bill, which although somewhat anticipated, yet was followed by advancing prices and large sales until near the close of 1897, after which markets were more quiet, but fairly firm and steady, until the threatened war with Spain checked trade so that business became very dull and uncertain, with prices largely nominal, although at the close there was more demand and a rather firmer feeling.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The following table exhibits the growth of the silk industry from 1850 to 1890, as returned by the several censuses:

Year.	No. of Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Average No. of Em- ployés, & Total Wages.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
			Em- ployés.	Wages.		
1850.....	67	\$678,300	1,743	.....	\$1,068,860	\$1,809,476
1860.....	139	2,326,980	5,435	\$1,050,224	3,901,777	6,607,771
1870.....	86	6,231,130	6,649	1,942,286	7,817,559	12,310,622
1880.....	322	19,125,300	31,337	9,146,706	22,467,701	41,023,045
1890.....	472	51,007,537	50,913	19,630,318	51,004,425	97,232,454

COMBINED TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The growth of the textile industries of the United States for a period of forty years, as reported by the several censuses, is shown in the following table:

Year.	No. of Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Average No. of Em- ployés, & Total Wages.		Cost of Material Used.	Value of Products.
			Em- ployés.	Wages.		
1850.....	3,025	\$112,513,947	148,867	.....	\$76,715,959	\$128,702,971
1860.....	3,027	150,040,852	194,062	\$40,353,462	112,842,111	214,740,514
1870.....	4,790	297,694,243	274,943	86,565,191	353,249,103	520,893,764
1880.....	4,018	412,721,496	384,231	106,060,698	302,706,894	532,073,628
1890.....	4,114	739,973,661	511,897	175,547,343	421,398,196	731,942,263

New Textile Machinery, 1898.

The following data, compiled from the "Textile World," show new textile machinery compared with previous years:

NEW MILLS CONSTRUCTED.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.		1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cotton.....	34	49	66	59	23	52	Silk.....	19	43	17	10	11	15
Woolen.....	25	53	31	33	17	33	Miscellaneous	10	14	8	16	23	19
Knitting.....	46	71	85	80	40	53							
Total.....								134	290	207	198	114	173

PROJECTED MILLS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.		1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Cotton.....	28	15	47	69	28	Silk.....	1	3	5	3	1
Woolen.....	8	8	7	10	6	Miscellaneous.....	1	0	3	1	2
Knitting.....	12	7	17	18	5						
Total.....							50	33	79	96	43

PROJECTED MILLS IN 1898, IN NEW ENGLAND, THE SOUTH, AND ELSEWHERE.

	South.	N. E.	Else- where.	Total.		South.	N. E.	Else- where.	Total.
Cotton.....	28	0	0	28	Silk.....	0	0	1	1
Woolen.....	2	1	5	8	Miscellaneous.....	0	0	1	1
Knitting.....	8	0	4	12					
Total.....						18	4	11	33

SPINDLE GROWTH.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
New England—						
New mills.....	.....	35,840	240,352	211,662	39,060	133,000
Enlargements.....	10,000	31,240	4,560	66,156	100,848	132,304
Southern States—						
New mills.....	158,750	256,780	382,045	493,280	143,572	133,104
Enlargements.....	159,624	150,094	42,000	152,300	119,709	63,596
Middle and Western States—						
New mills.....	7,000	4,000	24,000	.....	19,000	23,005
Enlargements.....	.....	.....	10,000	14,000	.....	9,000
Total.....	253,374	477,964	702,957	937,898	421,689	601,976

DISTRIBUTION OF SPINDLE GROWTH AND NEW MILLS IN 1898.

New Cotton Mills.

South—	No.	Spindles.	Looms.	North—	No.	Spindles.	Looms.
Alabama.....	3	30,000	800	Massachusetts.....	1	.....	10
Arkansas.....	1	3,000	10	Rhode Island.....	1	.....	...
Georgia.....	6	57,500	1,070	New Hampshire.....	1	.....	600
North Carolina.....	8	31,250	600	New York.....	1	5,000	...
South Carolina.....	8	37,000	560	Pennsylvania.....	3	.....	50
				Kansas.....	1	2,000	...
Total.....	25	158,750	3,040	Total.....	8	7,000	660

New Woolen Mills.

New England (total).....	11	Western States (total).....	3
Maine.....	3	Illinois.....	1
Massachusetts.....	7	Michigan.....	1
Vermont.....	1	Minnesota.....	1
Middle States (total).....	8	Southern States (total).....	3
New York.....	2	South Carolina.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	Virginia.....	2
New Jersey.....	2		
Grand total.....	25		

New Knitting Mills.

New England (total).....	7	Western States (total).....	5
Rhode Island.....	3	Ohio.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	Indiana.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Minnesota.....	1
Middle States (total).....	23	Michigan.....	2
New York.....	7	Southern States (total).....	11
New Jersey.....	1	North Carolina.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	15	Georgia.....	7
		Texas.....	1
Grand total.....	46		

New Silk Mills.

Rhode Island (total).....	1	New York (total).....	2
Silks and satins.....	1	Yarns.....	1
		Broad silks.....	1
New Jersey (total).....	3	Pennsylvania (total).....	13
Tie silks and ribbons.....	1	Broad silks and ribbons.....	5
Broad silks and specialties.....	1	Ribbons and novelties.....	5
Dress goods.....	1	Throwing.....	2
		Satins, armures, etc.....	1
Grand total.....	19		

New Miscellaneous Mills.

Rhode Island (total).....	1	New York (total).....	2
Pyralin and waterproofing.....	1	Linen.....	1
		Haircloth.....	1
Vermont (total).....	1	Pennsylvania (total).....	1
Linen.....	1	Dyeing.....	1
New Jersey (total).....	3	Michigan (total).....	1
Bleachery.....	1	Flax.....	1
Dye works.....	1	Missouri (total).....	1
Linen.....	1	Bags.....	1
Grand total.....	10		

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the approximate areas of the coal fields of the United States, with the total product of each for the years 1882, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Classification of the Coal Fields of the United States.

(From the United States Geological Survey.)

	Area, Square Miles.	1892. Short Tons.	1893. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Short Tons.	1897. Short Tons.
Anthracite.							
New England (Rhode Island and Massachusetts).....	500	52,472,504	53,967,543	51,921,121	57,999,887	54,346,061	52,431,763
Pennsylvania.....	486	64,968	93,578	71,550	67,179	79,492	69,076
Colorado and New Mexico..	15						
	996	52,537,467	54,061,121	51,992,671	58,066,516	54,425,573	52,500,839
Bituminous.*							
Triassic—							
Virginia.....	180	37,219	19,878	52,079	57,782	95,670	95,670
North Carolina.....	2,700	6,679	17,000	16,900	24,900	7,813	21,290
Appalachian—							
Pennsylvania.....	9,000	46,694,576	44,070,724	39,912,463	50,217,228	49,557,453	54,597,891
Ohio.....	10,000	13,562,927	13,263,646	11,906,856	13,355,806	12,875,202	12,196,942
Maryland.....	550	8,419,982	3,716,041	3,501,428	3,915,585	4,143,936	4,442,128
Virginia.....	2,000	637,986	800,461	1,177,004	1,310,542	1,159,058	1,432,632
West Virginia.....	16,000	9,738,755	10,708,578	11,627,757	11,387,961	12,876,296	14,248,159
Kentucky.....	11,180	1,231,110	1,245,785	1,218,072	1,490,057	1,486,016	1,411,897
Tennessee.....	5,100	2,062,064	1,902,258	2,190,879	2,535,644	2,663,106	2,888,849
Georgia.....	240	215,468	372,740	354,111	299,998	228,546	195,899
Alabama.....	8,660	5,529,312	5,136,935	4,297,178	5,693,775	5,748,697	5,868,770
	62,690	88,122,190	81,207,168	76,278,748	90,167,596	90,748,305	97,308,137
Northern—							
Michigan.....	6,700	77,990	45,979	70,022	112,322	92,882	222,592
Central—							
Indiana.....	6,450	3,345,174	3,791,851	3,423,921	3,995,692	3,905,779	4,151,169
Kentucky.....	4,500	1,794,203	1,761,394	1,893,120	1,867,713	1,847,462	2,190,200
Illinois.....	36,900	17,862,276	19,949,564	17,113,576	17,733,684	19,786,626	20,072,758
	47,750	23,001,653	25,502,809	22,430,617	23,599,469	25,599,967	26,414,127
Western—							
Iowa.....	18,000	3,918,491	3,972,229	3,967,253	4,156,074	3,964,088	4,611,865
Missouri.....	26,700	2,733,949	2,897,442	2,246,039	2,372,393	2,381,542	2,665,626
Nebraska.....	3,200	1,500				3,560	7645
Kansas.....	17,000	2,007,276	2,652,546	3,388,251	2,926,870	2,864,801	3,064,012
Arkansas.....	9,100	535,558	574,763	512,626	568,322	675,374	856,190
Indian Territory.....	20,000	1,192,721	1,252,110	969,608	1,211,185	1,368,646	1,396,360
Texas.....	4,500	245,690	302,206	420,848	484,959	544,015	639,341
	98,500	11,635,185	11,651,296	11,508,623	11,749,806	11,759,966	13,164,069
Rocky Mountain, etc.—							
Dakota.....		40,725	49,630	42,015	39,197	78,060	77,246
Montana.....		564,648	592,309	927,896	1,504,198	1,543,445	1,647,832
Idaho.....		2,503,899	2,439,311	2,417,463	2,246,911	2,229,624	2,597,886
Wyoming.....		361,013	413,205	481,550	471,896	418,667	521,590
Utah.....		3,447,967	4,018,793	2,776,617	3,027,327	3,054,711	3,307,644
Colorado.....	2,913	659,280	655,112	580,238	709,130	600,823	701,934
New Mexico.....				150			
Nevada.....							
		7,577,422	8,468,860	7,175,628	7,998,594	7,925,280	8,854,162
Pacific Coast—							
Washington.....		1,213,437	1,264,877	1,102,470	1,191,410	1,195,504	1,424,112
Oregon.....		34,661	41,643	47,621	73,685	101,721	101,755
California.....		86,178	72,608	67,247	75,453	493,776	410,912
		1,333,266	1,379,168	1,221,238	1,340,548	1,391,001	1,639,779
Total product, including colliery consumption.....							
		179,629,071	182,832,774	176,741,586	198,117,520	191,966,357	200,221,645

* Including lignite, brown coal, and scattering lots of anthracite.

† Includes Idaho.

‡ Includes Alaska.

Distribution of Coal Product, Prices, Number of Employees, Etc., by States, in 1897.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	Loaded at Mines for Shipment. Tons.	Sold to Local Trade and Used by Em- ployés. Tons.	Used at Mines for Steam and Heat. Short Tons.	Made Into Coke. Short Tons.	Total Product. Short Tons.	Total Value.	Average Price Per Ton.	Average Number of Days.	Average Number of Em- ployés.
Alabama.....	4,543,597	86,790	126,187	1,187,196	5,898,770	\$5,192,085	\$0.88	233	10,597
Arkansas.....	827,518	11,598	18,084	.....	856,190	908,998	1.06	161	1,990
California.....	87,642	11,849	4,921	.....	108,912	265,236	2.55	156	361
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	2,649,042	76,699	98,782	542,180	3,861,708	3,947,198	1.17	180	5,852
Georgia.....	120,398	1,481	5,500	68,490	195,869	140,466	.72	304	469
Idaho.....	195	450	.....	.....	645	2,150	3.33	91	7
Nebraska.....	18,358,221	3,041,712	690,012	3,813	20,072,758	14,472,529	.72	185	33,798
Illinois.....	3,690,499	398,012	111,376	16,262	4,151,169	3,472,348	.84	170	8,896
Indiana.....	1,250,006	9,068	47,501	29,745	1,386,890	1,787,358	1.34	176	3,168
Indian Territory.....	4,001,311	516,427	71,494	22,638	4,611,865	5,219,508	1.18	201	10,708
Iowa.....	2,745,101	253,988	54,790	248	3,054,012	3,602,336	1.18	194	6,639
Kansas.....	3,088,132	404,099	55,088	54,838	3,602,097	2,828,329	.79	178	7,938
Kentucky.....	4,391,708	27,732	22,663	.....	4,442,123	3,393,996	.76	202	4,719
Maryland.....	188,636	24,686	10,270	.....	223,592	325,416	1.46	220	537
Michigan.....	2,384,797	239,696	41,148	.....	2,665,626	2,397,894	1.06	191	6,414
Missouri.....	1,424,868	26,707	18,410	164,907	1,647,882	2,397,408	1.78	252	2,337
Montana.....	689,428	7,844	19,714	.....	716,981	991,611	1.38	208	1,659
New Mexico.....	21,280	.....	.....	.....	21,280	27,000	1.84	215	51
North Carolina.....	65,032	10,458	1,756	.....	77,246	88,903	1.06	188	170
North Dakota.....	10,725,047	1,259,290	192,755	19,860	12,196,942	9,535,499	.78	148	26,410
Ohio.....	85,908	15,409	448	.....	101,755	813,990	3.09	171	254
Oregon.....	40,419,846	1,658,049	556,604	11,968,362	54,597,991	37,636,347	.69	205	77,599
Pennsylvania.....	2,150,179	87,620	89,275	661,775	2,888,849	2,329,534	.81	221	6,337
Tennessee.....	621,635	8,367	9,949	.....	639,941	972,323	1.52	220	1,796
Texas.....	424,770	22,667	9,198	64,925	531,580	618,220	1.19	204	704
Utah.....	999,973	29,017	43,067	496,225	1,528,292	1,021,918	.67	218	2,844
Virginia.....	1,847,915	7,149	39,902	39,148	1,434,112	2,777,637	1.94	236	2,739
Washington.....	11,312,406	446,795	58,694	2,430,262	14,248,159	8,987,368	.63	205	20,504
West Virginia.....	2,435,091	17,845	98,974	50,976	2,597,896	3,136,064	1.21	219	3,137
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total bituminous.....	118,999,218	8,648,949	2,414,857	17,761,878	147,789,902	\$119,740,062	\$0.81	196	243,144
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	46,634,406	1,270,798	4,526,563	.....	52,431,768	79,129,126	1.51	150	149,557
Grand total.....	165,633,626	9,914,742	6,941,419	17,761,878	200,221,665	\$198,869,178	\$0.99	179	397,701
Grand total (1896).....	159,176,155	9,502,927	7,184,832	16,123,443	191,986,357	196,640,166	1.02	185	386,656
Grand total (1895).....	158,380,289	9,655,505	6,677,589	18,404,197	193,117,630	197,799,043	1.02	195	332,879

Annual Production of Coal in the United States since 1880.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

Year.	Bituminous Coal		Pennsylvania Anthracite		Total	
	Short Tons.	Value.	Short Tons.	Value.	Short Tons.	Value.
1880.....	42,831,758	\$58,443,718	28,649,811	\$42,196,678	71,481,569	\$95,640,396
1881.....	53,961,012	60,224,344	31,920,018	64,125,096	85,881,030	124,349,280
1882.....	68,164,533	76,076,387	35,121,256	70,556,094	103,285,789	146,632,581
1883.....	76,755,280	82,237,800	38,456,845	77,257,055	115,212,125	159,494,855
1884.....	82,578,204	77,417,068	37,156,847	66,351,512	119,738,051	143,768,574
1885.....	72,621,548	82,347,648	38,333,974	76,671,948	110,957,522	159,019,596
1886.....	73,707,957	78,481,056	39,035,446	76,119,120	112,743,408	154,800,176
1887.....	87,887,360	96,004,656	42,068,197	84,552,181	129,975,557	182,556,837
1888.....	102,639,838	100,690,529	46,619,564	90,020,483	149,659,402	190,831,012
1889.....	95,685,543	94,504,745	45,544,970	65,721,578	141,229,514	180,226,323
1890.....	111,320,016	110,430,801	46,468,641	66,383,772	157,789,657	176,804,573
1891.....	117,901,237	117,188,400	50,665,431	73,944,735	168,566,668	191,133,135
1892.....	126,856,567	123,124,391	52,472,504	82,442,000	179,329,071	207,566,881
1893.....	128,389,291	122,761,616	53,967,543	85,697,078	182,356,774	206,438,696
1894.....	118,820,405	107,633,501	51,921,121	78,488,063	170,741,526	196,141,554
1895.....	135,118,196	117,779,771	57,999,337	82,019,272	193,117,580	197,799,043
1896.....	137,640,276	114,891,515	54,846,081	81,748,661	191,986,357	196,640,166
1897.....	147,789,902	119,740,062	52,431,768	79,129,126	200,221,665	198,869,178

Production of Coal, by States, since 1891.

(For Production of 1897, see page 436.)

States and Territories.	1891. Short Tons.	1892. Short Tons.	1893. Short Tons.	1894. Short Tons.	1895. Short Tons.	1896. Short Tons.
Alabama.....	4,759,781	5,529,812	5,193,965	4,397,178	5,093,775	5,748,697
Arkansas.....	542,379	535,558	574,768	512,626	596,322	675,374
California.....	93,901	85,178	72,603	67,247	*75,453	*93,776
Colorado.....	3,512,632	3,510,880	4,102,399	2,831,409	3,082,982	3,112,400
Georgia.....	171,000	215,498	872,740	354,111	+285,898	+246,359
Illinois.....	15,060,698	17,862,276	19,949,564	17,113,576	17,735,864	19,786,626
Indiana.....	2,973,474	3,845,174	3,791,851	3,423,921	3,995,892	3,905,779
Indian Territory.....	1,091,081	1,192,721	1,252,110	999,606	1,211,185	1,366,646
Iowa.....	3,825,595	3,918,491	3,972,229	3,967,253	4,156,074	3,954,029
Kansas.....	2,716,705	3,007,276	2,652,546	3,388,251	2,926,870	2,884,801
Kentucky.....	2,916,069	3,025,313	3,007,179	3,111,192	3,357,770	3,333,478
Maryland.....	3,820,239	3,419,962	3,716,041	3,501,428	3,915,535	4,143,936
Michigan.....	80,307	77,990	45,979	70,022	112,322	92,882
Missouri.....	2,674,606	2,733,949	2,897,442	2,245,039	2,372,303	2,331,543
Montana.....	541,861	564,643	892,309	927,395	1,504,193	1,543,445
Nebraska.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	462,328	661,330	665,094	597,196	720,654	622,626
North Carolina.....	20,355	6,679	17,000	16,900	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	30,000	40,735	49,680	42,015	39,197	73,050
Ohio.....	12,663,683	13,532,937	12,253,646	11,908,856	13,355,806	12,875,202
Oregon.....	51,836	34,462	41,633	47,521	73,685	101,721
Pennsylvania—						
Anthracite.....	50,665,431	52,472,504	53,937,453	51,321,121	57,999,337	54,346,061
Bituminous.....	42,788,490	46,694,576	44,070,724	39,912,463	50,317,223	49,557,453
Rhode Island.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	2,413,678	2,092,064	1,902,253	2,190,879	2,535,644	2,663,106
Texas.....	172,100	245,690	302,206	420,843	484,959	544,015
Utah.....	371,045	361,013	413,205	431,550	471,836	413,627
Virginia.....	736,399	675,205	890,399	1,223,063	1,368,224	1,254,723
Washington.....	1,066,249	1,213,427	1,264,877	1,108,470	1,191,410	1,185,504
West Virginia.....	9,230,665	9,738,755	10,706,578	11,627,757	11,897,961	12,876,296
Wyoming.....	2,327,841	2,503,899	2,439,311	2,417,463	2,249,911	2,233,184
Total product sold....	163,566,669	179,329,071	182,352,774	170,741,526	135,118,193	137,640,276

N. B.—North Dakota includes South Dakota.

* Includes Alaska.

† Includes North Carolina.

Imports and Exports of Coal, 1867-1897.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
Year Ending June 30—	Anthracite—		Bituminous and Shale—		Year Ending June 30—	Anthracite—		Bituminous and Shale—	
	Quan- tity. Long Tons.	Value.	Quan- tity. Long Tons.	Value.		Quan- tity. Long Tons.	Value.	Quan- tity. Long Tons.	Value.
1867.....			509,802	\$1,412,597	1867.....	192,912	\$1,333,457	92,189	\$512,742
1868.....			394,021	1,250,519	1868.....	192,291	1,082,745	86,367	433,475
1869.....			437,228	1,222,119	1869.....	283,783	1,553,115		
1870.....			415,729	1,103,965	1870.....	121,098	803,135	108,820	503,223
1871.....	973	\$4,177	490,508	1,121,914	1871.....	134,571	806,169	133,380	564,067
1872.....	390	1,322	485,063	1,279,068	1872.....	259,567	1,375,342	141,311	586,264
1873.....	2,221	10,764	460,028	1,548,308	1873.....	342,180	1,837,822	242,453	1,086,253
1874.....	471	3,224	492,063	1,937,374	1874.....	401,912	2,236,084	361,490	1,587,096
1875.....	138	963	436,714	1,791,601	1875.....	316,157	1,791,626	203,189	828,943
1876.....	1,428	8,560	400,632	1,592,446	1876.....	337,934	1,869,434	280,144	830,711
1877.....	630	2,220	495,816	1,782,941	1877.....	418,791	1,891,351	321,665	1,024,711
1878.....	158	518	572,846	1,929,060	1878.....	319,477	1,006,843	340,661	1,352,624
1879.....	488	721	486,501	1,716,309	1879.....	386,918	1,427,886	276,000	891,512
1880.....	8	40	471,818	1,588,812	1880.....	392,628	1,362,901	222,634	695,179
1881.....	1,207	2,628	652,963	1,988,199	1881.....	462,203	2,091,928	191,038	739,533
1882.....	36	148	795,722	2,141,373	1882.....	553,742	2,589,887	314,380	1,102,898
1883.....	507	1,172	645,924	3,013,575	1883.....	557,813	2,648,033	463,051	1,593,214
1884.....	1,448	4,404	748,995	2,494,322	1884.....	649,040	3,063,550	646,265	1,977,959
1885.....	4,976	15,848	768,477	2,548,468	1885.....	588,461	2,586,421	683,481	1,969,541
Dec. 31—					Dec. 31—				
1886.....	2,039	4,920	811,657	2,501,153	1886.....	667,076	2,718,143	544,768	1,440,631
1887.....	14,181	42,968	819,242	2,609,311	1887.....	825,496	3,469,166	706,364	2,001,966
1888.....	24,093	68,710	1,085,647	3,728,060	1888.....	969,542	4,325,126	860,462	2,529,472
1889.....	20,652	117,434	1,001,374	3,425,347	1889.....	857,632	3,636,347	935,151	2,788,692
1890.....	15,145	46,695	819,971	2,822,316	1890.....	794,335	3,272,697	1,280,930	4,004,995
1891.....	37,607	112,722	1,363,313	4,561,105	1891.....	861,251	3,577,610	1,615,869	5,104,850
1892.....	65,058	197,583	1,143,304	3,744,962	1892.....	851,639	3,722,908	1,645,869	4,999,289
1893.....	53,798	148,112	*1,082,993	3,623,392	1893.....	1,333,287	6,241,007	2,324,591	6,009,801
1894.....	90,098	284,024	+1,242,714	3,785,513	1894.....	1,440,625	6,369,021	2,195,716	4,970,270
1895.....	141,337	328,705	†1,212,023	3,626,023	1895.....	1,470,710	5,937,130	2,211,983	4,816,847
1896.....	101,609	237,717	‡1,211,448	3,453,742	1896.....	1,350,000	5,925,506	2,276,202	5,072,818
1897.....	24,534	59,222	α1,276,135	3,424,833	1897.....	1,297,232	5,830,633	2,400,744	5,832,858

* Including 14,632 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$16,906.

† Including 30,453 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$32,267.

‡ Including 18,174 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$15,309.

α Including 42,954 tons of slack or culm, valued at \$44,932.

The Coal Production of the World.

(Compiled from United States Geological Survey Reports.)

	1880.	1890.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Sh't Tons.	Sh't Tons.
United States.....	71,481,599	157,788,657	170,741,526	193,117,580	191,996,367	200,221,066
Great Britain.....	164,605,738	203,408,008	210,870,828	212,320,725	213,904,611	223,373,500
Germany.....	65,177,684	98,179,309	109,010,906	114,524,186	123,908,361	132,713,930
France.....	21,346,124	28,756,638	30,273,669	30,873,040	32,300,537	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	16,317,000	30,323,195	34,704,184	35,985,564	37,113,156	.....
Belgium.....	18,617,585	22,453,471	22,555,857	22,507,371	23,378,726	.....
Russia.....	3,570,413	6,633,219	9,509,158	10,005,210	10,170,358	.....
Other countries*.....	3,621,342	16,048,616	18,254,353	19,462,808	20,864,296	.....
Total.....	364,737,405	563,591,108	610,671,233	644,145,027	663,866,000	.....
Percent. of United States.....	19.60	28.00	27.96	29.98	28.92	.....
New South Wales.....	1,642,122	3,428,181	4,112,725	4,168,040	4,378,659	4,900,622
Queensland.....	65,018	378,945	308,190	361,734	415,520	.....
New Zealand.....	335,913	713,885	805,892	814,240	888,100	.....
Victoria.....	.....	23,240	196,196	217,472	255,240	.....
Canada.....	1,424,636	3,117,661	3,903,913	3,512,504	3,743,224	.....
India.....	1,117,248	2,438,744	3,158,240	3,962,560	4,309,790	.....
Spain.....	.....	1,336,328	1,890,853	1,965,729	2,089,996	2,187,219
Italy.....	153,654	415,500	299,108	336,563	304,369	.....
Sweden.....	.....	206,132	235,532	246,464	249,052	.....

Distribution of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Trade by Railroads.†

(In Long Tons.)

Coal Roads.	1893	Per	1894	Per	1895	Per	1896	Per
	Ship-ments.	cent.	Ship-ments.	cent.	Ship-ments.	cent.	Ship-ments.	cent.
Reading Railroad.....	9,022,949	20.94	8,289,083	20.03	9,905,059	21.23	9,019,533	20.99
Central New Jersey.....	5,503,475	12.77	4,847,883	11.71	5,388,194	11.56	4,999,003	11.58
Lehigh Valley.....	5,952,852	13.82	6,424,673	15.52	7,390,454	16.32	6,749,123	15.63
Del., Lack. & Western.....	6,887,123	15.98	5,997,989	14.49	6,129,261	13.17	5,629,533	13.06
Delaware & Hudson.....	4,311,624	10.12	3,997,069	9.96	4,347,843	9.35	4,142,273	9.52
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	5,348,242	18.57	4,727,573	11.42	5,025,645	10.80	4,752,120	11.06
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	1,891,701	4.40	1,705,193	4.12	1,746,832	3.76	1,728,972	4.05
Erie.....	1,366,578	8.18	1,069,827	4.08	1,320,093	8.91	1,718,262	3.98
N. Y., Ont. & W.....	1,160,766	2.69	1,372,305	8.32	1,424,407	8.07	.....	.....
Del., Sus. & Sch.....	1,088,227	2.53	1,053,369	2.55	1,905,784	4.10	4,430,659	10.26
N. Y., Sus. & W.....	.....	.....	726,167	1.75	1,492,244	8.21	.....	.....
Total shipments.....	43,069,587	.....	41,391,300	.....	46,545,761	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Coal.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR COAL AT THE MINES, BY STATES (SHORT TONS).

(From United States Geological Survey.)

States and Territories.	1888.	1890.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alabama.....	\$1.15	\$1.11	\$1.03	\$1.07	\$1.05	\$0.99	\$0.93	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.98
Arkansas.....	1.50	1.42	1.29	1.19	1.24	1.34	1.22	1.25	1.11	1.06
California.....	4.00	2.36	2.56	2.20	2.46	2.81	2.31	2.33	\$2.35	\$2.55
Colorado.....	2.20	1.51	1.40	1.37	1.62	1.24	1.24	1.20	1.16	1.17
Georgia.....	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.50	.90	.98	.85	.83	.70	.72
Illinois.....	1.12	.97	.93	.91	.91	.89	.89	.80	.80	.72
Indiana.....	1.40	1.02	.99	1.08	1.08	1.07	.96	.91	.84	.84
Indian Territory.....	1.88	1.76	1.82	1.74	1.71	1.79	1.59	1.43	1.40	1.84
Iowa.....	1.30	1.33	1.24	1.27	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.20	1.17	1.13
Kansas.....	1.50	1.43	1.30	1.31	1.31½	1.27	1.23	1.20	1.15	1.18
Kentucky.....	1.20	.99	.92	.98	.92	.86	.86	.86	.78	.79
Maryland.....	.95	.86	.86	.81	.89	.88	.77	.81	.80	.76
Michigan.....	1.66	1.71	1.99	1.66	1.56	1.79	1.47	1.60	1.62	1.46
Missouri.....	2.21	1.86	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.17	1.12	1.08	1.06
Montana.....	3.50	2.42	2.42	2.27	2.36	1.99	2.04	1.89	1.48	1.76

* This includes the countries named following, in addition to other countries not enumerated.

† 1881.

‡ From "Engineering and Mining Journal."

§ Includes Alaska.

Prices of Coal—Continued.

States and Territories.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Nevada.....							\$3.15			
New Mexico.....	\$3.00	\$1.79	\$1.84	\$1.68	\$1.62	\$1.47	1.57	\$1.49	\$1.49	\$1.38
North Carolina.....			1.74	1.98	1.44	1.50	1.76	1.66	1.50	1.34
North Dakota.....	2.50	1.43	1.40	1.40	.96	1.13	1.12	1.07	1.09	1.08
Ohio.....	.93	.93	.94	.94	.94	.92	.83	.79	.79	.78
Oregon.....	3.00		2.89	3.00	4.29	3.57	3.87	3.36	2.90	3.09
Pennsylvania bituminous....	.95	.77	.84	.87	.84	.80	.74	.72	.71	.69
Tennessee.....	1.10	1.21	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.08	.97	.93	.86	.81
Texas.....	2.05	2.66	2.53	2.40	2.32	2.23	2.32	1.83	1.65	1.52
Utah.....	2.10	1.59	1.74	1.80	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.31	1.20	1.19
Virginia.....	1.00	.93	.75	.83	.86	.84	.76	.63	.68	.67
Washington.....	3.00	2.32	2.71	2.31	2.23	2.31	2.33	2.16	2.00	1.94
West Virginia.....	1.10	.82	.84	.80	.80	.77	.75	.68	.65	.63
Wyoming.....	3.00	1.26	1.70	1.53	1.27	1.35	1.31	1.33	+1.37	1.21
Total bituminous.....	*1.21	1.00	.99	.99	.99	.96	.91	.86	.83	.81
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	*1.95	1.44	1.43	1.46	1.57	1.59	1.52	1.41	1.50	1.51
General average.....	*1.42	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.09	1.03	1.02	.99

* Exclusive of colliery consumption.

+ Includes Nebraska.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.

Statistics of Coke Manufacture, 1880-1897.

(From United States Geological Survey.)

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Ovens built.	Ovens ing.	Coal Used. Short Tons.	Coke Pro-duced. Short Tons.	Total Value of Coke at Ovens.	Value of Coke Per Ton.	Yield of Coal in Coke. Per Cent.
1880.....	186	12,372	1,150	5,237,741	3,388,300	\$6,631,237	\$1.99	63
1881.....	197	14,119	1,005	6,546,682	4,113,760	7,725,175	1.88	63
1882.....	215	16,356	712	7,577,648	4,793,321	8,462,167	1.77	63
1883.....	231	18,304	407	8,516,670	5,464,721	8,121,607	1.49	64
1884.....	260	19,557	812	7,951,974	4,873,805	7,242,878	1.49	61
1885.....	233	20,116	432	8,071,126	5,106,693	7,629,112	1.49	63
1886.....	222	22,597	4,154	10,688,972	6,845,369	11,153,366	1.63	64
1887.....	270	26,001	3,584	11,856,752	7,117,705	15,321,116	2.01	64
1888.....	261	30,089	2,587	12,945,350	8,540,030	12,445,993	1.46	65
1889.....	252	34,185	2,115	15,960,973	10,256,022	16,630,301	1.62	64
1890.....	253	37,158	1,547	18,005,209	11,508,021	23,215,302	2.02	64
1891.....	243	40,245	911	16,344,540	10,352,688	20,393,216	1.97	65
1892.....	261	42,002	1,993	18,813,337	12,010,829	23,536,141	1.96	64
1893.....	258	44,201	717	14,917,148	9,477,580	16,523,714	1.74	65
1894.....	260	44,772	591	*14,337,937	9,196,244	*12,273,669	1.367	64
1895.....	265	45,565	638	20,848,323	13,333,714	19,234,319	1.44	64
1896.....	341	46,944	383	18,694,422	11,788,773	21,060,729	1.897	65
1897.....	336	47,668	575	20,907,319	13,288,984	22,102,514	1.663	63

Coke Product, by States, for 1897.

(Tons of 2,000 pounds.)

State or Territory.	Coke Pro-duced. Short Tons.	Total Value of Coke.	Value of Coke Per Ton.	State or Territory.	Coke Pro-duced. Short Tons.	Total Value of Coke.	Value of Coke Per Ton.
Alabama.....	1,448,017	\$3,094,461	\$2.14	Ohio.....	95,087	\$236,784	\$2.48
Colorado (*).....	342,633	999,216	2.916	Pennsylvania (*).....	8,968,924	13,727,966	1.53
Georgia.....	33,000	42,240	1.28	Tennessee.....	393,799	667,656	1.61
Illinois.....	1,549	2,885	1.87	Virginia.....	364,067	495,864	1.40
Indiana.....	2,904	5,785	1.995	Washington.....	26,189	115,764	4.42
Indian Territory.....	30,364	104,725	3.45	West Virginia.....	1,472,660	1,963,806	1.31
Kansas.....	6,181	9,272	1.50	Wisconsin.....	17,216	75,000	4.36
Kentucky.....	32,117	45,454	1.41	Wyoming.....	24,007	72,021	3.00
Missouri.....	2,593	8,890	1.50				
Montana.....	67,849	467,481	6.89	Total.....	13,288,984	\$22,102,514	\$1.663
New Mexico.....	1,438	3,232	2.23				

*Includes coal used, coke produced, and its value in Utah.

†Includes coal used, coke produced, and its value in New York.

Average Yearly Prices, 1883-1897.

The following table shows the average value per short ton at the ovens of the coke made in the United States in the years from 1883 to 1897, inclusive, by States and Territories:

States and Territories.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alabama.....	2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.65	\$2.39	\$2.34	\$2.30	\$2.41	\$2.53	\$2.31	\$2.27	\$2.025	\$2.10	\$2.07	\$2.14
Colorado.....	4.36	3.45	3.88	3.99	4.00	4.00	3.45	3.90	3.24	3.31	3.13	2.85	2.76	2.88	2.93
Georgia.....	2.20	2.13	2.04	2.17	2.20	2.12	1.57	1.48	2.26	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.17	1.28	1.28
Illinois.....	2.10	1.96	2.08	2.65	2.13	2.84	2.67	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.87
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	2.81	2.68	3.12	3.25	2.00	2.02	1.58	2.00	1.94	1.99	1.99
Indian Territory.....	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.50	3.33	2.90	2.70	3.25	3.22	3.47	3.51	3.50	3.41	3.50	3.45
Kansas.....	1.96	2.02	1.65	1.54	1.91	1.96	1.91	2.37	2.35	2.18	2.18	1.865	2.14	1.81	1.50
Kentucky.....	2.87	3.94	3.14	2.23	2.18	2.04	2.28	1.90	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.78	1.46	1.55	1.41
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	1.10	1.51	1.46	1.50	1.65	1.58	1.20	1.65	1.50
Montana.....	.....	12.00	11.72	.....	10.00	8.00	8.69	8.71	8.91	9.00	8.00	11.00	7.49	7.08	6.89
New Mexico.....	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.32	4.99	4.75	0	3.18	4.32	2.01	2.00	2.25
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	2.57	2.49	2.78	2.69	2.65	2.48	2.50	2.52	1.99	2.18	1.95	2.78	2.40	2.58	2.45
Pennsylvania.....	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.42	1.84	1.26	1.40	1.91	1.82	1.80	1.52	1.096	1.266	1.79	1.53
Tennessee.....	2.25	1.95	1.31	1.87	2.19	1.27	2.03	1.96	1.93	2.05	1.85	1.64	1.90	1.84	1.81
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.96	4.50	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	1.74	2.22	1.68	1.58	2.18	2.36	1.64	1.32	1.51	1.40
Washington.....	.....	4.75	4.75	5.00	7.00	0	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.08	5.08	3.48	4.27	4.04	4.43
West Virginia.....	2.19	1.19	1.86	1.94	2.22	1.70	1.76	1.83	1.83	1.76	1.82	1.373	1.84	1.87	1.81
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	5.75	5.75	5.61	5.50	6.41	4.58	5.25	3.94	4.36
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	0	3.50	33.50	3.50	3.00	3.00
Average.....	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.63	2.01	1.46	1.62	2.02	1.97	1.96	1.74	1.837	1.44	1.84	1.66

† Utah included.

‡ Value estimated.

b Average value, including New York.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the U. S. Geological Survey.)

CALENDAR YEARS.

PRODUCTS.	1896		1897	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.				
Pig iron, spot value.....long tons...	8,623.127	\$90,250,000	9,652,680	\$95,122,299
Silver, coining value (a).....troy ounces.	58,824,800	76,089,236	53,890,000	60,673,000
Gold, coining value (b).....troy ounces.	2,568,182	53,088,000	2,774,935	57,368,000
Copper (c), value at New York City.....pounds.....	453,007.139	48,698,267	491,638,000	54,080,180
Lead (d), value at New York City.....short tons...	187,000	10,472,000	206,182	14,885,728
Zinc, value at New York City.....short tons...	81,499	6,519,320	99,980	8,498,300
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco.....flasks (e).....	30,765	1,075,449	26,648	998,445
Aluminum, value at Pittsburg.....pounds.....	1,300,000	520,000	4,000,000	1,500,000
Antimony, value at San Francisco.....short tons...	601	84,280	758	109,655
Nickel (f), value at Philadelphia.....pounds.....	17,170	4,484	23,707	7,823
Platinum, value (crude), San Francisco.troy ounces.	163	944	150	900
Total value metallic products.....		\$286,782,570		\$302,198,502
Non-Metallic—Spot Values.				
Bituminous coal (g).....short tons...	137,640,276	\$114,891,515	147,789,902	\$119,740,052
Pennsylvania anthracite.....long tons...	48,010,616	81,415,785	46,514,074	79,129,126
Building stone.....		31,348,171		36,070,651
Petroleum.....barrels (h)...	60,990,361	58,518,709	60,598,061	40,922,611
Natural gas.....		12,450,280		18,828,422
Brick clay.....		9,000,000		8,000,000
Clay (all other than brick).....long tons...	380,000	808,000		1,000,000
Cement.....barrels (i).....	9,479,473	6,878,885	10,989,468	8,178,288
Mineral waters.....gallons (d).....	25,446,312	4,129,882	22,255,911	4,596,106
Phosphate rock.....long tons...	948,720	2,868,954	1,039,345	2,678,208
Salt.....barrels (j).....	13,850,726	4,040,889	15,973,202	4,920,020
Limestone for iron flux.....long tons...	4,120,102	2,060,000	4,247,688	2,124,000
Zinc white.....short tons...	20,000	1,400,000	25,000	1,750,000
Gypsum.....short tons...	224,139	572,344	238,962	755,864
Borax.....pounds.....	13,508,000	675,400	16,000,000	1,080,000
Mineral paints.....long tons (k).....	48,032	580,455	60,913	795,798
Grindstones.....		328,826		368,053
Fibrous talc.....short tons...	46,089	899,443	57,009	898,936
Asphaltum.....short tons...	80,503	577,563	75,945	664,632
Soapstone.....short tons...	22,188	354,065	21,923	385,629
Precious stones.....		97,050		130,675
Pyrites.....long tons...	115,483	320,163	143,201	391,541
Corundum and emery.....short tons...	2,120	113,246	2,165	108,574
Oilstones, etc.....pounds.....		127,068		149,970
Mica.....pounds.....		67,191		95,226
Barytes (crude).....long tons...	17,068	46,513	26,042	58,265
Bromine.....pounds.....	546,580	144,501	847,149	129,094
Fluorspar.....short tons...	6,500	52,000	5,082	37,159
Feldspar.....long tons...	7,614	30,700	11,175	43,100
Manganese ore.....long tons...	9,979	88,812	11,106	95,505
Flint.....long tons...	12,274	21,038	11,952	28,227
Monazite.....pounds.....	30,000	1,500	44,000	1,980
Graphite.....pounds.....	536,618	48,480	1,255,510	54,277
Bauxite.....long tons...	13,364	47,338	20,580	57,652
Sulphur.....short tons...	5,290	87,200	2,275	45,590
Fullers' earth.....short tons...	9,572	59,380	17,113	112,272
Marls.....short tons...	60,000	30,000	60,000	30,000
Infusorial earth.....short tons...	2,846	16,792	3,883	22,853
Millstones.....		22,567		25,932
Chromic iron ore.....long tons...	786	6,667	None	None
Cobalt oxide.....pounds.....	10,700	15,301	19,520	31,232
Magnesite.....short tons...	1,500	11,000	1,143	18,071
Asbestos.....short tons...	504	6,100	580	6,450
Buttle.....pounds.....	100	350	100	350
Total value of non-metallic mineral products...		\$334,187,373		\$320,113,845
Total value metallic products.....		286,782,570		302,198,502
Estimated value mineral products unspecified (l).....		1,000,000		1,000,000
Grand total.....		\$621,969,943		\$622,312,347

a \$1.2929 per troy ounce.

b \$20.6718 per troy ounce.

c Including copper made from imported pyrites.

d The product from domestic ores only.

e Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net.

f Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte.

g Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania.

h Of 42 gallons.

i Of 300 pounds for natural cement, and 400 pounds for artificial Portland.

j Of 280 pounds net.

k Including metallic paints, ocher, umber, Venetian red, sienna, ground soapstone, ground slate, and mineral black.

l Includes antimony smelted from imported ores. The product of antimony ores in the United States was 58 short tons, valued at \$2,845. This would yield about 50 tons of metallic antimony.

m Not reported.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Comparative Summary, Iron and Steel, 1870, 1880, and 1890.

Iron and Steel Industry, by Geographical Divisions, 1880 and 1890.

(For the above information, consult "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 458 and 459.)

Iron and Steel Works in the United States, 1898.

(From the Report of United States Geological Survey, by James M. Swank.)

In 1897, the iron and steel works in the United States were classified as follows: Blast furnaces, 420; rolling mills and steel works, 504; Bessemer steel works, 45; open-hearth steel works, 99; crucible-steel works, 46; tin-plate works, 69.

Of the 420 furnaces that are mentioned, all but 79 use bituminous coal and coke and anthracite coal, the remainder using charcoal. The annual capacity of the whole number of furnaces, after making due allowance for those that are not likely to run again, was about 18,000,000 long tons in April, 1898. To the whole number of furnaces may be added 4 large new furnaces that are now in a forward state of construction, and these furnaces will add about 500,000 tons to the total annual capacity we have mentioned.

Omitting all forged products, the annual capacity in finished products of the rolling mills in April, 1898, was 17,929,860 long tons, against 14,768,920 tons in January, 1898. The number of puddling furnaces in April, 1898, each double furnace counting as two single furnaces, was 3,889, against 4,408 in January, 1898, a decrease of 519.

Of the whole number of rolling mills mentioned, 51 were prepared to roll standard, girder, light T, and other rails; 66 were equipped to manufacture all kinds of structural material, including bridge rods, building rods, plates for bridge work, structural tubing, etc.; 230 were equipped to manufacture plate, sheet, and skelp iron and steel; 46 were devoted in whole or in part to the manufacture of cut nails and spikes, 9 other works buying their nail plate; 24 made wire rods, and 79 made wire nails.

The total number of completed Bessemer steel works in April, 1898, including 2 Clapp-Griffiths plants and 1 Robert-Bessemer plant, was 45, containing exactly 100 converters. The annual converting capacity of the whole number of Bessemer steel plants in April, 1898, was 10,633,000 tons. No new Bessemer steel plants have been built since 1896.

In April, 1898, there were 99 completed open-hearth still plants, with 283 furnaces built and building, the whole number having an annual capacity of 3,522,250 tons of ingots and direct castings. At the same time there were 45 completed crucible-steel plants, with an annual capacity of 95,000 tons.

The number of pig and scrap iron bloomeries not connected with rolling mills or machine shops in April, 1898, was reduced to 10, of which several were then idle, while in the whole country there were only 2 forges that made blooms directly from the ore. Of all the Southern forges that once made bar iron directly from the ore, only one is left—Helton forge, in North Carolina, and it was not in operation in 1897.

Manufactures of Iron and Steel by Specified Industries.

For statistics of capital, number of establishments, number of employees, total wages, cost of materials, and value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing, see under heading "Manufactures of the United States," page 261, this volume.

Iron Ores.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT COMPARED.

Year.	Red Hematite.	Brown Hematite.	Magnetite.	Car-bonate.	Total.	Imports.	Total Supply.	Lake Superior.
1890.....	2,248,998	1,919,622	2,184,276	823,471	7,120,362	498,408	7,618,770	1,677,814
1891.....	10,527,850	2,559,938	2,570,838	377,617	16,036,043	1,248,530	17,282,573	8,944,081
1892.....	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,178	912,864	15,504,042	7,821,465
1893.....	11,646,619	2,485,101	1,971,985	182,081	16,286,686	808,536	17,108,251	9,099,556
1894.....	8,272,637	1,849,272	1,830,886	184,834	11,587,629	628,951	12,114,590	6,594,630
1895.....	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,273	11,879,679	168,541	12,048,220	7,688,548
1896.....	12,513,998	2,102,358	1,268,222	78,039	15,957,614	534,153	16,481,767	10,298,978
1897.....	12,576,238	2,126,212	1,211,536	91,423	16,005,449	682,808	16,688,255	10,508,359
1898.....	14,413,318	1,981,954	1,059,479	83,265	17,518,046	489,970	18,008,016	12,206,522

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE BY STATES, WITH TOTAL VALUATION AND AVERAGE VALUE PER TON

	1893. Long Ton.	1894. Long Ton.	1895. Long Ton.	1896. Long Ton.	1897. Long Ton.
Michigan.....	4,668,324	4,419,074	5,812,444	5,708,736	6,087,468
Minnesota.....	1,490,927	2,968,463	3,866,453	4,283,980	5,001,420
Alabama.....	1,742,410	1,493,066	2,199,300	2,041,798	2,096,621
Virginia.....	616,985	600,562	712,241	859,466	711,128
Pennsylvania.....	697,985	532,067	900,340	747,784	723,742
Wisconsin.....	499,429	347,501	649,351	607,405	554,155
Tennessee.....	372,996	292,831	519,796	535,484	604,497
New York.....	534,122	242,759	307,256	385,477	386,725
New Jersey.....	356,150	277,433	232,433	264,999	254,235
Colorado.....	171,670	250,199	240,937	215,819	187,314
Georgia and North Carolina.....	186,015	174,694	272,014	175,331	204,639
Ohio.....	68,141	58,493	44,834	58,480	54,417
Montana, N. Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.....	738,716	444,438	\$ 47,026	44,596	39,965
Kentucky.....	36,714	42,548	42,068	30,096	12,464
Massachusetts and Connecticut.....	40,752	30,259	39,142	27,289	22,573
Maryland.....	13,830	7,915	981	11,602	11,500
Texas.....	25,650	15,361	8,371	7,733	13,588
Missouri.....	77,963	81,926	12,512	4,535	600
Total.....	11,587,629	11,879,679	15,967,614	16,005,449	17,518,046
Foreign ore imported.....	526,951	167,307	524,153	682,906	475,000
Total value of ore per ton.....	\$19,205,973	\$13,577,325	.....	\$22,788,069	\$18,953,221
Average value of ore per ton.....	\$1.66	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.42	\$1.06

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE SHIPMENTS, BY RANGES, 1892 TO 1897.

Ranges—Gross Tons.	1892. Long Tons.	1893. Long Tons.	1894. Long Tons.	1895. Long Tons.	1896. Long Tons.	1897. Long Tons.
Marquette Range, Mich.....	2,680,194	2,064,827	1,935,379	1,982,080	2,418,546	2,673,785
Menominee Range, Mich. and Wis....	2,259,367	1,563,049	1,255,255	1,794,970	1,763,235	1,767,220
Gogebic Range, Mich. and Wis....	2,967,678	1,466,815	1,523,451	2,625,475	2,100,398	2,168,088
Vermilion Lake, Minn.....	1,158,073	815,735	1,055,220	1,027,103	1,200,907	1,381,278
Mesaabi Range, Minn.....	4,245	684,194	1,913,234	2,539,350	3,082,973	4,220,151
Total.....	9,099,556	6,594,620	7,682,548	10,268,978	10,566,359	12,205,522

The following statement, compiled from the Cleveland "Iron Trade Review," shows the Lake shipments of iron ore in gross tons:

Year.	Marquette.	Escanaba.	Gladstone.	Ashland.	Two Harbors.	**Duluth.	Total Lake.	Rail.	Totals.
1892.....	1,028,338	4,010,085	115,886	2,223,683	1,165,076	4,245	8,545,313	523,990	9,074,243
1893.....	1,096,964	2,048,981	203,585	1,117,524	903,329	520,565	5,880,918	178,037	6,058,955
1894.....	1,424,409	1,657,240	79,109	1,731,703	1,373,344	1,367,236	7,633,091	115,841	7,748,932
1895.....	1,079,485	2,890,172	108,211	2,350,219	2,651,445	1,598,783	10,233,910	195,127	10,429,037
1896.....	1,564,813	2,321,931	220,887	1,566,233	1,813,962	1,988,932	9,644,066	290,792	9,934,828
1897.....	1,945,519	2,302,121	841,014	2,067,637	2,651,465	2,376,064	12,215,645	253,993	12,469,638
1898.....	2,245,973	2,808,513	335,966	2,391,098	2,693,245	2,630,610	13,650,788	300,000	13,950,788

IMPORTS OF IRON ORE, 1879 TO 1898, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1879.....	284,141	1884.....	497,820	1889.....	853,573	1894.....	168,541
1880.....	496,408	1885.....	390,736	1890.....	1,246,830	1895.....	524,153
1881.....	782,897	1886.....	1,039,433	1891.....	912,586	1896.....	682,806
1882.....	599,655	1887.....	1,194,301	1892.....	806,536	1897.....	475,000
1883.....	490,676	1888.....	587,470	1893.....	526,951	1898.....	180,009

Number of Furnaces in Blast.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the close of each year since 1873:

Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.	Year.	Furnaces.
1873.....	410	1878.....	265	1883.....	307	1888.....	333	1893.....	137
1874.....	305	1879.....	368	1884.....	226	1889.....	344	1894.....	136
1875.....	296	1880.....	446	1885.....	276	1890.....	311	1895.....	242
1876.....	226	1881.....	455	1886.....	331	1891.....	313	1896.....	159
1877.....	270	1882.....	417	1887.....	399	1892.....	263	1897.....	191
		1898.....				202			

* Including West Virginia.

† Including Nevada and omitting Wyoming.

** Superior shipments are included in Duluth.

† Including Idaho and omitting Wyoming.

‡ Including Nevada and Idaho.

The following table shows the number of furnaces in blast at the close of each year since 1892, classified according to fuel:

Fuel Used.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bituminous coal and coke.....	141	84	127	163	105	148	153
Anthracite and anthracite and coke.	72	34	34	56	32	20	30
Charcoal.....	40	19	24	23	22	16	20
Total.....	253	137	185	242	159	191	203

Iron and Steel.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, IN LONG TONS, CLASSIFIED BY FUEL.

Fuel Used—Gross Tons.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Bituminous, chiefly coke.....	5,390,184	5,520,224	7,950,068	7,183,471	8,464,902	10,273,911
Anthracite and coke.....	1,297,648	794,697	1,214,267	1,084,745	911,923	1,203,273
Anthracite alone.....	49,833	120,075	58,602	111,637	21,149	296,750
Charcoal.....	336,789	222,422	225,341	310,244	255,211	296,750
Total.....	7,124,502	6,657,398	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,690	11,773,934

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, 1810 TO 1898.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1810.....	53,908	1870.....	1,665,179	1838.....	6,489,738	1894.....	6,657,398
1820.....	20,000	1875.....	2,023,733	1839.....	7,603,642	1895.....	9,446,308
1830.....	165,000	1880.....	3,895,191	1890.....	9,202,703	1896.....	8,623,127
1840.....	286,903	1885.....	4,044,526	1891.....	8,279,870	1897.....	9,652,690
1850.....	563,755	1886.....	5,693,329	1892.....	9,157,000	1898.....	11,773,934
1860.....	821,223	1887.....	6,417,148	1893.....	7,124,502		

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, BY STATES.

The following table shows the production of pig iron, by States, in the order of their prominence

(Compiled from the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association.)

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Pennsylvania..	4,415,329	4,193,805	3,643,022	3,370,152	4,701,163	4,024,166	4,631,634	5,537,332
Ohio.....	1,240,380	1,221,913	875,235	900,029	1,463,799	1,196,326	1,372,880	1,086,358
Illinois.....	701,107	949,450	405,281	604,795	1,006,091	925,239	1,117,239	1,365,908
Alabama.....	816,911	915,296	726,888	562,362	854,697	922,170	947,831	1,033,673
Virginia.....	202,778	342,847	302,856	298,056	346,589	396,277	307,610	283,274
Tennessee.....	297,025	300,081	207,915	212,773	248,129	243,338	272,130	263,439
New York.....	329,806	310,395	191,115	175,185	181,702	206,045	243,304	228,011
Wisconsin.....	219,854	174,961	131,772	91,505	148,400	158,484	103,909	172,781
West Virginia.....	129,438	154,793	81,591	80,781	141,968	108,569	132,907	192,699
Michigan.....	230,768	184,421	117,538	95,171	91,222	149,511	132,578	147,640
Kentucky.....	47,890	56,548	47,501	33,854	63,780	70,680	35,896	100,724
Colorado.....	21,061	31,441	45,555	73,699	58,508	45,104	6,582	.....
New Jersey.....	158,740	87,975	74,305	63,273	55,502	59,163	95,696	100,691
Georgia.....	29,185	9,960	39,675	40,298	31,034	15,598	17,092	13,782
Missouri.....	89,777	57,020	32,360	6,522	27,518	12,548	23,883	141,010
Maryland.....	147,820	99,131	151,173	5,600	10,916	79,472	193,702	194,974
Connecticut.....	20,135	17,107	12,478	7,416	5,615	10,187	8,336	6,336
Massachusetts.....	4,933	7,946	7,853	156	4,710	1,873	3,284	3,661
Texas.....	9,700	8,613	6,257	4,671	4,682	1,221	6,175	5,178
North Carolina.....	2,840	2,906	2,843	.....	323	2,151	.....	.....
Oregon.....	10,987	7,628	4,739	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	14,641	7,700	5,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	14,071	10,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	9,201,630	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,398	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,690	.....

CONSUMPTION AND STOCK OF PIG IRON.

(Estimated by J. M. Swank.)

Pig Iron—Gross Tons.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Domestic production.....	7,124,502	6,657,398	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,690
Imported.....	54,394	15,582	53,232	56,272	19,212
Stocks on hand January 1.....	535,616	707,318	661,328	501,132	847,686
Total supply.....	7,714,512	7,380,298	10,160,868	9,186,531	10,519,578
Deduct stocks December 31.....	707,318	661,328	506,182	847,686	874,978
Also exports.....	24,587	24,482	26,164	62,071	262,686
Approximate consumption..	6,982,607	6,694,478	9,628,572	8,275,774	9,381,914

For earlier years the consumption has been :

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1875.....	2,000,000	1881.....	4,982,565	1887.....	6,808,866	1893.....	6,982,607
1876.....	1,900,000	1882.....	4,963,378	1888.....	6,674,880	1894.....	6,694,478
1877.....	2,150,000	1883.....	4,894,740	1889.....	7,755,066	1895.....	9,628,572
1878.....	2,500,000	1884.....	4,290,280	1890.....	8,943,538	1896.....	8,275,774
1879.....	3,432,534	1885.....	4,348,844	1891.....	8,866,728	1897.....	9,381,914
1880.....	3,990,415	1886.....	6,191,354	1892.....	9,306,515		

THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE STEEL.

(In Long Tons.)

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Bessemer.....	3,698,871	4,168,435	3,215,686	3,571,813	4,909,128	3,919,908	5,475,315
Open-hearth.....	513,232	669,889	737,890	784,986	1,137,182	1,208,700	1,068,671
Crucible.....	71,175	84,709	63,613	51,703	67,666	60,689	69,959
Miscellaneous.....	3,798	4,548	2,306	4,081	858	2,394	3,012
Total.....	4,277,071	4,927,581	4,019,995	4,412,032	6,114,834	5,281,699	7,156,957

PRODUCTION OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM 1860 TO 1897.

The following table, taken from the report of the American Iron and Steel Association, shows the progress of the iron and steel industries in the United States, and also the growth of the pig iron industry of Great Britain.

Calendar Year.	Total Shipments of Lake Super- rior Iron Ore. Gross Tons.	Production of Pig Iron in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of All Kinds of Steel in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of Iron and Steel Rails in the United States. Gross Tons.	Production of Pig Iron in Great Britain. Gross Tons.
1860.....	114,401	821,223	11,888	183,070	3,826,752
1861.....	49,909	653,164	.....	169,480	3,712,300
1862.....	124,169	703,270	.....	190,998	3,943,469
1863.....	203,055	846,075	8,075	246,221	4,510,040
1864.....	243,127	1,014,282	9,258	299,487	4,767,951
1865.....	236,308	831,770	13,627	318,118	4,825,254
1866.....	278,796	1,205,668	16,940	394,623	4,523,897
1867.....	473,567	1,305,023	19,643	412,566	4,761,023
1868.....	491,449	1,431,250	26,786	452,423	4,970,206
1869.....	617,444	1,711,287	31,250	529,968	5,445,757
1870.....	830,940	1,665,179	68,750	553,571	5,963,515
1871.....	779,607	1,706,793	73,214	692,619	6,627,179
1872.....	900,901	2,548,713	142,954	892,857	6,741,929
1873.....	1,162,456	2,580,963	198,796	794,712	6,566,451
1874.....	919,557	2,401,262	215,727	651,262	5,961,408
1875.....	891,257	2,023,733	339,799	707,600	6,365,482
1876.....	992,764	1,868,961	533,191	785,363	6,556,997
1877.....	1,015,087	2,066,504	569,618	682,776	6,606,664
1878.....	1,171,110	2,301,215	731,977	738,112	6,381,051
1879.....	1,375,691	2,741,853	935,273	993,993	5,965,337
1880.....	1,908,745	3,835,191	1,247,335	1,305,212	7,749,233
1881.....	2,346,506	4,144,254	1,588,314	1,646,518	8,144,449
1882.....	2,965,412	4,623,323	1,736,602	1,507,851	8,566,680
1883.....	2,354,298	4,595,510	1,673,535	1,214,905	8,539,300
1884.....	2,518,682	4,067,806	1,550,879	1,022,188	7,811,727
1885.....	2,496,372	4,044,526	1,711,920	976,978	7,415,469
1886.....	3,568,022	5,683,329	2,562,503	1,604,537	7,009,754
1887.....	4,730,577	6,417,148	3,339,071	2,139,640	7,559,518
1888.....	5,063,693	6,489,738	2,909,440	1,403,700	7,998,969
1889.....	7,292,754	7,603,642	3,385,732	1,522,204	8,322,624
1890.....	9,012,379	9,202,708	4,277,071	1,835,307	7,904,214
1891.....	7,062,233	8,279,870	8,904,240	1,307,176	7,406,064
1892.....	9,069,556	9,157,000	4,927,581	1,551,844	6,709,265
1893.....	6,090,492	7,124,502	4,019,995	1,136,458	6,976,990
1894.....	7,748,928	6,657,888	4,412,032	1,021,772	7,427,349
1895.....	10,438,338	9,448,346	6,114,834	1,306,135	7,703,459
1896.....	9,916,035	8,623,127	5,281,699	1,122,010	8,659,661
1897.....	12,463,798	9,652,680	7,156,957	1,647,682	8,789,455

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

Production of, in Gross Tons,—			
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron.....	9,448,908	8,623,127	9,052,680
Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, included in pig iron.....	171,724	181,940	173,695
Bar, hoop, skelp, and structural iron and steel.....	3,005,765	2,781,922	3,061,760
Iron and steel structural shapes, included above.....	517,920	495,571	553,730
Iron and steel wire rods.....	791,130	622,986	970,736
Plate and sheet iron and steel, except nail plate.....	991,459	965,776	1,207,286
Iron and steel cut nails and cut spikes.....	2,129,894	1,615,570	2,106,799
Iron and steel wire nails.....	5,841,408	4,719,860	5,997,245
All rolled iron and steel, including cut nails and excluding rails.....	4,883,439	4,893,881	5,353,856
All rolled iron and steel, including both cut nails and rails.....	6,189,574	5,515,841	7,001,728
Bessemer steel rails.....	1,299,628	1,116,958	1,644,520
Open-hearth steel rails.....	697	705	500
Iron rails.....	5,810	4,947	2,872
Rails, total.....	1,908,135	1,122,010	1,647,892
Street rails, included above.....	163,109	145,210	122,244
Bessemer steel.....	4,909,128	3,919,906	5,475,315
Open-hearth steel.....	1,187,182	1,298,700	1,608,671
Crucible steel.....	67,696	60,699	69,959
Blister and patented steel.....	858	2,394	3,012
All kinds of crude steel.....	6,114,594	5,281,689	7,156,957
Ore, pig, and scrap blooms for sale.....	7,225	7,840	8,614
Tin-plates for year ended June 30.....	Lbs. 193,901,073	307,228,621	446,982,063
Value of imports of iron and steel.....	\$25,772,136	\$19,508,587	\$13,896,204
Value of exports of iron and steel.....	\$35,062,538	\$48,670,218	\$62,737,250
Production of iron ore.....	15,957,614	16,005,449	17,518,046
Imports of iron ore.....	524,158	682,806	489,970
Total consumption of iron ore.....	17,253,000	15,525,000	17,375,000
Shipments of anthracite coal from the mines in Pennsylvania.....	46,511,477	43,177,485	41,637,984
Imports of anthracite and bituminous coal.....	1,364,016	1,349,557	1,801,561
Exports of anthracite and bituminous coal.....	3,882,698	3,826,202	3,696,081
Iron and steel ships built in the fiscal year ended June 30.....	43	60	68

Imports and Exports of Iron and Steel, 1895, 1896, and 1897.*

EXPORTS, CALENDAR YEARS.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron.....	\$371,297	\$943,022	\$3,269,010	Firearms.....	\$945,110	\$733,668	\$631,366
Bar iron.....	147,798	163,680	150,897	Builders' hardw'c.....	2,766,532	3,787,680	4,027,737
Band, hoop, scroll iron.....	8,169	12,303	44,754	Machinery.....	12,115,118	18,311,726	22,122,888
Steel ingots, bars, rods.....	117,250	281,569	1,066,083	Printing presses & parts of.....	217,678	530,658	743,221
Cut nails & spikes.....	339,825	453,758	670,709	Saws and tools.....	2,012,000	2,352,672	2,877,525
Horseshoe & wire nails.....	239,610	362,291	550,654	Scales & balances.....	357,710	377,466	368,831
Iron plates & sh'ts.....	32,170	43,905	175,799	Sewing machines & parts of.....	2,968,006	3,051,168	3,196,136
Steel plates & sh'ts.....	60,889	98,568	173,567	Boilers and parts of engines.....	436,091	614,788	695,287
Iron rails.....	189,470	18,581	95,520	Stoves and parts of.....	259,462	304,123	360,847
Steel rails.....	222,661	1,712,716	2,949,901	Other iron & steel manufactures.....	6,619,123	8,209,642	12,105,870
Wire.....	1,375,195	1,788,085	2,353,829	Total.....	\$35,071,563	\$48,670,218	\$62,737,250
Car-wheels.....	113,195	108,607	135,852				
Fire-engines.....	2,145	15,290	1,169				
Locomotives.....	2,110,244	2,980,278	3,055,842				
Stationary eng'ns.....	192,985	235,882	359,688				
Castings, n. e. s.....	751,664	952,832	862,208	Agricult'rl imple-ments, addition'l.....	\$5,319,885	\$4,643,729	\$5,302,807
Cutlery.....	170,166	187,905	164,250				

IMPORTS, CALENDAR YEARS.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.
Pig iron, spiegel, & ferro-silicon.....	\$1,387,978	\$1,207,890	\$484,655	Wire & wire rope, of iron or steel.....	\$716,901	\$492,961	\$344,855
Scrap iron & scrap steel.....	108,538	130,012	12,438	Anvils.....	70,901	55,444	43,450
Bar iron.....	772,822	686,738	614,323	Chains.....	87,097	81,566	87,047
Iron and steel rails.....	27,076	207,448	15,939	Cutlery.....	2,062,088	1,855,964	1,855,375
Cotton ties.....	102,309	235,930	3,696	Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats.....	61,068	55,540	39,908
Hoop, band, & scr'l iron or steel.....	2,925	5,664	2,873	Firearms.....	623,760	616,809	628,104
Steel ingots, bl'ts, blooms, slabs, etc.....	1,610,889	1,657,805	1,523,410	Machinery.....	2,199,518	2,321,995	1,370,995
Sheet, plate, & tag-gers iron or steel.....	727,698	323,421	170,385	Needles.....	814,416	299,999	387,375
Tin plates.....	11,482,380	6,140,161	4,365,828	All other.....	2,291,510	2,325,090	1,207,673
Wire rods, of iron or steel.....	1,090,707	811,224	772,950	Total.....	\$25,772,136	\$19,508,587	\$13,896,204

* For fiscal years ending June 30, 1897 and 1896, see under "Commerce of the United States."

Prices of Iron and Steel.

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL.

(By J. M. Swank.)

Year.	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, Lake Ore, at Pitts- burg.	Bessemer Pig Iron, at Pittsburg.	Steel Billets, at Mills, at Pittsburg.	Steel Rails, at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Iron Rails, at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Best Refined Bar Iron, from Store, at Phil- adelphia.	Best Refined Bar Iron, at Pittsburg.
1867.....	\$44.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$166.00	\$88.13	\$97.04	.....
1868.....	39.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.50	78.88	85.63	.....
1869.....	40.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.25	77.25	81.86	.....
1870.....	33.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	106.75	72.25	78.96	.....
1871.....	35.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.50	70.38	78.54	.....
1872.....	48.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00	85.13	97.63	.....
1873.....	42.75	.....	\$38.80	.....	.....	120.50	76.67	86.43	.....
1874.....	30.25	.....	27.16	.....	.....	94.25	58.75	67.95	.....
1875.....	25.50	.....	23.67	.....	.....	68.75	47.75	60.85	.....
1876.....	22.25	.....	21.74	.....	.....	59.25	41.25	52.08	.....
1877.....	18.88	.....	20.60	.....	.....	45.50	35.25	45.55	.....
1878.....	17.63	.....	18.09	.....	.....	42.25	33.75	44.24	.....
1879.....	21.50	.....	22.15	.....	.....	48.25	41.25	51.85	.....
1880.....	28.50	.....	27.98	.....	.....	67.50	49.25	60.38	.....
1881.....	35.12	.....	22.94	.....	.....	61.13	47.13	58.05	.....
1882.....	25.75	\$22.60	23.84	.....	.....	48.50	45.50	61.41	\$54.51
1883.....	22.38	19.33	19.04	.....	.....	37.75	.....	50.30	44.24
1884.....	19.88	17.71	17.17	.....	.....	30.75	.....	44.05	38.45
1885.....	18.00	15.58	15.27	.....	.....	28.50	.....	40.32	36.50
1886.....	18.71	16.40	16.58	\$18.96	.....	34.50	.....	43.12	38.08
1887.....	20.92	17.79	19.02	21.37	\$32.55	37.08	.....	49.37	43.50
1888.....	18.88	16.21	15.90	17.38	28.78	29.83	.....	44.99	39.67
1889.....	17.75	15.48	15.37	18.00	29.45	29.25	.....	43.40	38.30
1890.....	18.40	15.82	15.78	18.85	30.32	31.75	.....	45.92	41.25
1891.....	17.52	14.52	14.06	15.95	25.32	29.32	.....	42.56	38.38
1892.....	15.75	13.54	12.81	14.37	23.63	30.00	.....	41.81	36.79
1893.....	14.52	12.73	11.77	12.87	20.44	28.12	.....	38.06	33.53
1894.....	12.66	10.73	9.75	11.38	16.58	24.00	.....	29.96	26.86
1895.....	13.10	11.49	10.94	12.72	18.44	24.33	.....	32.29	28.09
1896.....	12.95	11.09	10.39	12.14	18.83	28.00	.....	31.36	27.22
1897.....	12.10	10.48	9.03	10.13	15.08	18.75	.....	29.34	24.64

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1896 TO 1898.

(By J. M. Swank.)

MONTHS.	Old Iron T Ralls, at Philadelphia.	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron, at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron at Philadelphia.	Gray Forge Pig Iron, Lake Ore, at Pittsburgh.	Baseless Pig Iron, at Pittsburgh.	Steel Ralls at Mills, in Pennsylvania.	Steel Billets at Mills at Pittsburgh.	Best Refined Bar Iron, from Store, Philadelphia.	Best Refined Bar Iron, at Pittsburgh.
1896-January.....	\$12.50	\$12.00	\$10.87	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$15.00	1.40c.	1.15c.
February.....	12.50	11.87	10.25	8.97	10.06	18.00	15.12	1.40c.	1.15c.
March.....	12.50	11.75	10.25	9.06	10.37	18.00	15.37	1.35c.	1.05c.
April.....	12.44	11.75	10.25	9.22	10.35	18.00	15.30	1.35c.	1.05c.
May.....	12.00	11.65	10.25	9.12	10.41	18.00	14.94	1.25c.	1.05c.
June.....	12.00	11.44	10.25	9.14	10.43	17.50	14.75	1.25c.	1.05c.
July.....	12.00	11.25	10.25	9.11	10.31	17.00	14.75	1.25c.	1.05c.
August.....	12.05	11.30	10.25	9.19	10.35	17.50	15.32	1.25c.	1.05c.
September.....	12.50	11.50	10.19	9.38	10.45	17.50	16.00	1.25c.	1.05c.
October.....	12.50	11.70	10.00	9.38	10.40	17.50	15.80	1.25c.	1.10c.
November.....	12.70	11.75	10.00	9.24	10.22	17.00	15.12	1.25c.	1.04c.
December.....	12.94	11.97	10.41	9.46	10.64	17.50	15.90	1.25c.	1.00c.
1897-January.....	14.00	12.75	11.06	9.66	10.77	25.00	15.90	1.40c.	1.23c.
February.....	13.87	12.75	11.00	9.54	10.72	20.00	15.50	1.40c.	1.20c.
March.....	12.60	12.60	10.63	9.41	10.57	19.00	15.62	1.40c.	1.20c.
April.....	11.62	12.12	10.50	8.85	9.91	19.00	14.65	1.25c.	1.14c.
May.....	11.50	11.87	10.25	8.70	9.52	19.00	13.96	1.25c.	1.04c.
June.....	11.50	11.75	10.10	8.38	9.74	19.00	14.12	1.25c.	.99c.
July.....	11.50	11.75	10.19	8.38	9.39	19.00	14.00	1.25c.	.95c.
August.....	11.55	11.75	10.06	8.29	9.54	19.00	14.29	1.25c.	.99c.
September.....	12.25	11.87	10.50	8.85	10.04	19.00	15.50	1.25c.	1.07c.
October.....	13.69	12.00	10.50	9.75	10.70	19.00	16.55	1.35c.	1.15c.
November.....	13.15	12.00	10.50	9.58	10.52	19.00	15.87	1.35c.	1.15c.
December.....	12.67	12.00	10.50	9.00	10.09	19.00	15.00	1.35c.	1.15c.
1898-January.....	14.25	13.56	11.55	10.90	11.81	28.00	16.60	1.45c.	1.25c.
February.....	14.75	13.50	11.50	11.00	12.93	28.00	17.69	1.40c.	1.25c.
March.....	15.00	13.45	11.30	10.92	12.25	24.00	17.19	1.35c.	1.2 c.
April.....	14.87	13.25	11.19	10.85	13.22	28.00	19.80	1.40c.	1.30c.
May.....	14.43	12.83	11.00	10.79	12.83	28.00	19.55	1.40c.	1.20c.
June.....	14.00	12.75	11.00	10.62	12.47	28.00	19.42	1.40c.	1.20c.
July.....	14.00	12.75	10.90	10.37	12.12	28.00	19.50	1.40c.	1.20c.
August.....	14.00	12.75	10.75	9.63	10.91	28.00	19.22	1.40c.	1.20c.
September.....	13.50	12.40	10.75	9.50	11.31	28.00	19.41	1.40c.	1.20c.
October.....	12.75	12.56	10.81	9.87	11.71	28.00	19.73	1.40c.	1.20c.
November.....	13.94	12.81	11.12	10.84	12.46	28.00	19.89	1.40c.	1.22c.
December.....	14.50	12.75	11.25	9.94	11.54	28.00	18.00	1.40c.	1.25c.
1896-January.....	11.75	12.06	10.50	9.17	10.06	22.00	14.79	1.20c.	1.10c.
February.....	11.75	12.00	10.50	9.09	10.15	22.00	15.01	1.20c.	1.10c.
March.....	12.00	12.00	10.50	8.99	10.23	22.00	14.94	1.25c.	1.10c.
April.....	12.00	12.00	10.50	9.27	10.69	22.00	15.43	1.30c.	1.10c.
May.....	12.25	12.06	10.45	9.51	11.15	22.00	16.25	1.35c.	1.12c.
June.....	13.75	12.50	11.12	10.55	12.39	22.00	16.85	1.35c.	1.22c.
July.....	15.30	13.80	12.06	11.45	14.14	24.00	21.03	1.60c.	1.29c.
August.....	16.12	13.75	12.31	11.37	15.03	24.00	22.05	1.70c.	1.36c.
September.....	16.50	14.20	12.70	13.37	17.19	28.00	24.35	1.70c.	1.44c.
October.....	16.20	14.50	12.87	13.12	15.77	28.00	22.19	1.60c.	1.42c.
November.....	16.50	14.44	12.44	12.65	13.94	28.00	19.30	1.60c.	1.40c.
December.....	15.00	13.85	11.90	11.85	11.87	28.00	17.00	1.45c.	1.37c.
1894-January.....	13.00	13.37	11.56	9.88	10.90	24.00	16.10	1.55c.	1.30c.
February.....	12.62	13.00	11.37	9.73	10.75	24.00	15.94	1.50c.	1.25c.
March.....	12.50	13.00	11.00	9.61	10.58	24.00	15.46	1.45c.	1.20c.
April.....	12.12	12.60	10.75	9.47	10.49	24.00	15.69	1.40c.	1.20c.
May.....	12.00	12.50	10.50	9.55	12.44	24.00	17.75	1.80c.	1.25c.
June.....	11.62	12.50	10.56	9.73	13.15	24.00	16.00	1.80c.	1.25c.
July.....	11.30	12.50	10.50	9.94	12.60	24.00	17.75	1.80c.	1.20c.
August.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.00	12.12	24.00	17.75	1.80c.	1.17c.
September.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	10.02	11.63	24.00	17.30	1.25c.	1.17c.
October.....	11.50	12.50	10.50	9.94	11.02	24.00	16.00	1.25c.	1.15c.
November.....	11.75	12.50	10.50	9.72	10.66	24.00	15.49	1.20c.	1.15c.
December.....	12.00	12.50	10.50	9.47	10.31	24.00	15.11	1.25c.	1.10c.
1896-January.....	18.00	14.80	13.10	12.30	13.56	39.00	21.75	1.80c.	1.59c.
February.....	18.50	14.75	13.00	12.25	13.51	39.00	21.56	1.80c.	1.56c.
March.....	18.00	14.69	13.00	12.25	13.75	39.00	22.34	1.75c.	1.57c.
April.....	18.00	14.58	13.00	12.25	13.96	39.00	22.72	1.75c.	1.55c.
May.....	17.50	14.85	13.00	12.25	13.51	39.00	21.69	1.75c.	1.55c.
June.....	16.62	15.00	13.00	12.25	13.50	39.00	21.87	1.75c.	1.52c.
July.....	16.00	15.00	13.00	12.00	13.21	39.00	21.37	1.70c.	1.52c.
August.....	16.12	14.50	12.94	12.00	13.08	39.00	20.62	1.70c.	1.50c.
September.....	15.62	14.33	12.68	11.69	12.19	39.00	19.19	1.65c.	1.50c.
October.....	14.80	14.20	12.25	10.87	11.60	27.50	17.94	1.60c.	1.45c.
November.....	14.00	13.75	12.00	10.46	11.46	25.00	17.31	1.60c.	1.35c.
December.....	14.00	13.75	11.94	10.44	11.17	24.00	16.87	1.55c.	1.35c.

Tin and Terne Plates.

The following statistics relating to the production of tin and terne plates in the United States are compiled from an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The production for the fiscal years 1896 and 1897, according to weight and kind of plates, was as follows:

PRODUCTION.

	1896			1897		
	Lighter than 63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet.	63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet and Heavier.	Total Pounds.	Lighter than 63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet.	63 Pounds Per 100 Square Feet and Heavier.	Total Pounds.
Tin-plates.....	182,045,569	30,543,612	212,589,181	307,965,826	47,381,344	355,347,170
Terne-plates.....	82,874,323	11,765,117	94,639,440	84,131,032	7,508,361	91,639,393
Total.....	264,919,892	42,308,729	307,228,621	392,096,858	54,889,705	446,986,563

CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN PLATES.

Of the fifty firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates, only one used foreign-made plates during a portion of one quarter, the amount being 57,208 pounds, out of a total production by the firm for that quarter of 213,687 pounds.

Of the fifty-three firms reported as producing commercial tin and terne plates during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, fifty used wholly American rolled sheets and three used both American and foreign, with an aggregate output of 15,508,154 pounds. Of this amount, 4,228,523 pounds, or about 27 per cent. of the output, was made from foreign-rolled sheets.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Tin-plates, Lbs. Net—			Terne-plates, Lbs. Net—		
	Lighter than 63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Feet.	63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Ft. & Heavier.	Total.	Lighter than 63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Feet.	63 Lbs. Per 100 Sq. Ft. & Heavier.	Total.
Second fiscal y'r under Law of Oct. 1, 1890.						
Period from—						
July 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1892.....	3,337,086	274,331	3,611,367	6,375,958	465,400	7,341,358
Oct. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1892.....	5,274,434	884,806	6,158,739	12,684,646	983,106	13,617,752
Jan. 1, 1893, to March 31, 1893.....	14,338,375	910,669	15,249,044	18,303,461	518,364	14,321,825
April 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893.....	19,426,396	1,323,091	20,749,427	18,115,741	679,419	18,795,160
Total.....	42,370,681	3,372,426	45,743,107	51,479,806	2,596,289	54,076,095
Third fiscal y'r under Law of Oct. 1, 1890.						
July 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1893.....	13,158,932	702,181	13,861,163	12,807,230	477,087	13,284,317
Oct. 1, 1893, to Dec. 31, 1893.....	14,048,471	633,574	14,682,045	12,232,823	416,373	12,649,196
Jan. 1, 1894, to March 31, 1894.....	24,815,641	1,497,320	26,313,561	11,486,747	460,103	11,946,850
April 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894.....	26,397,731	1,355,265	27,753,996	19,046,617	666,722	19,713,339
Total.....	77,420,825	4,188,940	81,609,765	55,568,417	2,060,285	57,613,702
First fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, 1894.						
July 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1894.....	27,237,025	2,918,659	30,185,684	15,982,495	2,227,454	18,159,949
Oct. 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1894.....	15,065,370	3,908,793	18,974,163	12,647,045	1,652,819	14,299,864
Jan. 1, 1895, to March 31, 1895.....	22,938,252	5,361,202	28,299,454	18,663,645	2,623,042	16,311,687
April 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895.....	37,965,496	4,686,149	42,651,645	20,671,651	4,030,566	24,701,624
Total.....	103,206,143	17,071,806	120,277,949	62,964,216	10,538,906	73,473,124
Second fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, '94.						
July 1, 1895, to Sept. 30, 1895.....	41,861,846	4,239,196	46,101,044	21,980,412	2,892,373	24,323,285
Oct. 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895.....	40,006,311	8,648,953	48,655,764	19,697,699	3,159,193	22,846,892
Jan. 1, 1896, to March 31, 1896.....	46,604,697	7,302,709	53,907,406	16,028,087	2,725,384	18,807,971
April 1, 1896, to June 30, 1896.....	53,572,215	10,352,752	63,924,967	25,174,125	2,967,167	28,161,292
Total.....	182,045,569	30,543,612	212,589,181	82,874,323	11,765,117	94,639,440
Third fiscal y'r under Law of Aug. 28, '94.						
July 1, 1896, to Sept. 30, 1896.....	67,130,925	8,778,364	75,909,279	20,841,390	2,127,317	22,968,707
Oct. 1, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1896.....	64,195,307	12,214,736	76,410,133	17,545,744	1,574,299	19,120,043
Jan. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1897.....	78,945,606	11,987,418	88,933,022	20,867,595	1,887,909	22,755,504
April 1, 1897, to June 30, 1897.....	99,603,998	14,401,338	114,005,336	24,876,303	1,913,393	26,790,199
Total.....	307,965,826	47,481,844	355,347,170	84,131,032	7,508,361	91,639,393

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1896. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.
Total imports during fiscal year ended June 30.....	513,933,401	385,070,372	244,477,401
Total exports, same period.....	126,777,800	137,659,779	139,246,130
Net imports.....	387,155,601	247,410,593	105,161,471
Total domestic production.....	193,801,073	307,228,621	446,986,563
Approximate consumption in United States.....	580,986,674	554,639,214	552,143,534
Average annual capacity of mills completed June 30.....	450,000,000	500,000,000	600,000,000
Same, of mills completed and in process of construction June 30.....	570,000,000	585,000,000	650,000,000

IRON TRADE OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

(Compiled from the Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, written by J. M. Swank.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Long Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Long Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Long Tons.	Production, Bees. Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Open- hearth Steel. Long Tons.	*Total, Steel. Long Tons.
1880.....	18,028,060	8,060,831	7,749,238	1,632,343	1,044,392	251,000	1,375,392
1885.....	15,417,982	8,813,488	7,415,499	960,981	1,304,127	583,918	1,968,045
1890.....	13,780,767	4,964,469	7,904,214	1,145,268	2,014,843	1,564,200	3,579,043
1891.....	12,777,689	3,642,711	7,408,084	840,055	1,642,005	1,514,538	3,256,543
1892.....	11,812,675	4,238,811	6,709,255	787,053	1,500,810	1,418,890	3,019,640
1893.....	11,203,478	4,525,477	6,976,990	840,294	1,498,454	1,456,309	3,049,763
1894.....	12,367,808	4,875,689	7,427,342	830,985	1,535,384	1,575,318	3,210,702
1895.....	12,615,414	4,897,158	7,708,459	866,568	1,535,225	1,754,737	3,389,962
1896.....	13,700,784	5,438,807	8,669,681	1,080,165	1,815,842	2,317,555	4,233,397
1897.....	13,787,878	5,968,680	8,789,455	1,201,104	1,884,155	2,601,806	4,485,961

Year.	*Exports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Bees. Steel Rails. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Year.	+Exports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.	Prod., Bees. Steel Rails. Long Tons.	Imports, Iron & Steel. Long Tons.
1880.....	3,792,993	732,910	281,329	1893.....	2,856,574	579,386	297,773
1885.....	3,130,682	706,583	307,939	1894.....	2,649,998	598,530	292,908
1890.....	4,001,430	1,019,606	323,840	1895.....	2,835,541	604,388	311,486
1891.....	3,240,148	662,676	314,941	1896.....	3,550,398	817,476	330,770
1892.....	2,789,279	585,836	301,357	1897.....	3,691,065	921,131	361,300

FRANCE.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Exports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Production, Bees. and Op.-h'th St'l. Metric Tons.	+Finished Steel. Mt. T'ns.
1880....	2,874,263	1,169,000	115,000	1,725,298	14,326	360,000	388,994
1885....	2,818,104	1,420,000	90,000	1,630,648	5,823	528,000	553,539
1890....	3,471,718	1,610,000	285,000	1,962,196	171,162	547,000	581,998
1891....	3,579,286	1,438,000	299,000	1,897,387	98,068	606,000	638,530
1892....	3,706,748	1,684,000	305,000	2,057,258	120,754	651,000	682,527
1893....	3,517,438	1,630,000	302,000	2,003,096	104,547	639,000	664,083
1894....	3,772,101	1,638,000	248,000	2,069,714	117,990	646,000	674,190
1895....	3,679,767	1,651,000	237,000	2,003,668	161,307	691,000	714,523
1896....	4,063,390	1,852,000	233,000	2,339,537	195,308	1,180,743	888,508
1897....	.....	2,138,000	.....	2,472,143	.....	1,281,595	959,254

Year.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.	Total Exp'ts, Iron & Steel. Metric Tons.	Year.	Production, Steel Rails. Metric Tons.	Total Exp'ts, Iron & Steel. Metric Tons.
1880.....	280,000	22,532	1893.....	207,000	148,944
1885.....	356,000	29,815	1894.....	183,000	166,957
1890.....	178,000	278,259	1895.....	152,000	210,886
1891.....	212,000	150,144	1896.....	.....	298,075
1892.....	230,060	159,799			

GERMANY.

Year.	\$Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	\$Production, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Imports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Exports, Pig Iron. Metric Tons.	Production, Steel. Metric Tons.	Production, Steel Rails. Met. Tons.
1880.....	7,238,640	2,729,068	238,572	318,879	660,591	407,731
1885.....	9,157,980	3,687,434	223,466	276,784	1,202,090	422,369
1890.....	11,406,132	4,658,450	406,627	181,860	2,232,099	559,746
1891.....	10,657,521	4,641,217	250,670	212,708	2,562,549	595,309
1892.....	11,530,133	4,967,461	215,725	177,768	2,759,217	586,494
1893.....	11,457,533	4,986,003	227,176	171,629	3,163,442	483,228
1894.....	12,362,065	5,390,038	211,848	232,370	3,641,624	568,819
1895.....	12,349,600	5,464,501	199,556	220,103	3,962,775	492,855
1896.....	14,162,315	6,372,575	337,181	192,915	4,796,226	.....
1897.....	15,448,212	6,879,541	.....	.....	5,119,300	.....

The imports of iron ore into Germany and Luxemburg in 1896 were 2,586,705 tons, and exports 2,642,384 tons.

* Includes crucible and other steel.

+ Includes pig iron, and iron and steel rolled into finished forms.

‡ Includes steel rails.

\$ Including Luxemburg.

BELGIUM.

Year.	Production, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Imports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Exports, Iron Ore. Metric Tons.	Production, Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Imports, Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	*Production, Steel. Met. Tons.	Production, Steel Rails. Met. Tons.
1880.....	253,499			608,084		102,772	787,042
1885.....	187,118	1,451,806	176,530	712,876	141,462	125,461	76,744
1890.....	172,291	1,644,422	171,654	787,896	245,956	201,817	122,370
1891.....	202,204	1,534,276	192,127	684,126	183,543	206,305	131,601
1892.....	209,943	1,679,443	225,350	753,268	149,563	208,281	125,648
1893.....	238,783	1,684,679	171,120	745,264	153,680	224,922	104,496
1894.....	311,222	1,942,888	258,529	818,597	227,428	341,318	113,661
1895.....	312,637	1,857,623	328,427	829,234	225,665	367,947	122,357
1896.....	307,031	2,069,676	389,235	959,414	324,389	498,795	
1897.....				1,034,732			

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Year.	Production Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	1,142,576	464,284	
1885.....	1,582,760	714,784	299,191
1890.....	2,153,789	985,380	499,600
1891.....	2,106,811	921,846	540,030
1892.....	1,913,831	940,646	590,080
1893.....	2,066,360	982,247	650,740
1894.....	2,115,222	1,072,357	705,650
1895.....	2,340,173	1,127,673	744,547
1896.....	2,718,295	1,217,782	880,666

SWEDEN.

Year.	Production Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Total, Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	775,344	405,713	39,281
1885.....	873,362	464,737	80,550
1890.....	941,241	456,103	169,296
1891.....	987,405	490,913	172,774
1892.....	1,293,583	485,664	160,471
1893.....	1,483,762	453,421	167,509
1894.....	1,927,212	462,809	168,740
1895.....	1,904,662	462,930	197,890
1896.....	2,089,019	494,418	257,649
1897.....	2,067,166	538,197	275,128

SPAIN.

Year.	Production Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Total, Steel. Met. Tons.
1880.....	3,565,338	85,939	350
1885.....	3,933,298	159,225	487
1890.....	6,095,113	179,782	73,651
1891.....	5,122,784	278,480	70,258
1892.....	5,041,317	211,498	51,864
1893.....	5,419,070	234,563	77,808
1894.....	5,352,353	223,798	90,934
1895.....	5,762,582	208,452	73,254
1896.....	6,808,000	246,828	104,577
1897.....	7,468,500	297,100	101,800

RUSSIA.

Year.	Production Iron Ore. Met. Tons.	Pig Iron. Met. Tons.	Crd's St'l. M. T'ns.	St'l R'ls. M. Tons.
1880.....	1,023,705	448,411	307,305	206,642
1885.....	1,093,740	527,536	192,599	96,550
1890.....	1,796,130	926,471	378,431	166,156
1891.....	1,988,508	1,004,861	433,486	166,508
1892.....	2,044,178	1,071,800	514,984	185,585
1893.....	2,195,380	1,148,623	630,796	227,047
1894.....	2,484,938	1,332,489	769,958	242,510
1895.....	2,924,963	1,452,385	769,900	
1896.....		1,612,069	625,000	
1897.....		1,868,671	831,000	

THE WORLD'S TOTAL IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.	Year.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Steel. Tons.
1880.....	17,950,000	4,274,000	1893.....	24,813,000	12,750,000
1885.....	19,100,000	6,147,000	1894.....	25,600,000	14,089,000
1890.....	27,157,000	12,231,000	1895.....	28,871,000	16,449,000
1891.....	25,718,000	11,891,000	1896.....	31,069,831	17,581,131
1892.....	26,474,000	12,666,000	1897.....	33,520,005	20,407,222

* Finished steel only, including steel rails.

+ 1881.

‡ 1887.

CEREAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acreage, Production, and Value of Principal Farm Crops in the United States (Calendar Years).

(From Government Statistics.)

Year.	Corn			Wheat		
	Area. Acres.	Production. Bushels.	Value.	Area. Acres.	Production. Bushels.	Value.
1870.....	38,646,977	1,094,255,000	\$540,520,456	18,932,591	235,884,700	\$222,786,969
1875.....	44,841,371	1,321,069,000	484,674,804	26,381,512	262,136,000	261,396,926
1880.....	62,317,842	1,717,434,543	679,714,499	37,996,717	496,549,868	474,201,850
1885.....	73,130,150	1,936,176,000	635,674,630	54,189,246	357,112,000	275,820,390
1890.....	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	754,433,451	36,087,154	399,262,000	334,773,678
1891.....	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	836,439,228	39,916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711
1892.....	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	642,146,630	38,554,480	515,949,000	422,111,881
1893.....	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627	34,620,418	396,181,725	213,171,381
1894.....	62,582,299	1,212,770,052	554,719,162	34,832,436	480,267,416	225,902,025
1895.....	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	544,985,534	34,047,332	467,102,947	287,968,998
1896.....	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,006,967	34,618,646	427,694,346	310,602,539
1897.....	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	501,072,952	39,465,086	530,149,168	428,547,121
1898.....	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428	44,055,278	675,148,705	362,770,320

Year.	Oats			Rye		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1870.....	8,792,395	247,277,400	\$96,443,687	1,176,137	15,473,000	\$11,323,967
1875.....	11,915,075	354,317,500	113,441,491	1,359,788	17,722,100	11,894,223
1880.....	16,187,977	417,885,380	150,243,565	1,767,619	24,540,896	18,564,560
1885.....	22,789,630	629,404,000	179,631,890	2,129,301	21,756,000	12,594,820
1890.....	26,431,369	523,621,000	222,048,486	2,141,853	25,07,472	16,229,992
1891.....	25,581,861	738,394,000	232,312,267	2,176,466	31,761,868	24,589,217
1892.....	27,063,865	681,035,000	206,253,611	2,163,667	27,978,324	15,100,056
1893.....	27,273,033	638,854,850	187,576,062	2,098,435	26,555,446	13,612,222
1894.....	27,023,553	662,086,928	214,816,922	1,944,780	26,727,615	13,395,476
1895.....	27,878,406	824,443,537	163,655,068	1,890,345	27,210,070	11,964,826
1896.....	27,565,986	707,346,404	132,486,063	1,831,201	24,399,047	9,960,769
1897.....	25,730,375	696,787,809	147,974,719	1,703,561	27,363,324	12,239,647
1898.....	25,777,110	730,906,643	186,406,364	1,643,207	25,667,522	11,875,350

Year.	Barley			Buckwheat		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1870.....	1,108,324	26,295,400	\$20,792,213	536,962	9,841,500	\$3,537,471
1875.....	1,789,932	36,908,600	27,367,522	575,530	10,082,100	6,254,544
1880.....	1,843,329	45,165,346	30,090,742	822,802	14,617,535	8,682,468
1885.....	2,720,359	58,390,000	32,867,696	914,894	12,626,000	7,057,363
1890.....	3,135,302	97,168,344	42,140,502	844,579	12,432,891	7,132,873
1891.....	3,352,579	98,838,153	45,470,342	849,364	12,780,932	7,271,506
1892.....	3,400,361	90,086,782	38,028,062	891,451	12,143,185	6,295,643
1893.....	3,220,371	89,866,495	28,739,388	815,614	12,122,311	7,074,450
1894.....	3,170,602	81,400,465	27,134,127	799,282	12,668,200	7,040,298
1895.....	3,296,973	87,072,744	29,312,413	763,277	15,341,399	6,968,325
1896.....	2,960,599	66,886,226	22,491,241	754,868	14,089,733	5,522,389
1897.....	2,718,116	66,685,127	25,142,139	717,836	14,967,451	6,319,188
1898.....	2,583,125	55,792,257	23,064,369	678,332	11,721,927	5,271,463

Year.	Potatoes			Hay		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1870.....	1,325,119	114,775,000	\$74,621,019	19,861,805	24,525,000	\$305,743,224
1875.....	1,510,041	166,877,000	57,857,515	23,507,964	27,873,600	300,877,839
1880.....	1,842,510	167,656,570	81,062,214	25,863,955	31,925,233	371,811,064
1885.....	2,265,823	175,029,000	78,153,403	39,849,701	44,731,550	389,752,873
1890.....	2,651,579	148,078,945	112,205,235	50,712,513	60,197,589	490,427,798
1891.....	2,714,770	254,426,971	91,024,521	51,044,480	60,517,771	494,118,616
1892.....	2,547,982	156,654,819	108,567,520	50,863,061	59,823,735	490,427,798
1893.....	2,605,186	183,084,203	108,661,801	49,613,469	65,706,158	570,882,872
1894.....	2,737,973	170,787,338	91,526,787	48,821,272	54,874,408	468,578,321
1895.....	2,954,952	297,237,370	78,984,901	44,206,453	47,078,541	398,185,615
1896.....	2,767,465	252,234,540	72,182,350	43,259,756	50,232,158	388,145,614
1897.....	2,534,577	184,015,984	89,643,059	42,426,770	60,694,876	401,360,728
1898.....	2,537,729	192,306,338	79,574,772	42,780,827	66,376,920	396,060,647

Year.	Tobacco			Cotton		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1870.....	390,668	250,628,000	\$24,010,018	9,985,000	4,352,317	\$292,703,086
1875.....	559,049	379,347,000	26,453,881	11,635,000	4,632,313	233,109,945
1880.....	602,516	446,296,898	36,414,615	15,475,300	5,708,942	280,266,242
1885.....	752,520	562,736,000	43,265,508	18,300,865	6,575,300	269,969,812
1890.....	722,198	522,215,118	43,100,532	20,809,053	8,652,597	369,568,858
1891.....	742,945	556,877,039	47,492,584	20,714,937	9,005,379	326,513,298
1892.....	725,195	496,621,686	46,728,959	18,067,924	6,700,365	262,252,296
1893.....	702,952	483,023,963	39,155,442	19,525,000	7,493,000	274,479,637
1894.....	523,103	406,678,635	27,760,739	23,687,950	9,476,435	287,120,818
1895.....	633,950	491,544,000	35,574,220	20,184,368	7,161,094	260,338,086
1896.....	564,749	408,004,320	24,258,070	23,273,209	8,532,705	291,811,564
1897.....	.....	.....	.....	24,319,584	11,065,676	319,491,412

Monthly Exports of Wheat and Flour from the United States

FOR THE CROP YEARS JULY 1 TO JUNE 30.

Wheat (Bushels).

Month.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
July.....	3,241,395	7,928,452	12,444,729	5,557,970	4,271,483	6,082,104	4,012,698
August.....	6,835,083	13,368,730	14,515,810	8,546,949	4,244,085	6,693,086	14,354,431
September.....	3,893,272	10,863,142	11,296,307	6,555,223	5,014,183	11,111,328	20,619,747
October.....	4,296,054	12,740,199	6,829,312	7,908,797	6,087,469	12,108,571	16,739,493
November.....	4,218,411	11,536,933	6,261,391	6,280,569	6,732,097	10,290,958	16,819,082
December.....	6,099,599	9,775,197	6,021,564	7,048,194	5,929,937	9,124,006	13,196,858
January.....	3,905,675	8,762,438	5,979,885	6,763,484	6,456,373	5,888,114	10,102,183
February.....	4,800,470	8,475,422	4,010,056	4,601,423	4,980,233	3,771,368	7,080,186
March.....	4,842,732	7,150,491	6,583,818	6,425,973	3,490,913	2,890,978	8,858,092
April.....	4,538,153	6,564,043	5,078,346	5,837,929	2,941,593	2,547,107	11,035,215
May.....	4,394,033	9,333,325	5,891,730	6,862,222	4,139,440	4,969,594	12,231,302
June.....	3,322,937	10,622,737	3,450,282	4,534,446	6,362,274	4,161,756	13,191,902
Total.....	54,887,767	117,121,109	88,415,230	76,102,704	60,650,080	79,562,030	146,623,250
Flour to wheat.....	55,042,700	74,791,526	75,867,588	68,710,014	65,796,888	65,562,952	68,548,711
Grand total, bush....	109,430,467	191,912,635	164,282,818	144,812,718	126,446,968	145,124,972	215,171,961

Flour (Barrels).

Month.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
July.....	890,037	1,267,045	1,501,539	1,194,321	906,574	1,365,767	1,178,329
August.....	1,063,257	1,369,889	1,898,098	1,623,852	1,126,692	1,465,914	1,022,880
September.....	955,306	1,618,522	1,693,217	1,331,907	1,369,508	1,479,377	1,199,192
October.....	1,126,107	1,766,080	1,472,705	1,561,109	1,456,725	1,482,511	1,152,239
November.....	931,234	1,402,262	1,249,823	1,256,215	1,090,412	1,272,916	1,265,136
December.....	1,223,423	1,699,643	1,153,318	1,294,158	1,450,590	1,588,918	1,843,341
January.....	908,262	1,169,195	1,366,297	1,219,307	1,572,887	1,296,949	1,501,788
February.....	1,016,954	1,090,724	1,164,017	999,270	1,488,401	975,224	1,368,533
March.....	1,163,316	1,437,408	1,335,757	1,119,774	1,129,833	1,114,637	1,480,314
April.....	1,194,525	1,254,797	1,390,296	1,248,290	1,062,273	890,631	1,206,058
May.....	997,911	1,325,349	1,414,697	1,427,606	931,523	845,498	1,066,368
June.....	785,379	1,229,455	1,224,854	1,094,118	1,015,516	852,208	1,018,667
Total, bbls.....	12,231,711	16,620,339	16,859,533	15,368,893	14,620,964	14,569,545	15,233,047

Exports of Indian Corn from the United States (Calendar Years).

Month.	1890.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January.....	8,501,283	3,159,947	8,701,831	3,782,419	14,667,316	16,319,917	18,606,381
February.....	13,527,210	3,613,583	5,884,040	2,638,532	12,981,294	22,360,346	18,586,997
March.....	13,877,589	3,849,899	7,031,898	3,390,294	9,530,815	25,352,174	18,655,215
April.....	13,898,215	4,240,531	7,370,607	4,063,579	7,454,888	18,987,577	23,165,842
May.....	10,329,115	5,608,400	8,791,459	4,414,455	8,213,444	11,460,112	28,147,902
June.....	8,021,942	4,960,090	2,894,533	2,968,520	6,696,238	10,009,695	16,922,173
July.....	6,817,713	5,910,930	1,046,613	3,909,514	5,763,509	12,385,881	10,881,709
August.....	2,885,758	7,166,494	846,745	4,890,533	11,816,285	14,779,681	12,387,916
September.....	3,512,624	3,846,892	437,288	5,615,526	13,490,200	17,370,645	11,855,759
October.....	2,580,021	8,765,929	701,223	7,518,671	13,396,735	7,996,233	12,573,853
November.....	1,273,962	3,644,712	736,075	7,777,287	12,939,197	13,676,080	15,298,446
December.....	1,621,758	5,376,551	2,426,404	10,747,318	15,080,619	18,439,229	20,109,949
Total, bush.....	96,817,220	55,143,918	41,806,711	61,966,638	131,980,530	189,127,570	205,394,289
Total, corn & meal, bu.	88,227,186	56,182,362	42,836,135	63,012,502	133,164,646	192,000,874	209,210,851

Exports of Flour, Wheat, and Corn from the United States, with Values, from 1877 to 1898.

Fiscal Years July 1 to June 30.	FLOUR			WHEAT			CORN		
	Barrels.	Aggre- gate Value.	Av. Val. Per Barrel.	Bushels.	Aggre- gate Value.	Av. Val. Per Bushel.	Bushels.	Aggre- gate Value.	Av. Val. Per Bush.
1877-78..	3,947,333	\$25,085,721	\$6 35.7	72,404,981	\$90,872,016	\$1 23.8	85,461,008	\$48,083,358	\$0.56.3
1878-79..	5,629,714	29,587,713	5 25.2	122,353,986	130,701,079	1 06.8	86,296,262	40,665,120	47.1
1879-80..	6,011,419	35,393,197	5 87.7	153,252,795	190,546,305	1 24.3	98,169,877	53,298,247	54.3
1880-81..	7,945,786	45,047,257	5 66.2	150,565,477	167,698,485	1 11.3	91,906,175	50,702,669	55.1
1881-82..	5,915,686	36,375,055	6 14.8	95,271,802	112,929,713	1 18.5	43,184,915	28,845,830	66.7
1882-83..	9,205,664	54,824,459	5 95.6	108,385,828	119,879,341	1 12.6	40,596,825	27,758,082	68.3
1883-84..	9,152,290	51,139,696	5 58.7	70,349,012	75,026,673	1 06.6	45,247,490	27,648,044	61.1
1884-85..	10,648,145	52,146,396	4 89.8	84,653,714	72,933,097	86.2	51,324,416	28,003,863	54.0
1885-86..	8,179,241	38,442,955	4 70.0	67,759,209	50,262,715	87.0	63,655,433	31,730,922	49.8
1886-87..	11,518,449	51,950,082	4 51.0	101,971,949	90,716,481	89.0	40,307,262	19,347,361	47.9
1887-88..	11,963,574	54,777,710	4 57.9	65,789,261	56,241,468	85.3	24,278,417	13,355,950	55.0
1888-89..	9,374,803	45,296,485	4 83.2	48,414,129	41,652,701	89.7	69,592,929	32,932,377	47.4
1889-90..	12,231,711	57,036,168	4 66.3	54,387,767	45,275,906	83.2	101,973,717	42,658,015	41.8
1890-91..	11,344,304	54,705,616	4 82.2	55,131,948	51,420,272	93.3	30,768,218	17,652,687	57.4
1891-92..	15,196,769	75,362,283	4 95.9	157,280,351	161,399,133	1 02.6	75,451,849	41,590,460	55.1
1892-93..	16,620,339	75,493,347	4 54.2	117,121,109	93,534,970	79.9	46,084,904	24,597,511	53.4
1893-94..	16,859,533	69,271,760	4 10.9	88,415,230	59,407,041	67.3	65,324,841	30,211,154	46.2
1894-95..	15,268,864	51,651,928	3 37.0	76,102,704	43,905,863	57.5	27,691,137	14,650,767	52.9
1895-96..	14,620,864	52,025,217	3 55.8	60,650,080	39,709,868	65.8	99,992,335	37,836,862	37.8
1896-97..	14,521,811	55,759,519	3 83.7	79,375,872	59,782,665	75.3	175,998,684	53,618,736	30.5
1897-98..	15,233,047	68,618,790	4 50.5	146,623,250	144,272,849	98.0	206,567,282	73,502,232	35.5

Exports of Breadstuffs for Calendar Years.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT, ALL PORTS, BUSHEL.

	Calendar Year--	
	1898.	1897.
Baltimore.....	18,542,084	15,304,069
Boston and Charlestown.....	12,238,150	9,592,108
Newport News.....	2,937,312	1,465,465
New York.....	49,909,158	25,085,898
Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	700,791	987,691
Philadelphia.....	5,690,294	4,801,606
Galveston.....	11,298,278	7,345,636
New Orleans.....	12,705,543	10,356,248
Puget Sound.....	6,179,635	4,958,302
San Francisco.....	6,419,933	15,076,819
Willamette.....	12,825,701	7,554,782
Duluth.....	1,688,572	1,231,469
Superior.....	3,326,870	2,250,732
Other customs districts.....	3,491,133	2,634,094
Total.....	148,053,394	108,644,977

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, VALUE, ALL PORTS.

	Calendar Year--	
	1898.	1897.
Baltimore.....	\$49,802,578	\$40,903,107
Boston and Charlestown.....	26,540,850	19,216,562
Newport News.....	19,021,692	14,419,993
New York.....	98,951,193	69,995,498
Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	4,163,202	5,535,146
Philadelphia.....	25,609,134	16,253,312
Galveston.....	12,159,329	8,299,951
New Orleans.....	20,601,999	19,928,855
Puget Sound.....	7,019,361	6,085,708
San Francisco.....	9,651,318	21,051,315
Willamette.....	12,330,820	8,029,419
Duluth.....	2,238,751	2,152,646
Superior.....	5,382,196	2,945,980
Other ports.....	14,989,971	8,386,628
Total.....	\$308,757,393	\$243,121,108

EXPORTS OF OATS, ALL PORTS, BUSHEL.

	Calendar Year--	
	1898.	1897.
Baltimore.....	4,359,696	5,270,096
Boston and Charlestown.....	8,324,673	4,582,337
Newport News.....	3,068,737	2,655,900
New York.....	23,864,946	34,714,008
Mobile.....	4,830	3,068
Philadelphia.....	5,772,574	2,432,357
New Orleans.....	1,632,956	1,294,518
Puget Sound.....	77,393	72,154
San Francisco.....	80,911	84,332
Willamette.....	2,023	5,322
Superior.....	733,043	2,093
Other customs districts.....	1,462,140	1,149,537
Total.....	49,863,912	52,263,174

EXPORTS OF CORN, ALL PORTS, BUSHEL.

	Calendar Year--	
	1898.	1897.
Baltimore.....	45,096,477	43,048,006
Boston and Charlestown.....	11,542,928	9,424,644
Newport News.....	16,115,375	10,762,539
New York.....	39,632,273	33,206,509
Norfolk and Portsmouth.....	9,383,325	12,427,373
Philadelphia.....	29,851,346	25,140,437
Galveston.....	5,565,000	4,073,021
New Orleans.....	20,735,559	27,714,472
Puget Sound.....	54,566	38,879
San Francisco.....	55,800	136,313
Superior.....	928,867	965
Mobile.....	1,612,670	1,736,251
Other customs districts.....	24,695,989	14,497,404
Total.....	205,394,289	188,063,471

Acreage, Production, and Value of Corn and Wheat in 1897, by States.

State or Territory.	Corn			Wheat		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine.....	9,903	366,411	\$172,213	1,494	24,051	\$36,180
New Hampshire.....	24,084	818,176	368,179	511	8,176	8,994
Vermont.....	45,237	1,583,295	680,817	3,518	59,806	62,198
Massachusetts.....	39,486	1,283,295	603,140			
Rhode Island.....	8,494	263,314	142,190			
Connecticut.....	45,258	1,425,627	698,557	150	3,000	3,000
New York.....	494,682	15,335,142	6,134,057	344,608	7,374,611	6,687,150
New Jersey.....	271,283	8,545,414	3,247,257	116,464	2,154,584	2,003,763
Pennsylvania.....	1,246,281	44,866,116	15,254,479	1,434,498	28,259,611	25,716,246
Delaware.....	219,773	6,373,417	1,912,025	57,187	1,229,526	1,155,749
Maryland.....	616,774	20,353,542	6,106,063	639,430	12,277,056	11,417,682
Virginia.....	1,752,898	31,552,164	11,989,822	704,322	8,451,864	7,775,715
North Carolina.....	2,409,505	31,323,565	13,469,133	521,210	4,169,680	3,919,499
South Carolina.....	1,700,881	15,307,929	7,500,885	87,066	757,726	894,117
Georgia.....	2,924,824	32,178,064	15,443,071	173,824	1,633,946	1,682,964
Florida.....	476,372	3,810,976	2,096,037			
Alabama.....	2,543,694	30,524,328	14,041,191	30,286	302,860	306,889
Mississippi.....	2,092,824	30,345,948	13,655,677	1,237	12,370	12,246
Louisiana.....	1,299,149	21,575,533	9,706,990			
Texas.....	3,901,369	72,175,142	29,591,808	444,826	7,028,251	6,255,148
Arkansas.....	2,223,735	35,580,560	14,232,224	169,821	1,783,120	1,497,621
Tennessee.....	3,032,028	63,672,588	22,922,132	897,540	10,052,448	9,549,626
West Virginia.....	694,053	17,004,298	6,801,719	499,062	5,883,431	5,236,125
Kentucky.....	2,803,728	64,485,744	22,570,010	903,187	12,283,348	10,932,754
Ohio.....	2,835,964	92,165,580	23,041,395	2,251,428	38,049,133	33,488,237
Michigan.....	990,511	31,201,096	8,424,206	1,519,240	23,700,144	20,619,125
Indiana.....	3,660,844	109,625,320	23,063,317	2,513,477	32,675,201	29,080,929
Illinois.....	7,167,018	232,928,085	48,914,898	1,465,570	11,578,006	10,304,423
Wisconsin.....	1,019,551	33,645,183	8,411,296	615,262	7,690,775	6,460,251
Minnesota.....	963,880	25,840,880	6,201,811	4,607,008	59,891,104	46,116,150
Iowa.....	7,589,281	220,089,149	37,415,155	1,011,778	13,153,114	9,764,836
Missouri.....	6,612,457	171,923,882	41,261,732	1,567,162	14,104,448	11,968,789
Kansas.....	9,024,596	162,442,728	35,737,400	3,096,655	47,998,152	35,518,682
Nebraska.....	8,042,283	241,268,490	41,015,643	1,893,296	27,452,647	18,942,336
South Dakota.....	963,987	23,855,688	5,009,664	2,680,156	21,441,248	14,794,461
North Dakota.....	25,060	426,020	136,236	2,752,772	28,353,552	20,981,628
Montana.....	1,065	19,170	12,480	69,762	2,268,240	1,542,403
Wyoming.....	2,359	28,308	14,154	19,068	477,075	333,952
Colorado.....	176,525	3,853,975	1,274,510	213,231	5,117,544	3,582,281
New Mexico.....	24,508	661,581	388,717	178,452	4,282,848	3,212,186
Arizona.....				20,599	370,782	274,379
Utah.....	8,477	186,494	102,572	151,940	3,190,740	1,969,703
Nevada.....				34,298	833,441	750,097
Idaho.....				123,076	2,707,672	1,865,370
Washington.....	6,477	116,586	64,122	856,368	20,124,638	13,684,791
Oregon.....	13,258	381,450	175,668	1,067,943	18,155,031	13,071,622
California.....	60,730	1,912,680	1,071,101	3,239,402	32,394,020	26,887,087
Oklahoma.....				546,818	10,389,542	7,896,052
Total.....	80,065,051	1,902,987,933	\$501,072,952	39,465,096	530,149,168	\$428,547,121

Weekly Visible Supply of Grain, United States and Canada, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

(From Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

		Corn			Wheat		
		1896. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1898. Bushels.
Jan.	1.....	39,421,000	19,952,000	5,840,000	38,816,000	54,651,000	69,843,000
	8.....	39,518,000	20,529,000	6,181,000	38,863,000	55,872,000	68,945,000
	15.....	41,184,000	21,522,000	7,674,000	37,848,000	52,459,000	67,998,000
	22.....	41,789,000	21,718,000	10,480,000	37,158,000	51,296,000	67,523,000
Feb.	5.....	40,581,000	21,938,000	11,976,000	36,902,000	49,591,000	66,734,000
	12.....	39,508,000	23,332,000	12,174,000	36,022,000	47,885,000	66,119,000
	19.....	38,572,000	24,394,000	11,960,000	35,694,000	46,658,000	65,927,000
	26.....	39,908,000	26,413,000	11,516,000	34,068,000	45,215,000	65,010,000
March	5.....	40,870,000	26,408,000	13,068,000	34,068,000	43,797,000	64,089,000
	12.....	41,471,000	26,377,000	14,050,000	33,012,000	42,768,000	62,536,000
	19.....	42,652,000	26,795,000	14,896,000	32,415,000	41,449,000	62,123,000
	26.....	43,388,000	26,077,000	15,852,000	31,417,000	40,480,000	61,348,000
April	2.....	43,402,000	25,152,000	16,530,000	30,061,000	39,023,000	61,048,000
	9.....	42,647,000	26,318,000	16,939,000	30,223,000	38,612,000	60,322,000
	16.....	40,100,000	24,967,000	16,848,000	30,129,000	37,706,000	59,330,000
	23.....	34,917,000	24,109,000	17,170,000	29,155,000	36,979,000	58,483,000
	30.....	31,649,000	21,715,000	15,156,000	28,910,000	34,412,000	55,519,000
May	7.....	27,044,000	16,997,000	11,819,000	23,263,000	31,862,000	54,000,000
	14.....	24,998,000	15,061,000	10,337,000	22,528,000	29,737,000	53,148,000
	21.....	22,490,000	13,898,000	9,153,000	21,986,000	28,286,000	51,298,000
	28.....	19,504,000	11,475,000	7,960,000	20,065,000	26,889,000	50,340,000

		Corn			Wheat		
		1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
June	4	21,159,000	14,000,000	9,867,000	22,587,000	24,450,000	50,147,000
	11	21,392,000	16,621,000	9,408,000	19,081,000	22,686,000	49,488,000
	18	22,172,000	17,367,000	9,370,000	19,088,000	20,873,000	48,819,000
	25	22,424,000	16,913,000	8,760,000	17,225,000	18,788,000	47,860,000
July	2	22,574,000	15,977,000	9,100,000	14,700,000	17,583,000	47,198,000
	9	22,855,000	15,425,000	9,188,000	12,516,000	16,809,000	47,220,000
	16	19,983,000	15,130,000	8,698,000	10,461,000	15,324,000	46,743,000
	23	18,679,000	16,179,000	8,810,000	9,882,000	16,081,000	47,142,000
	30	17,575,000	15,698,000	10,752,000	9,098,000	17,814,000	46,754,000
Aug.	6	17,090,000	16,511,000	12,218,000	8,254,000	17,650,000	46,429,000
	13	16,017,000	18,507,000	13,750,000	6,897,000	17,226,000	45,876,000
	20	16,123,000	21,956,000	14,100,000	5,850,000	16,729,000	45,189,000
	27	16,530,000	27,873,000	13,984,000	5,927,000	15,473,000	45,574,000
Sept.	3	16,854,000	31,280,000	13,781,000	7,147,000	16,817,000	46,496,000
	10	17,360,000	36,604,000	13,007,000	8,407,000	15,706,000	47,602,000
	17	19,249,000	38,787,000	13,621,000	10,188,000	17,140,000	49,656,000
	24	19,652,000	35,649,000	13,218,000	9,308,000	20,045,000	48,715,000
Oct.	1	21,406,000	37,048,000	13,877,000	11,263,000	21,104,000	50,116,000
	8	22,202,000	37,704,000	14,468,000	12,210,000	22,794,000	52,434,000
	15	24,562,000	40,496,000	17,175,000	14,598,000	23,938,000	54,908,000
	22	24,633,000	44,772,000	17,856,000	14,948,000	24,622,000	57,286,000
	29	24,808,000	45,998,000	19,840,000	15,476,000	26,974,000	58,679,000
Nov.	5	23,797,000	45,103,000	19,294,000	17,000,000	29,062,000	59,923,000
	12	23,529,000	43,440,000	18,195,000	19,124,000	31,973,000	60,968,000
	19	23,239,000	43,342,000	18,150,000	21,362,000	32,708,000	59,971,000
	26	22,263,000	42,058,000	18,228,000	23,369,000	33,656,000	58,914,000
Dec.	3	20,369,000	40,950,000	17,408,000	24,098,000	34,836,000	56,312,000
	10	17,847,000	40,681,000	17,461,000	26,738,000	34,744,000	54,284,000
	17	18,153,000	38,539,000	18,073,000	30,550,000	35,565,000	55,163,000
	24	18,700,000	38,149,000	18,893,000	28,783,000	36,619,000	54,433,000

		Rye		Oats		Barley	
		1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1896.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Jan.	1	4,055,000	3,087,000	1,553,000	12,244,000	6,537,000	8,750,000
	8	4,100,000	3,160,000	1,532,000	14,772,000	6,369,000	3,731,000
	15	4,151,000	3,443,000	1,554,000	15,063,000	6,615,000	3,426,000
	22	4,002,000	3,605,000	1,549,000	14,540,000	6,253,000	3,136,000
	29	3,840,000	3,825,000	1,520,000	15,112,000	6,443,000	2,799,000
Feb.	5	3,596,000	3,864,000	1,554,000	14,766,000	6,540,000	2,562,000
	12	3,948,000	3,910,000	1,553,000	14,013,000	6,956,000	2,295,000
	19	3,634,000	3,877,000	1,541,000	13,362,000	6,918,000	2,130,000
	26	3,660,000	3,582,000	1,507,000	13,473,000	7,001,000	1,927,000
Mar.	5	3,576,000	3,574,000	1,487,000	13,184,000	7,227,000	1,697,000
	12	3,409,000	3,616,000	1,467,000	12,866,000	7,410,000	1,533,000
	19	3,291,000	3,648,000	1,518,000	12,317,000	8,164,000	1,386,000
	26	3,265,000	3,705,000	1,488,000	11,636,000	8,526,000	1,195,000
Apl.	2	3,203,000	3,652,000	1,523,000	12,045,000	9,020,000	1,140,000
	9	3,511,000	3,642,000	1,509,000	13,540,000	9,341,000	1,099,000
	16	3,076,000	3,680,000	1,518,000	12,746,000	9,483,000	1,067,000
	23	2,890,000	3,526,000	1,510,000	11,775,000	9,737,000	1,229,000
	30	2,830,000	3,195,000	1,424,000	11,218,000	8,240,000	1,139,000
May	7	1,886,000	3,153,000	1,555,000	9,534,000	7,852,000	1,112,000
	14	1,427,000	3,091,000	1,550,000	8,704,000	7,890,000	806,000
	21	1,478,000	2,898,000	1,526,000	8,114,000	7,615,000	941,000
	28	1,420,000	2,621,000	1,434,000	7,197,000	8,308,000	857,000
June	4	1,282,000	2,343,000	1,547,000	7,889,000	8,315,000	802,000
	11	1,178,000	2,361,000	1,590,000	7,113,000	8,430,000	878,000
	18	1,039,000	2,342,000	1,521,000	7,092,000	8,396,000	967,000
	25	1,017,000	2,232,000	1,547,000	7,600,000	8,716,000	729,000
July	2	922,000	2,250,000	1,462,000	6,186,000	8,548,000	813,000
	9	878,000	2,097,000	1,445,000	5,940,000	8,228,000	768,000
	16	469,385	2,048,000	1,656,000	5,377,000	7,107,000	748,000
	23	481,005	1,771,000	1,557,000	4,272,000	6,537,000	740,000
	30	305,000	1,772,000	1,598,000	3,440,000	7,116,000	718,000
Aug.	6	437,000	1,642,000	1,626,000	3,352,000	6,551,000	639,000
	13	449,000	1,536,000	1,596,000	3,081,000	7,279,000	612,000
	20	401,000	1,675,000	1,676,000	2,910,000	6,907,000	708,000
	27	432,000	1,816,000	1,699,000	3,298,000	6,735,000	740,000
Sept.	3	658,000	2,280,000	1,769,000	4,239,000	7,274,000	1,108,000
	10	599,000	2,349,000	1,777,000	4,277,000	8,078,000	1,152,000
	17	625,000	2,425,000	1,963,000	4,701,000	8,460,000	1,388,000
	24	746,000	2,526,000	1,967,000	4,754,000	8,851,000	1,510,000
Oct.	1	771,000	2,868,000	2,007,000	5,447,000	9,064,000	2,205,000
	8	718,000	2,948,000	2,032,000	5,469,000	9,533,000	2,920,000
	15	1,308,000	3,160,000	2,350,000	6,080,000	10,035,000	3,411,000
	22	1,339,000	3,251,000	2,505,000	6,164,000	10,901,000	4,416,000
	29	1,128,000	3,442,000	2,544,000	6,373,000	11,751,000	5,907,000
Nov.	5	970,000	3,818,000	2,670,000	5,976,000	12,443,000	5,942,000
	12	1,021,000	3,797,000	2,708,000	5,499,000	12,769,000	6,250,000
	19	1,021,000	3,565,000	2,657,000	5,756,000	12,208,000	6,146,000
	26	1,139,000	3,603,000	2,559,000	5,586,000	12,474,000	5,897,000
Dec.	3	1,022,000	3,553,000	2,464,000	5,546,000	12,297,000	4,834,000
	10	1,228,000	3,681,000	2,582,000	5,397,000	11,359,000	5,493,000
	17	1,126,000	3,645,000	2,831,000	6,009,000	12,434,000	5,130,000
	24	1,311,000	3,710,000	2,966,000	5,947,000	13,476,000	4,875,000

Receipts of Domestic Produce at New York for Years 1893 to 1898.

(From the Report of the New York Produce Exchange.)

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Flour.....bbls..	3,967,274	3,710,400	3,477,007	2,099,102	3,241,150	3,070,292
Flour.....sks..	5,926,509	5,643,489	4,097,840	4,487,046	5,294,564	5,872,817
Wheat.....bush.	48,777,985	30,775,426	28,922,427	28,264,697	88,445,260	59,989,427
Corn.....bush.	19,486,610	19,999,411	25,744,978	29,162,950	80,636,865	42,752,363
Oats.....bush.	29,597,902	28,657,514	25,207,100	42,917,750	54,624,126	41,265,625
Barley.....bush.	3,806,195	3,806,051	3,494,208	11,772,300	10,218,512	4,919,150
Malt.....bush.	4,062,900	4,379,100	3,921,700	3,828,700	4,080,560	3,725,450
Rye.....bush.	556,178	250,645	161,085	4,360,250	7,069,860	7,881,360
Buckwheat.....bush.	272,225	314,843	892,110	2,021,210	2,025,867	2,389,175
Peas.....bush.	572,680	517,150	490,500	381,162	496,362	581,198
B. E. peas.....bags.	4,664	7,890	7,097	4,353	3,141	1,355
Beans.....bbls..	98,357	93,293	134,678	211,046	309,028	202,672
Oatmeal.....bbls..	92,331	78,917	82,845	120,714	161,968	194,839
Cornmeal.....bbls..	488,749	490,654	499,409	437,677	505,940	533,866
Buckwheat flour.....sks.	65,236	53,508	64,223	62,729	48,294	54,719
Hominy.....pkgs.	26,469	19,967	19,283	24,217	49,763	122,339
Hominy chop.....tons.	866	453	380	287	.....	513
Feed.....tons.	15,906	12,624	16,297	25,814	85,998	78,295
Grass seed.....bags.	189,274	174,886	130,636	130,317	187,234	175,944
Flax seed.....bush.	3,996,100	326,400	1,309,020	6,222,183	2,506,359	3,223,500
Hops.....bales.	159,186	144,852	155,513	129,341	97,471	157,486
Whiskey.....bbls..	94,923	94,039	48,799	52,699	56,969	62,355
Highwines.....bbls..	69,648	71,572	67,043	70,429	72,224	85,056
Alcohol.....bbls..	4,233	3,047	4,415	7,745	2,068	16,271
Deef.....bbls..	8,511	9,777	6,850	8,817	6,267	4,703
Deef.....cs.	31,408	39,093	32,489	27,986	26,271	21,937
Deef bams.....bbls..	452,678	472,065	556,715	469,405	374,012	370,681
Pork.....bbls..	11,668	13,215	6,946	1,983	2,981	2,020
Cut meats.....bbls..	133,130	177,369	169,109	135,940	135,402	129,867
Cut meats.....tcs.	88,413	101,198	113,411	94,365	113,397	40,863
Cut meats.....bxs.	3,9,893	447,903	498,723	384,908	668,106	614,748
Soap stock.....pkgs.	7,573	3,417	8,720	5,762	4,858	8,927
Tongues.....bbls..	8,921	7,395	11,437	6,346	10,878	3,197
Lard.....tcs.	326,693	506,489	558,001	468,411	561,870	750,077
Lard.....kegs.	487,775	672,904	734,225	628,967	1,328,928	1,401,547
Stearine.....cs.	76,347	148,591	318,003	200,137	124,290	96,892
Stearine.....bbls..	6,691	2,480	3,716	5,551	18,363	9,244
Tallow.....bbls..	3,562	1,961	766	5,066	1,405	100
Tallow.....bbls and cs.	1,828	980	1,242	2,515	1,201	997
Grease.....tcs and bbls.	92,548	69,209	49,597	84,941	58,505	57,007
Grease.....bbls and cs.	1,067	1,407	668	196	865	436
Grease.....tcs and bbls.	35,998	25,926	22,370	52,280	49,190	62,738
Lard oil.....bbls..	5,798	10,361	6,172	4,283	5,153	6,522
Lubricating oil.....bbls.	48,498	56,134	37,374	55,687	12,995	18,364
Cottonseed oil.....bbls.	207,299	263,426	261,159	241,007	261,406	224,018
Oilcake.....pkgs.	408,313	290,176	354,167	323,788	437,146	302,463
Butter.....pkgs.	1,687,362	1,714,412	1,839,245	2,189,333	2,100,448	1,962,315
Butterline.....pkgs.	52,008	56,006	48,334	48,551	43,718	45,568
Cheese.....bxs.	1,525,399	1,614,321	1,284,851	1,219,908	1,520,339	1,175,714
Eggs.....pkgs.	2,113,180	2,323,511	2,243,349	2,633,962	2,719,967	2,542,080
Oleo stock.....pkgs.	112,491	122,473	120,878	119,534	128,562	144,362

Receipts of Flour and Grain at New York, Monthly, During 1898.

	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	C. Meal. Barrels.
1898.								
January...	604,510	1,457,875	1,646,775	3,289,200	554,775	545,025	50,198	46,047
February...	479,001	1,190,475	1,800,825	2,050,800	224,000	268,125	31,900	29,532
March.....	628,899	2,541,027	2,157,675	2,067,000	323,575	492,975	39,050	34,831
April.....	510,571	3,894,350	7,782,696	4,485,800	1,221,225	366,800	24,750	39,877
May.....	584,541	8,932,150	5,098,275	5,439,000	1,574,800	311,025	48,950	40,747
June.....	478,768	7,002,575	3,850,743	4,535,000	514,875	175,575	47,300	38,426
July.....	875,506	1,906,650	2,578,675	3,887,400	487,950	41,450	30,250	35,335
August.....	617,394	3,453,750	4,082,500	3,044,000	475,025	113,350	24,200	51,254
September...	718,524	6,104,325	3,870,175	3,840,200	643,500	159,575	53,550	54,843
October.....	739,823	6,988,375	2,932,950	3,708,400	787,800	546,475	106,400	48,747
November...	884,799	8,677,725	3,722,500	3,182,925	369,525	1,248,075	79,750	45,382
December...	708,907	7,240,150	3,478,575	1,750,200	699,810	651,500	45,100	40,288
Total, 1898..	7,265,161	59,989,427	42,752,363	41,285,625	7,881,360	4,919,150	581,198	503,309
" 1897..	7,123,002	38,445,250	39,636,595	54,624,126	7,059,850	10,218,512	436,362	506,940
" 1896..	6,804,135	28,264,697	29,162,950	42,907,750	4,990,250	11,772,300	381,162	437,677
" 1895..	6,404,086	28,922,427	26,744,978	25,207,100	161,085	3,494,208	480,560	499,409
" 1894..	7,741,464	30,775,426	19,999,411	26,657,514	250,645	3,806,051	517,150	490,654
" 1893..	8,190,495	48,777,965	19,486,610	29,597,902	556,178	3,806,195	572,680	488,749

Also, in 1898—Malt, 3,725,450 bushels; buckwheat, 2,389,175 bushels.

Exports of Flour and Grain from New York, Monthly, During 1898.

1898.	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.	C. Meal Barrels.
January....	488,060	2,561,199	2,510,577	1,476,343	654,639	570,847	94,721	18,358
February...	470,544	968,904	2,414,171	2,138,475	594,871	410,705	35,262	31,234
March.....	490,048	1,967,502	2,648,515	2,288,048	783,350	418,472	29,055	32,190
April.....	407,358	3,064,156	3,663,178	1,848,506	498,857	166,999	23,285	14,153
May.....	332,933	5,129,765	6,878,772	5,209,449	2,026,838	363,515	18,815	18,090
June.....	451,778	10,773,462	4,357,732	3,849,465	894,633	73,762	83,363	24,706
July.....	235,309	3,526,093	2,116,661	2,702,344	579,542	.....	38,576	19,363
August.....	381,467	4,103,281	3,988,962	1,718,239	341,891	2,212	46,143	36,501
September..	323,024	4,793,835	2,849,495	1,185,431	551,206	16,066	37,586	36,592
October.....	400,627	5,211,653	2,399,067	1,230,874	658,580	74,973	87,063	34,585
November..	565,127	6,135,222	2,829,858	793,844	425,576	158,160	80,040	47,592
December..	483,891	6,314,934	2,721,627	143,806	407,562	242,036	41,171	27,029
Total, 1898..	5,008,666	54,600,006	39,376,615	24,584,886	8,417,445	2,498,156	550,180	349,393
" 1897..	4,858,670	33,840,506	33,202,496	35,374,061	5,974,708	8,760,221	369,151	299,013
" 1896..	4,643,550	21,766,950	18,801,794	16,453,018	3,685,234	8,067,677	325,962	163,595
" 1895..	4,399,350	24,239,799	19,584,847	1,497,587	.....	128,650	290,242	147,631
" 1894..	5,987,478	25,142,294	10,585,771	382,805	20,925	23,619	365,018	158,238
" 1893..	6,033,903	38,047,932	12,802,089	5,107,007	439,459	267,944	473,796	158,149

Exports of buckwheat during 1898, 1,711,131 bushels.

Annual Exports of Flour and Grain from New York (Calendar Years).

The following statistics are largely taken from compilations by J. C. Brown, Statistician, New York Produce Exchange:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Flour, bbls.....	5,683,236	6,082,908	5,987,478	4,399,350	4,643,550	4,858,670	5,008,666
Corn meal, bbls.....	159,598	159,149	158,238	147,631	163,595	269,013	340,393
Wheat, bush.....	49,789,406	38,047,932	25,142,294	24,239,799	21,766,950	33,840,506	54,600,006
Corn, bush.....	18,279,578	12,802,089	10,585,771	19,584,847	18,801,794	33,202,496	39,376,615
Oats, bush.....	3,742,812	5,197,007	382,805	1,497,587	16,453,018	35,374,061	24,584,886
Barley, bush.....	738,059	287,944	23,619	118,650	8,067,677	8,760,221	2,498,156
Rye, bush.....	3,261,506	439,459	20,925	.....	3,685,234	5,974,708	8,417,445
Peas, bush.....	686,845	473,796	365,013	290,242	325,962	369,151	550,180
Total grain, bush.....	76,498,205	57,218,177	86,530,427	45,781,125	69,120,965	117,521,148	129,177,110
Flour to bush.....	25,574,562	27,148,068	26,943,661	19,797,075	20,895,975	21,864,015	22,538,997
Corn meal to bush.....	688,392	690,596	632,952	590,524	654,380	1,076,062	1,581,768
Grand total, bush.....	102,711,159	85,002,826	64,097,080	66,118,724	90,671,020	140,461,210	24,070,765

Yearly Receipts of Flour, Wheat, and Corn at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Flour.

	1893. Barrels.	1894. Barrels.	1895. Barrels.	1896. Barrels.	1897. Barrels.	1898. Barrels.
New York.....	8,190,495	7,729,901	6,340,818	6,304,135	7,123,002	7,265,461
Boston.....	3,261,143	3,348,595	2,640,888	2,384,719	2,270,431	2,556,245
Philadelphia.....	3,072,649	3,062,203	2,619,606	3,320,148	3,452,921	3,771,764
Baltimore.....	3,791,842	5,004,489	3,892,252	4,104,966	*3,398,333	3,828,776
Total four ports.....	18,316,129	19,175,278	15,493,544	16,113,968	16,244,687	17,421,946

Wheat.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	48,777,965	30,775,426	28,898,377	28,264,697	38,445,250	59,969,427
Boston.....	6,737,809	6,864,588	7,143,949	13,427,724	10,967,968	13,568,460
Philadelphia.....	5,282,621	5,539,906	2,114,559	5,910,320	6,558,798	6,068,358
Baltimore.....	14,787,027	8,870,563	4,840,902	7,592,041	17,896,008	20,209,516
Total four ports.....	75,585,442	52,060,483	42,997,787	55,195,382	73,868,014	99,831,562

Corn.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	19,486,610	19,982,778	25,567,778	20,162,950	39,636,895	42,752,362
Boston.....	9,617,909	7,184,517	8,980,498	9,805,873	11,817,529	13,110,262
Philadelphia.....	6,480,761	4,446,486	4,838,004	11,043,128	25,454,441	30,962,790
Baltimore.....	9,440,288	9,588,655	11,689,381	27,724,535	44,514,388	47,527,366
Total four ports.....	44,975,568	41,202,443	51,015,661	77,736,486	121,423,253	134,352,671

* Baltimore's flour "receipts" include city milling—388,091 bbls. in 1897.

Wheat Crop of the World, 1893 to 1897.

Countries.	1893. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.	1895. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.
United States.....	306,132,000	480,287,000	467,103,000	427,684,000	530,149,000
Canada.....	42,650,000	44,583,000	57,460,000	40,809,000	56,597,000
Mexico.....	6,731,000	8,570,000	10,085,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Total North America.....	445,513,000	513,420,000	534,598,000	478,493,000	598,746,000
Chili.....	19,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000	10,500,000
Argentina.....	57,000,000	80,000,000	60,000,000	48,000,000	32,000,000
Uruguay.....	5,703,000	8,915,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	3,600,000
Total South America.....	81,703,000	104,915,000	85,000,000	66,000,000	46,100,000
Great Britain.....	53,800,000	61,088,000	38,348,000	58,851,000	53,327,000
Ireland.....	1,686,000	1,532,000	1,109,000	1,191,000	1,200,000
Norway.....	275,000	275,000	260,000	300,000	300,000
Sweden.....	3,883,000	4,362,000	3,705,000	4,704,000	4,572,000
Denmark.....	4,661,000	4,162,000	3,467,000	3,696,000	3,700,000
Netherlands.....	4,971,000	4,166,000	4,282,000	5,400,000	4,400,000
Belgium.....	17,305,000	17,618,000	18,730,000	19,200,000	19,000,000
France.....	279,754,000	344,184,000	339,599,000	340,271,000	251,298,000
Spain.....	95,286,000	105,600,000	81,218,000	69,772,000	86,647,000
Portugal.....	5,500,000	9,000,000	7,000,000	5,600,000	9,000,000
Italy.....	135,228,000	121,585,000	118,162,000	145,228,000	86,919,000
Switzerland.....	3,300,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,300,000
Germany.....	110,040,000	110,681,000	103,160,000	110,539,000	107,800,000
Austria.....	43,660,000	48,190,000	41,767,000	39,160,000	35,187,000
Hungary.....	158,425,000	141,855,000	158,012,000	149,954,000	89,912,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	8,223,000	8,786,000	8,661,000	9,614,000	6,271,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,000,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	212,308,000	200,831,000	210,440,000	200,778,000	133,370,000
Roumania.....	60,745,000	43,587,000	68,502,000	71,194,000	98,448,000
Bulgaria.....	35,967,000	30,600,000	37,000,000	43,275,000	30,736,000
Servia.....	8,726,000	7,500,000	9,400,000	9,300,000	6,000,000
Montenegro.....	250,000	250,000	220,000	220,000	300,000
Turkey in Europe.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	21,500,000	24,000,000	17,800,000
Greece.....	6,500,000	6,500,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	6,000,000
Russia in Europe.....	461,888,000	418,242,000	376,886,000	365,145,000	286,328,000
Total Europe.....	1,519,063,000	1,515,222,000	1,451,988,000	1,493,262,000	1,146,358,000
Russia in Asia.....	76,130,000	88,421,000	85,361,000	88,990,000	96,922,000
Turkey in Asia.....	48,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000	44,000,000	48,000,000
Cyprus.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Persia.....	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
British India.....	268,539,000	252,784,000	234,379,000	181,967,000	176,668,000
Japan.....	16,847,000	20,308,000	20,341,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Total Asia.....	431,516,000	430,513,000	410,281,000	365,387,000	368,990,000
Algeria.....	20,907,000	28,900,000	24,400,000	17,600,000	16,000,000
Tunis.....	4,000,000	10,700,000	7,500,000	5,600,000	6,000,000
Egypt.....	10,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Cape Colony.....	4,014,000	3,196,000	2,542,000	2,257,000	2,200,000
Total Africa.....	38,921,000	54,796,000	48,442,000	37,457,000	36,200,000
West Australia.....	443,000	537,000	176,000	194,000	252,000
South Australia.....	9,531,000	14,047,000	8,027,000	6,116,000	2,968,000
Queensland.....	477,000	426,000	562,000	128,000	680,000
New South Wales.....	7,032,000	6,708,000	7,263,000	5,859,000	9,132,000
Victoria.....	15,282,000	15,738,000	11,807,000	5,848,000	7,299,000
Tasmania.....	1,061,000	890,000	860,000	1,202,000	1,327,000
New Zealand.....	8,642,000	5,946,000	3,727,000	7,059,000	6,113,000
Total Australasia.....	42,458,000	43,360,000	32,461,000	25,906,000	27,636,000
Recapitulation by Continents:					
North America.....	445,513,000	513,420,000	534,598,000	478,493,000	598,746,000
South America.....	81,703,000	104,915,000	85,000,000	66,000,000	46,100,000
Europe.....	1,519,063,000	1,515,222,000	1,451,988,000	1,493,262,000	1,146,358,000
Asia.....	431,516,000	430,513,000	410,281,000	365,387,000	368,990,000
Africa.....	38,921,000	54,796,000	48,442,000	37,457,000	36,200,000
Australasia.....	42,458,000	43,360,000	32,461,000	25,906,000	27,636,000
Grand total.....	2,559,174,000	2,662,226,000	2,562,770,000	2,436,505,000	2,314,080,000

Average Dates of Occurrence of the First Killing Frost in the Principal Corn-Producing States for 25 Years.

States.	Average Date of First Killing Frost.	States.	Average Date of First Killing Frost.
Northern Minnesota.....	Sept. 18	West Virginia.....	Oct. 23
South Dakota.....	Sept. 22	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 24
Southern Minnesota.....	Sept. 23	Maryland.....	Oct. 25
Nebraska.....	Sept. 23	Tennessee.....	do.
Michigan.....	Sept. 29	Virginia.....	Oct. 31
Wisconsin.....	Oct. 5	North Carolina.....	Nov. 1
Iowa.....	Oct. 6	Arkansas.....	do.
Kansas.....	Oct. 14	Alabama.....	Nov. 7
Illinois.....	Oct. 15	Mississippi.....	Nov. 9
New York.....	Oct. 16	South Carolina.....	Nov. 12
Ohio.....	do.	Georgia.....	Nov. 14
Indiana.....	Oct. 17	Louisiana.....	Nov. 23
Missouri.....	Oct. 20	Eastern Texas.....	Nov. 25
Kentucky.....	Oct. 21		

Crop Conditions in 1898, Monthly.

(From Crop Circulars, United States Department of Agriculture.)

APRIL AND MAY.

The April and May conditions of winter wheat, in the States of principal production, from 1894 to 1898, inclusive, are as follows:

States and Territories.	1894		1895		1896		1897		1898	
	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.
New York.....	99	95	92	95	93	85	90	98	92	100
New Jersey.....	98	95	92	91	61	71	100	98	99	97
Pennsylvania.....	98	90	92	93	64	64	98	98	92	96
Delaware.....	95	95	85	...	82	93	98	100	98	95
Maryland.....	91	93	89	93	67	77	100	102	98	101
Virginia.....	88	84	89	95	61	71	98	99	101	110
North Carolina.....	75	75	85	89	84	90	98	98	97	99
South Carolina.....	72	72	80	89	90	90	95	98	97	103
Georgia.....	81	76	69	70	94	96	99	98	102	105
Texas.....	84	82	57	55	95	93	99	98	88	86
Arkansas.....	95	94	82	86	86	89	92	98	98	101
Tennessee.....	68	70	81	90	83	93	90	98	95	95
West Virginia.....	98	98	85	85	60	62	99	100	89	94
Kentucky.....	83	81	96	92	70	77	89	92	97	102
Ohio.....	90	90	85	85	56	55	83	82	80	83
Michigan.....	83	83	78	78	82	90	85	81	92	95
Indiana.....	90	90	88	87	77	85	65	61	85	87
Illinois.....	87	89	87	90	81	90	40	37	75	86
Missouri.....	83	83	89	90	75	81	60	54	81	88
Kansas.....	72	75	53	48	83	96	80	78	101	106
Oregon.....	95	95	86	102	99	100	87	95	102	105
California.....	87	52	94	97	91	100	99	97	62	26
General average.....	86.7	81.4	81.4	82.9	77.1	82.7	81.4	80.2	86.7	86.5

Winter Rye: Condition.—The average condition of winter rye is 94.5. The averages in the States of principal production are as follows: Pennsylvania, 97; New York and Michigan, each 96; Kansas, 99; New Jersey, 95, and Illinois, 89.

Cotton: Acreage.—The percentages in the principal cotton-growing States and Territories are as follows: Alabama, 97; South Carolina and Mississippi, each 96; Louisiana, 94; North Carolina and Georgia, each 93; Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, each 92; Tennessee, 85; Oklahoma, 96; Indian Territory, 88.

JUNE.

Average Condition of Growing Crops, June 1, 1898.

States and Territories.	Wheat		Rye		Oats		Barley		Clover		Cotton		Rice	
	Spring.	Winter: Average Condition June 1.	Average Condition June 1.	Average Compared with Last Year.	Average Condition June 1.	Average Compared with Last Year.	Average Condition June 1.	Average Compared with Last Year.	Average Condition June 1.	Average Compared with Last Year.	Average Condition June 1.	Average Compared with Last Year.	Average Condition June 1.	Average Compared with Last Year.
Maine.....	121	108	100	100	108	100	101	98	110	110	108	107	108	107
New Hampshire.....	101	101	99	98	101	100	101	98	103	103	103	103	103	103
Vermont.....	110	100	101	101	103	103	103	98	103	103	103	103	103	103
Massachusetts.....	200	100	99	102	98	98	99	98	103	103	103	103	103	103
Rhode Island.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
Connecticut.....	97	97	98	99	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
New York.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
New Jersey.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
Delaware.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
Maryland.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
Virginia.....	104	99	99	101	98	98	98	98	103	103	103	103	103	103
North Carolina.....	98	108	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	97
South Carolina.....	105	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	101	101	101	101	101
Georgia.....	102	101	98	98	110	90	90	90	106	90	90	90	90	90
Florida.....	102	99	97	97	92	78	78	78	95	90	90	90	90	90
Alabama.....	102	99	97	97	106	84	84	84	102	90	90	90	90	90
Mississippi.....	102	99	98	98	109	98	98	98	113	104	98	98	98	98
Louisiana.....	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	99	98	98	98	98
Texas.....	98	108	90	109	87	101	89	89	112	102	98	98	98	98
Arkansas.....	98	99	98	102	101	98	98	98	94	96	96	96	96	96
Tennessee.....	98	99	91	94	90	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
West Virginia.....	98	99	101	95	95	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Kentucky.....	99	97	95	97	93	85	85	85	98	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio.....	87	92	92	98	98	98	98	98	94	91	91	91	91	91
Michigan.....	97	94	98	98	98	98	98	98	101	95	95	95	95	95
Indiana.....	95	90	94	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Illinois.....	84	88	91	94	95	98	98	98	99	90	92	92	92	92
Wisconsin.....	99	124	100	99	100	98	100	98	100	122	104	104	104	104
Minnesota.....	102	108	100	98	98	100	89	98	116	98	98	98	98	98
Iowa.....	97	122	102	98	98	108	92	102	104	100	98	98	98	98
Missouri.....	98	85	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Kansas.....	104	92	100	99	103	101	94	105	108	106	102	102	102	102
Nebraska.....	105	110	105	99	105	104	94	104	108	106	106	106	106	106
South Dakota.....	108	108	107	99	97	108	99	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
North Dakota.....	111	104	99	108	99	100	98	100	102	100	100	100	100	100
Montana.....	101	98	99	99	99	100	101	95	117	99	99	99	99	99
Wyoming.....	110	109	101	97	107	98	98	98	109	104	104	104	104	104
Colorado.....	115	108	101	101	98	108	96	105	108	101	101	101	101	101
New Mexico.....	104	98	98	98	98	94	95	95	99	99	99	99	99	99
Arizona.....	118	66	98	98	98	98	98	98	95	100	100	100	100	100
Utah.....	116	114	98	108	102	110	95	100	98	104	104	104	104	104
Nevada.....	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	99	107	107	107	107	107
Idaho.....	108	100	100	102	98	102	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Washington.....	103	120	97	96	100	98	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Oregon.....	107	105	101	104	98	102	101	95	95	104	100	100	100	100
California.....	38	98	18	99	44	103	70	99	82	104	88	88	88	88
Oklahoma.....	100	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Indian Territory.....	100	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
General average..	90.8	110	100.9	96.5	97.1	96.4	96.0	94.7	78.8	...	98.2	99.0	...	...

JULY.

Table Showing Acreage and Condition of Growing Crops July 1, 1898.

States and Territories.	Corn		Wheat		Spring Wheat		Winter Wheat		Oats		Barley		Rye		Potatoes (Irish.)		Tobacco		Cotton		Clover	
	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1.
Maine.....	110	91	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95	104	95
N. H.....	99	94	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Vermont.....	102	97	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Mass.....	99	96	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
R. I.....	91	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Conn.....	99	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
N. Y.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
N. J.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Penn.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Del.....	95	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Md.....	95	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Virginia.....	100	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
N. C.....	101	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
S. C.....	103	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Georgia.....	101	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Florida.....	99	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Alabama.....	104	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Miss.....	106	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Louisiana.....	104	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Texas.....	106	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Arkansas.....	102	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Tenn.....	97	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
W. Va.....	101	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Ky.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Ohio.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Michigan.....	99	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Indiana.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Illinois.....	93	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Wis.....	99	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Minn.....	96	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Iowa.....	96	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Missouri.....	90	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Kansas.....	92	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Nebr.....	94	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
S. Dak.....	101	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
N. Dak.....	97	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Montana.....	150	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Wyo.....	105	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Colorado.....	98	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
N. Mex.....	99	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Arizona.....	..	..	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Utah.....	95	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Nevada.....	..	..	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Idaho.....	..	..	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Wash.....	88	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Oregon.....	103	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
California.....	75	91	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Okl.....	..	..	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
Ind. Ter.....	..	..	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95	103	95
U. S.....	97.0	90.5	85.7	95.0	3.36	92.8	85.7	93.8	96.9	101.3	95.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AUGUST.

Table Showing Condition, by States and Territories, of the Various Crops Reported on August 1, 1898.

[illegible]

* From State agents' reports exclusively.

SEPTEMBER.

Average Condition of Crops September 1, 1898, by States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Corn: Average Condition Sept. 1.	Wheat: Average Condition when Harvested.	Rye: Average Condition when Harvested.	Oats: Average Condition when Harvested.	Barley: Average Condition when Harvested.	Buckwheat: Average Condition September 1.	Potatoes (Irish): Average Condition September 1.	Potatoes (Sweet): Average Condition September 1.	Cotton: Average Condition September 1.	Rice: Average Condition September 1.	Tobacco: Average Condition September 1.	Clover Seed: Average Condition compared with Last Year.	Condition of the Crop *.
Maine.....	85	85	101	86	86	108	98	98	98	98	98	108	108
New Hampshire.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Vermont.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Massachusetts.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rhode Island.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Connecticut.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
New York.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Pennsylvania.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Delaware.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Maryland.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Virginia.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
North Carolina.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
South Carolina.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Georgia.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Florida.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Alabama.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Mississippi.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Louisiana.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Texas.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Arkansas.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Tennessee.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
West Virginia.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Kentucky.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Ohio.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Michigan.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Indiana.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Illinois.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Wisconsin.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Minnesota.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Iowa.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Missouri.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Kansas.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Nebraska.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
South Dakota.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
North Dakota.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Montana.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Wyoming.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Colorado.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
New Mexico.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Arizona.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Utah.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Nevada.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Idaho.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Washington.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Oregon.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
California.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Oklahoma.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Indian Territory.....	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
United States.....	84.1	86.7	89.4	79.0	79.2	88.8	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8

* From State agents' reports exclusively.

OCTOBER.

Average Yield per Acre and Average Condition of Crops, by States and Territories, October 1, 1898

States and Territories.	Oats: Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Barley: Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Rye: Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Corn: Average Condition October 1.	Buckwheat: Average Condition October 1.	Cotton: Average Condition October 1.	Tobacco: Average Condition October 1.	Potatoes (Irish): Average Condition October 1.	Potatoes (Sweet): Average Condition October 1.	Hops: Yield per Acre.	Rice: Average Condition October 1.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	Lbs.	P. c.
Maine.....	36.0	27.0	18.0	97	102	..	..	88	..	..	..
New Hampshire..	33.0	28.5	17.5	102	90	..	..	82	..	..	..
Vermont.....	38.0	30.0	19.1	100	82	..	..	76	..	..	..
Massachusetts....	32.0	24.5	16.7	95	90	..	102	77	..	..	..
Rhode Island.....	37.0	28.0	..	96	..	..	..	84	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	28.2	..	18.0	97	95	..	97	81	..	..	..
New York.....	27.5	25.2	17.5	92	74	..	100	68	..	650	..
New Jersey.....	19.6	..	15.5	94	85	..	..	60	90	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	23.3	19.4	16.1	90	72	..	58	58	60	..	..
Delaware.....	22.0	..	..	91	70	..	..	55	84	..	..
Maryland.....	19.5	..	14.5	80	76	..	70	58	88	..	..
Virginia.....	16.1	..	11.2	95	94	84	88	76	91	..	..
North Carolina....	14.3	..	9.1	90	108	78	82	80	84	..	101
South Carolina....	17.2	..	8.5	86	..	79	..	68	88	..	95
Georgia.....	16.6	..	8.0	84	..	75	..	70	90	..	78
Florida.....	15.4	..	..	82	..	68	..	72	..	..	..
Alabama.....	16.8	..	11.1	95	..	78	87	71	96	..	95
Mississippi.....	18.5	..	..	97	..	72	..	77	102	..	..
Louisiana.....	18.1	..	..	98	..	67	84	88	97	..	94
Texas.....	29.7	20.0	12.0	97	..	73	..	75	79	..	85
Arkansas.....	22.8	..	11.4	90	..	84	91	81	92	..	..
Tennessee.....	18.7	18.0	10.5	98	96	98	97	72	96	..	..
West Virginia....	19.5	..	11.2	96	95	..	..	74	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	22.4	16.0	13.0	101	..	..	98	76	87	..	..
Ohio.....	30.9	28.7	17.4	82	82	..	92	61	80	..	..
Michigan.....	32.8	25.2	15.3	82	73	..	..	71	..	..	..
Indiana.....	29.2	23.4	15.5	91	85	..	88	71	86	..	..
Illinois.....	26.6	27.3	14.8	84	75	..	98	65	89	..	..
Wisconsin.....	36.1	29.1	15.3	93	78	..	98	82	..	400	..
Minnesota.....	36.3	28.4	20.5	88	68	..	..	78	..	..	..
Iowa.....	32.0	26.0	19.0	80	73	..	..	70	80	..	..
Missouri.....	17.0	20.0	13.1	89	81	96	91	77	90	..	..
Kansas.....	19.0	24.1	15.6	58	..	..	..	75	90	..	..
Nebraska.....	32.1	27.1	18.8	57	70	..	..	69	100	..	..
South Dakota.....	23.8	23.0	16.6	82	..	..	..	79	..	..	..
North Dakota.....	30.7	26.4	15.0	70	..	..	..	84	..	..	..
Montana.....	40.6	36.0	..	64	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	31.2	..	..	88	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
Colorado.....	35.8	30.5	18.0	69	..	..	..	80	98	..	..
New Mexico.....	33.8	33.8	..	90	..	..	..	91	..	..	..
Arizona.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	39.7	37.0	19.5	95	..	..	..	84	..	..	..
Nevada.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..
Idaho.....	43.6	35.0	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	1,260	..
Washington.....	41.9	39.5	18.0	75	..	..	..	80	..	1,150	..
Oregon.....	27.0	29.1	14.4	82	78	..	..	78	..	1,000	..
California.....	33.0	10.5	9.0	58	..	..	..	70	80	..	..
Oklahoma.....	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Territory..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	27.8	21.6	15.6	82.0	76.2	75.4	..	72.5	..	..	..

* From State agents' reports exclusively.

NOVEMBER.

Preliminary Estimate of Average Yield Per Acre and Average Quality of Certain Crops, November 1 1898, by States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Corn		Potatoes (Irish.)		Potatoes (Sweet.)		Tobacco		Hay		Buck-wheat.		Cotton: Indicated Yield per Acre (Lint).
	Average Yield per Acre in 1898 (Shelled).	Average Quality	Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Average Quality	Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Average Quality	Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Average Quality	Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Average Quality	Average Yield per Acre in 1898.	Average Quality	
	Bu.	P. c.	Bu.	P. c.	Bu.	P. c.	Lbs.	P. c.	Tons.	P. c.	Bu.	P. c.	Lbs.
Maine.....	40	98	130	110	..	..	..	..	1.20	122	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	41	101	90	90	..	..	..	..	1.26	99	..	..	..
Vermont.....	38	100	105	80	..	..	..	..	1.45	100	..	..	..
Massachusetts.....	39	93	97	85	..	..	1,750	105	1.42	94	..	..	..
Rhode Island.....	34	98	128	99	..	..	..	..	1.18	..	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	37	98	100	97	..	..	1,250	99	1.31	98	19.0	97	..
New York.....	35	91	74	73	110	100	1,200	98	1.40	94	16.8	81	..
New Jersey.....	35	94	75	80	140	99	..	..	1.42	97	21.0	82	..
Pennsylvania.....	32	89	54	74	95	90	975	80	1.45	98	17.2	75	..
Delaware.....	25	96	49	70	120	98	..	..	1.38	90	16.5	78	..
Maryland.....	28	92	58	80	110	98	700	90	1.20	97	12.2	97	..
Virginia.....	22	90	68	82	95	98	650	82	1.32	82	17.3	92	144
North Carolina.....	14	84	67	85	95	90	550	77	1.70	90	19.5	86	..
South Carolina.....	10	88	65	72	80	88	..	..	1.60	98	..	..	245
Georgia.....	9	75	54	88	105	98	..	..	1.75	82	..	..	183
Florida.....	9	80	64	89	95	87	..	..	1.80	90	..	..	117
Alabama.....	15	90	74	86	90	98	400	84	1.90	94	..	..	195
Mississippi.....	18	96	74	80	100	99	..	..	1.90	95	..	..	229
Louisiana.....	21	92	78	90	105	90	..	..	2.10	94	..	..	225
Texas.....	25	96	78	81	100	84	..	..	1.50	91	..	..	212
Arkansas.....	23	91	74	82	105	97	600	82	1.54	90	..	..	200
Tennessee.....	25	88	52	68	90	95	690	90	1.50	88	18.0	88	181
West Virginia.....	20	88	62	88	105	97	750	95	1.54	86	20.5	96	..
Kentucky.....	31	89	64	80	100	97	825	91	1.45	84	..	..	..
Ohio.....	36	86	61	77	95	98	875	95	1.39	96	20.0	87	..
Michigan.....	34	82	79	88	..	..	..	..	1.36	95	14.2	95	..
Indiana.....	36	83	71	84	95	90	730	86	1.45	96	18.4	88	..
Illinois.....	30	75	70	80	100	96	770	92	1.58	100	14.0	90	..
Wisconsin.....	35	94	96	91	..	..	1,165	99	1.50	97	15.5	92	..
Minnesota.....	32	90	85	100	..	..	..	..	1.80	96	15.0	76	..
Iowa.....	32	85	80	87	75	89	..	..	1.75	95	16.0	84	..
Missouri.....	26	80	66	82	95	95	800	91	1.60	92	15.8	83	296
Kansas.....	19	74	70	89	105	93	..	..	1.48	98	..	..	..
Nebraska.....	21	75	65	85	85	92	..	..	1.60	96	12.8	90	..
South Dakota.....	28	91	72	88	..	..	..	..	1.38	94	..	..	..
North Dakota.....	19	73	87	90	..	..	..	..	1.50	98	..	..	..
Montana.....	28	75	104	90	..	..	..	..	1.45	103	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	16	85	120	97	..	..	..	..	1.98	98	..	..	..
Colorado.....	18	84	77	81	80	85	..	..	2.20	97	..	..	..
New Mexico.....	21	92	58	90	..	..	..	..	3.75	99	..	..	..
Arizona.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50	97	..	..	..
Utah.....	21	88	125	82	..	..	..	..	3.25	105	..	..	..
Nevada.....	..	..	155	82	..	..	..	..	2.60	102	..	..	..
Idaho.....	..	..	120	86	..	..	..	..	3.75	98	..	..	..
Washington.....	12	96	90	91	..	..	..	..	1.75	100	..	..	..
Oregon.....	24	89	82	88	..	..	..	..	1.90	96	14.0	95	..
California.....	28	86	96	92	110	98	..	..	1.60	88	..	..	249
Oklahoma.....	..	..	..	..	155	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
Indian Territory.....	..	..	..	..	65	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States.....	24.4	82.7	75.2	84.7	..	..	..	..	1.55	95.3	17.3	85.2	219

WALL STREET IN 1898.

(From the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.)

Transactions in Securities.

The remarkable activity on the Stock Exchange during the year is clearly indicated by the record of total sales of securities, which shows an increase comparing with 1897 of 22,507,061 shares of listed stocks and of 13,710,975 shares unlisted, while the total sales of State and railroad bonds indicate an increase, par value, of \$313,311,000. Transactions in bonds broke all records for the Exchange. Following is the report of the Stock Exchange's business as prepared by Mr. John C. Burns, its cashier:

	1897		1898	
	Listed Stocks. Shares.	Unlisted Stocks. Shares.	Listed Stocks. Shares.	Unlisted Stocks. Shares.
January.....	2,620,889	691,006	7,475,206	1,838,869
February....	1,897,042	932,515	6,494,129	2,123,651
March.....	4,065,793	951,200	7,161,991	2,862,770
April.....	2,853,207	751,542	4,369,272	1,691,013
May.....	2,841,167	512,520	7,672,436	1,540,865
June.....	5,159,658	1,224,754	6,894,639	2,116,817
July.....	5,448,966	1,499,852	3,497,156	1,268,451
August.....	10,152,900	1,200,913	9,834,286	2,166,780
September..	11,432,547	1,665,502	6,983,162	2,966,072
October.....	6,937,631	1,191,014	5,298,254	2,576,690
November..	4,234,764	1,002,006	8,532,173	2,750,347
December...	5,644,093	1,715,007	11,626,207	3,746,907
Totals...	63,309,850	13,968,497	85,816,911	27,649,472

	State and Railroad Bonds. 1897.	State and Railroad Bonds. 1898.
January.....	\$36,856,500	\$92,885,700
February....	38,052,500	77,102,300
March.....	34,147,000	45,171,200
April.....	22,227,300	26,225,800
May.....	24,272,050	53,654,100
June.....	44,898,100	67,729,800
July.....	52,581,500	71,008,500
August.....	74,631,050	92,013,100
September..	67,297,800	46,802,000
October.....	39,278,200	63,418,500
November..	33,813,550	94,988,000
December...	61,287,450	115,655,000
Totals.....	\$529,343,000	\$847,654,000

	Government Bonds. 1897.	Government Bonds. 1898.	Unlisted Bonds. 1897.	Unlisted Bonds. 1898.
January....	\$1,281,000	\$750,900	\$1,607,500	\$61,000
February...	2,288,500	847,500	295,000	15,617,500
March.....	1,198,900	907,000	173,000	4,075,500
April.....	679,430	1,121,300	27,000	7,000
May.....	1,025,850	387,000	3,500	.....
June.....	926,300	360,000	547,000	107,000
July.....	524,200	1,507,500	501,000	38,000
August.....	483,650	4,759,800	191,000	2,000
September..	998,900	4,493,800	117,000	2,223,500
October...	506,700	4,124,800	13,000	2,380,000
November..	382,450	2,688,600	.....	9,801,000
December...	390,150	2,230,980	5,000	11,933,000
Totals...	\$10,134,000	\$24,129,210	\$3,480,000	\$46,245,500

The totals for a series of years compare as follows:

	Stocks. Shares.	State and R. R. Bonds.	Govern- ments.
1898.....	113,460,383	\$847,654,000	\$24,129,210
1897.....	77,248,347	529,343,000	10,134,000
1896.....	54,490,043	352,815,850	27,121,550
1895.....	66,440,576	495,904,950	7,046,250
1894.....	49,275,736	352,741,950	4,296,300
1893.....	77,984,965	299,372,327	2,021,450
1892.....	86,850,930	501,398,200	1,662,400
1891.....	72,725,864	389,906,700	1,539,900
1890.....	59,441,301	374,842,120	2,891,050
1889.....	61,133,161	394,151,406	4,287,060

Highest and Lowest Prices of Stocks and Bonds.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and closing prices, during 1898, of all stocks dealt in on the New York Exchange this year, with individual sales for the year:

Sales.		High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.	Sales.		High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.
100	Alton & Terre Haute ..	63	63	63	98,121	Consolidated Ice.....	52	27 1/4	45 1/2
486,456	American Spirits.....	15 1/2	6 1/2	13 1/2	14,974	Consolidated Ice pr.....	94	89 1/2	92 1/2
183,186	American Spirits pr.....	41 1/2	16	37 1/2	167,231	Delaware & Hudson.....	114 1/2	93	107 1/2
210,054	Am. Steel & Wire Co.....	50	25 1/2	48 1/2	50,421	Del., Lack. & West.....	150	140	157
95,877	Am. S. & W. Co. pr.....	118 1/2	82	116 1/2	59,235	Denver & Rio Grande.....	21 1/2	10	20 1/2
190	American Coal.....	120	114 1/2	114 1/2	506,881	Denver & Rio G. pr.....	71 1/2	40	70 1/2
508,186	Am. Cotton Oil Co.....	39 1/2	15 1/2	35 1/2	73,013	Des Moines & Ft. D.....	23 1/2	8 1/2	22 1/2
87,938	Am. Cotton Oil Co. pr.....	96 1/2	66	89	39,901	Detroit Gas.....	67	45	63
1,877	American Dist. Tel. Co.....	35	22	33 1/2	1,180	Duluth, So. Sh. & Atl.....	31 1/2	2 1/2	31 1/2
150,317	American Malting Co.....	88	24	34	3,962	Duluth, S. S. & A. pr.....	89 1/2	5	89 1/2
101,049	American Malt. Co. pr.....	88	76 1/2	86	9,100	Eastern Elevator Co.....	66	61 1/2	64 1/2
13,416,634	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	146 1/2	107 1/2	126 1/2	30,412	Edison Elec. Ill. Co.....	195	119	195
69,477	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pr.....	116	103	112 1/2	1,775	Edis. E. I. Co. of B'n'n.....	122 1/2	106 1/2	122
9,659	American Tel. & C. Co.....	98 1/2	89	98 1/2	90,830	Erie.....	16 1/2	11	14 1/2
6,698,511	American Tobacco Co.....	153 1/2	83 1/2	143 1/2	322,232	Erie 1st.....	43 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
43,791	American Tob. Co. pr.....	135 1/2	112 1/2	131	20,362	Erie 2d pr.....	21 1/2	15 1/2	20
5,806	Ann Arbor.....	15	11	14	35,986	Evans. & Terre Haute.....	41 1/2	22 1/2	41 1/2
31,491	Ann Arbor pr.....	40 1/2	34	39	11,725	Evans. & Terre H. pr.....	72 1/2	40	72
108,931	Atchison, Top. & S. F.....	19 1/2	10 1/2	18 1/2	16,258	Express—Adams.....	162 1/2	+100	+108
4,437,425	At. Top. & S. F. pr.....	52 1/2	22 1/2	52 1/2	16,163	Express—American.....	150	117 1/2	146
566,904	Balt. & O., all asst. pd.....	72 1/2	12 1/2	69 1/2	16,697	Express—United States.....	57 1/2	38	53 1/2
145,472	Balt. & O., w. i.....	58 1/2	31	55 1/2	3,186	Express—Wells-Fargo.....	125	121	125
119,568	Balt. & O. pr., w. i.....	79 1/2	68	77 1/2	1,110,758	Federal Steel.....	52	29	52
100,049	Balt. & O. S. W. pr., new.....	97 1/2	41 1/2	94	995,565	Federal Steel pr.....	85 1/2	69 1/2	83 1/2
636,970	Bay State Gas.....	9 1/2	2 1/2	8	31,349	Flint & P. Marquette.....	18 1/2	10	17 1/2
100	Beech Creek.....	100	100	100	7,748	Flint & P. Mar. pr.....	49	36	43 1/2
4,161,913	Brooklyn Rap. Transit.....	78 1/2	35	77 1/2	5,906	Fort Worth & D. C.....	28	17 1/2	25
54,315	Brooklyn U. Gas Co.....	140 1/2	106	138	4,617	Fort Worth & R. G.....	17 1/2	10	16
5,851	Brooklyn Elevated.....	28 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	436	Fort Wayne.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
63,559	Brunswick Co.....	14	7 1/2	13 1/2	100	Fort Wayne Special.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
7,185	Buffalo, Roch. & P.....	34	25	32	1,201,730	General Elec. Co., new.....	97	76	95 1/2
6,913	Buffalo, Roch. & P. pr.....	76 1/2	62	74	591,158	General Electric, old.....	50 1/2	29 1/2	48 1/2
5,444,956	Burlington & Quincy.....	125 1/2	85 1/2	125	48,599	Glucose Sugar Ref. Co.....	72 1/2	65	70 1/2
135	B. & N. Y. Air Line pr.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	3,203	Glucose Sug. Ref. pr.....	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
300	Cap. City Traction.....	70	62	70	109,781	Great Northern pr.....	180	122	144 1/2
111,517	Canada Pacific.....	90 1/2	72	85 1/2	187,204	Hawaiian C. & S. Co.....	61	15 1/2	58
225,832	Canada Southern.....	58 1/2	44 1/2	55 1/2	25,080	Hock. Coal & Iron.....	9 1/2	4 1/2	9
429,273	Central Pacific.....	44 1/2	11	43 1/2	1,513	Homestake.....	50	43	50
104,978	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	29 1/2	17 1/2	25 1/2	397,402	Illinois Central.....	115 1/2	96	114 1/2
43,218	Chicago & Alton.....	172	150 1/2	170	278	Illinois Cent. L. Lines.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
108,669	Chicago & E. Illinois.....	66	49	61 1/2	140,717	Illinois Steel.....	102	44 1/2	+102
45,388	Chicago & E. Ill. pr.....	113 1/2	102	112 1/2	282,410	Inter. Paper Co.....	67	48	63 1/2
35,467	Chicago, Indiana & L.....	11	7	8	76,685	Inter. Paper Co. pr.....	95	85	94 1/2
42,484	Chicago, Ind. & L. pr.....	38 1/2	23	32	27,638	Iowa Central.....	11 1/2	7 1/2	11
1,304,928	Chicago Great Western.....	18 1/2	9 1/2	16 1/2	34,962	Iowa Central pr.....	42 1/2	25	42 1/2
66,447	Chicago Gt. West. pr. A.....	54	28	52	3,505	Kanawha & Michigan.....	8	5 1/2	8
29,155	Chicago Gt. West. pr. B.....	32	20	31 1/2	98,692	Kansas & Texas.....	14 1/2	10	13 1/2
10,700	Chic. & Gt. West. deb.....	85	71 1/2	83 1/2	554,255	Kansas & Texas pr.....	41	28 1/2	38
108,574	Chicago Terminal Tr.....	99 1/2	41 1/2	8 1/2	183,798	Kansas City, P. & G.....	25 1/2	15	16 1/2
155,325	Chicago Term. Tr. pr.....	37 1/2	22 1/2	36	3,704	Keokuk & Des Moines.....	5 1/2	3	5
1,633	Claffin, H. B. & Co.....	96 1/2	91	96 1/2	2,237	Keokuk & D. M. pr.....	18 1/2	15	17
405,103	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.....	19 1/2	11 1/2	14 1/2	666	Keokuk & Western.....	34 1/2	30	30
98,120	Cleve., Lor. & W. pr.....	53 1/2	43	44	700	King & Pemb.....	5	2	2
460,455	C. C. C. & St. Louis.....	47 1/2	25	43 1/2	1,604	Knickerb. I. Co. of C.....	57	54 1/2	57
7,643	C. C. C. & St. Louis pr.....	97	77 1/2	96	300	Knick. I. Co. of C. pr.....	82	81	82
4,700	Col. Coal & I. D. Co.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	180,549	Laclede Gas.....	54 1/2	37 1/2	52 1/2
700	Col. Coal & I. D. Co. pr.....	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10,663	Laclede Gas pr.....	98 1/2	85	94
17,763	Col. Midland.....	9	5 1/2	7 1/2	115,541	Lake Erie & Western.....	25 1/2	12	21 1/2
22,465	Col. Midland pr.....	20 1/2	14	20 1/2	119,638	Lake Erie & West. pr.....	83	53	74 1/2
113,497	Col. Fuel & Iron Co.....	32 1/2	17	32	97,581	Lake Shore.....	215	170 1/2	201
400	Col. Fuel & Iron Co. pr.....	77	65	77	16,718	Long Island.....	59 1/2	40	55 1/2
75,113	Con., Hock. V. & T.....	8 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	2,445,544	Louisville & Nashville.....	65 1/2	44	64 1/2
13,473	Con., Hock. V. & T. pr.....	25	12 1/2	15 1/2	4,285,362	Manhattan Consol.....	120 1/2	90	97 1/2
3,569	Con. Southern, w. i.....	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	920	Manhattan Beach.....	5 1/2	2	2
43,121	Col. So. 1st pr., w. i.....	50 1/2	43 1/2	49 1/2	717	Maryland Coal pr.....	54	45	54
44,756	Col. So. 2d pr., w. i.....	20	14 1/2	18 1/2	1,733,000	Metropolitan St. R. way.....	184 1/2	125 1/2	182
125	Commercial Cable Co.....	180	180	180	13,751	Mexican Central.....	7 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2
100	Con. C. K. S. & R. pr.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	9,216	Mexican National Cts.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
900	Consolidated Coal.....	46	40	46	1,441	Mergenthaler L. Co.....	145 1/2	140	145
450,964	Consolidated Gas.....	205 1/2	164	195	143,989	Michigan Central.....	118	96 1/2	118

* All assessments paid.

+ Ex. dividend and 100 per cent. in bonds.

‡ Trust receipts stamped.

Sales.	High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.
300 Michigan Pen. Car Co. pr.	20	15½	20
225 Michigan P. Car Co. pr.	70	70	70
104,650 Minn. & St. Louis.....	39¾	24	36¾
9,181 Minn. & St. L. 1st pr.....	100	84	100
53,086 Minn. & St. L. 2d pr.....	79¾	46	74¾
400 Minn., St. P. & S. St. M. 10	10	6½	10
200 M., St. P. & S. St. M. pr. 21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
226,251 Minnesota Iron.....	*142¾	90	*142
1,705,850 Missouri Pacific.....	40¾	22	45¾
27,651 Mobile & Ohio.....	82½	24	82
3,521 Morris & Essex.....	179	170¾	176
160 Nashville & Chat.	60	60	60
153,081 National Biscuit Co.	52½	30¾	52
15,362 National Biscuit Co. pr. 108	108	94½	104¾
315,327 National Lead Tr.	35¾	26½	38¾
84,584 National Lead T. pr.	114½	90	114½
187,855 National Linseed Oil.....	21¾	2½	9¼
250 Nat. Lin. Oil Tr. Cfts.	9¾	8½	8½
3,273 Nat. Starch Mfg. Co.	9	3¾	6½
1,269 Nat. S. Mfg. Co. 1st pr. 80	80	60	65
830 Nat. S. Mfg. Co. 2d pr. 30	30	12½	12½
5,915 New Central Coal.....	43	40	40
2,869,950 New Jersey Central.....	99	84½	97¼
1,777,910 New York Central.....	124¾	105	123¼
20,900 N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	159¾	119¼	14½
953 N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pr. 76	76	73	76
25,745 N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pr. 40¼	40¼	28	35½
2,066 N. Y., Lack. & West.....	127	121	127
8,748 N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	184	190¼
178,900 N. Y. Air Brake Co.	120	14	113
7,916 N. Y., Sus. & Western.....	15½	8	14
51,081 N. Y., Sus. & West. pr. 38	38	23	28
243 Norfolk Southern.....	65	65	65
21,631 Norfolk & Western.....	198¾	11½	19
479,974 Norfolk & Western pr. 63¾	63¾	42½	68¼
813,367 North American Co.	75	4¾	7½
4,192,850 Northern Pacific.....	44½	19	44½
3,270,100 Northern Pacific pr.	79¾	56	73¾
694,783 Northwest.....	143¾	113¼	142¾
8,699 Northwest. pr.	191½	163	184½
814,530 Omaha.....	94	65	89½
1,303 Omaha pr.	170	149	170
321 Omaha & St. Louis.....	10	7	7
1,224 Ontario Silver.....	6¼	3¼	6¼
463,900 Ontario & Western.....	18¾	13¾	18¾
52,845 Oregon Improvement.....	31	19	29
75,746 Oregon Navigation.....	61¼	35½	50¾
31,700 Oregon Nav. pr.	78	65½	72
94,807 Oregon Short Line.....	43	19¾	43
45,366 Pacific Coast.....	48¾	34½	46½
6,205 Pac. Coast Co. 1st pr.	91	79	84¾
23,805 Pac. Coast Co. 2d pr.	69	57	62½
660,900 Pacific Mail.....	46	21	45¾
537,900 Pennsylvania Railroad.....	123	110¼	122¼
17,500 Peoria, D. & E.	2¼	¾	1¾
2,185 Peoria & Eastern.....	5¼	3½	4
3,447,900 P. G. & C. Co.	112	88½	110¼
159,070 P., C., C. & St. L.	63¾	38¾	63¾
56,520 P., C., C. & St. L. pr.	84½	57	84½
14,727 Pittsburgh & West. pr. 12¾	12¾	5¼	10
199,380 Pullman Palace C. Co.	216	**132	**158¼

Sales.	High- est.	Low- est.	Clos- ing.
2,850 Quicksilver.....	3	1½	3
6,180 Quicksilver pr.	11¼	5	11½
533,900 Reading.....	23½	15½	23½
1,034,900 Reading 1st pr.	54¼	36	53¾
268,900 Reading 2d pr.	20	17¾	27½
561 Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	185	182	185
7,782 Rio Grande Western.....	32	23	25
17,015 Rio Grande West. pr.	69¼	50¼	65½
3,831,900 Rock Island.....	114¾	80	114
2,811 Rome, W. & Ogd.	128½	118	128½
30,270 St. Joe & Gr. Island.....	8¾	5¼	6
48,133 St. J. & G. I. 1st pr.	63	45	52
35,303 St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 2d pr.	23¼	13	14¾
93,250 St. Louis & San. Fran.	9¼	6	8½
81,530 St. L. & S. Fran. 1st pr.	70	52½	67¾
269,479 St. L. & S. Fran. 2d pr.	35	22½	33½
61,787 St. Louis Southwest.....	7¾	3¾	7¾
192,480 St. L. Southwest. pr.	18	7¾	17½
7,696,801 St. Paul.....	120¾	83¼	120¾
56,701 St. Paul pr.	166½	140	166
26,102 Standard Distilling.....	23½	19	21
13,000 Standard Distilling pr. 75	75	66½	73½
120 Standard Gas.....	143¾	143¼	143¾
102,754 Standard R. & Twine.....	10½	9¼	8¼
16,946 St. Paul & Duluth.....	38¾	20¼	38¼
5,900 St. Paul & Duluth pr.	100	78	99¼
30,508 St. Paul, M. & M.	175	123¾	175
100 Southern Alt. Tel.	100	100	100
208,440 Southern Pacific.....	35	12	33½
519,451 Southern Railroad.....	103¼	7	103
1,190,700 Southern Railroad pr.	43¾	23¾	41¾
901,690 Tenn. Coal & Iron Co.	38¼	17	36¾
767 Tenn. Coal & I. Co. pr.	106	88	105
622,900 Texas & Pacific.....	20¾	8½	19¼
76,421 Third Avenue Railw'y.....	194½	145	170
22,850 Texas & Pac. L. Trust.....	12½	5	12½
214 Toledo & Ohio Central.....	25	25	25
729 Toledo & Ohio Cen. pr.	48	35	38
25,476 Twin City Rap. Tr.	89¾	16¼	38½
100 Twin City Rap. Tr. pr.	107½	107¼	107½
1,630,400 Union Pacific, new.....	44¾	16½	42¾
4,832,041 Union Pacific pr.	74¾	45¾	74¾
1,000,312 Union Pacific, old.....	84½	23	26¾
672,100 Union Pacific, D. & G.	113¾	¾	112¾
217,300 U. S. Leather.....	8¾	5¼	7½
110,786 U. S. Leather pr.	75½	59¾	72¾
990,744 United States Rubber.....	48¼	14¼	44¾
324,100 United States Rub. pr.	113¼	60	111
63,180 Wabash.....	9½	6¼	7¾
544,291 Wabash pr.	24¼	14¼	22¾
5,800 West. Union Beef Co.	8	6¾	6¾
969,989 Western Union Tel.	95¾	82¼	93¼
100,632 West. Chic. St. R'way.....	102¾	87¼	94½
100 Western Gas.....	86	86	86
200 Westingh'g & E. & M. Co.	63¾	63¾	63¾
260,580 Wheeling & L. E.	56¾	4¾	56
72,655 Wheeling & L. E. pr.	330¼	18	327¼
14,402 Wisconsin Central.....	3½	¾	¾
1,545 Wisconsin Central pr.	8	5	7¼
89,000 Silver Bullion cfts.	60¾	56	59¼

Total sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the year were 112,788,349 shares, against 77,002,419 in 1897 and 54,654,096 in 1896.

* Trust receipts stamped.

† Second installment paid.

+ First installment paid.

‡ Fourth installment paid.

** Ex. cash and stock dividend.

Following are the highest, lowest, and closing prices during 1908 of bonds dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.		High.	Low.	Close.
United States 2s registered.....	99½	98	99½	United States 5s coupon of 1904.....	115	109½	113
United States 4s reg. of 1907.....	113½	108	112	United States Cur. 6s of 1899.....	104	102½	102½
United States 4s coupon of 1907.....	114½	107	113½	United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.....	107½	104	107½
United States 4s reg. of 1925.....	129½	116½	129	United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.....	107½	104½	107
United States 4s coupon of 1925.....	129½	117½	129½	United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....	107½	104½	107½
United States 5s reg. of 1904.....	115	109½	112½	District of Columbia 3-6s.....	118	115	118

STATE BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.		High.	Low.	Close.
Alabama, class A.....	109	108½	108¾	North Carolina 6s, 1919.....	128	128	128
Alabama, class A, small.....	105	105	105	North Carolina con. 4s.....	104	101	104
Alabama, class B.....	108	105½	108	Tennessee set. 3s.....	98	87	98
Alabama, class C.....	104	98	104	Tennessee set. 3s, small.....	94½	87	98½
Louisiana con. 4s.....	109½	100	108½	Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1901.....	83½	65	83½
Louisiana con. 4s, small.....	100½	98	100½	Virginia deferred 6s trust rec.....	9½	4½	7½

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	High.	Low.	Close.		High.	Low.	Close.
Adams Express 4s.....	105	98½	104½	Chicago, B. & North. 1st 5s.....	110½	105	108½
Alabama Mid. 1st.....	98½	91	91	Chicago, Bur. & Q. conv. 5s.....	126	104½	126
Albany & Susquehanna 6s.....	118½	110	116½	Chicago, Bur. & Q. con. 7s.....	118½	113½	117½
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s.....	126½	120½	122	Chicago, Bur. & Q. s. f. 5s.....	107	101½	101½
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s.....	109½	102½	108	Chicago, Bur. & Q. deb. 5s.....	111	104½	110½
American Dock & Improve. 5s.....	116	110	115½	Chicago, Bur. & Q. Ia. s. f. 4s.....	104	98	100½
American Spirits Co.....	90	84	86½	Chicago, Bur. & Q. N. ext. 4s.....	106½	95½	106½
Ann Arbor 4s.....	90½	81	89	Chicago, Ind. & Lo. refdg. 6s.....	107½	98	107½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s.....	100	85	90½	Chicago, Ind. & Lo. refdg. 5s.....	92	80	92
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé ad. 4s.....	79½	54½	79	Chicago, St. L. & N. O. gold 5s.....	125	115½	125
Atlantic & Danville 5s.....	102½	95	102½	Chicago, St. L. & N. O. M. div. 4s.....	103½	100	100½
Austin & N. W. 1st 5s.....	92	81½	92	Chicago Term. Trans. 4s.....	95½	79½	95½
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. inc. B.....	124	97	114½	Cincinnati, Dayton & Iron 5s.....	112	107½	110½
Baltimore & Ohio con. G. 5s, 1888, 118½	97	97	118½	Cin., Ind. St. L. & Chic. 4s.....	102	98½	101½
Balt. & Ohio con. G. 5s reg., 1888, 118½	108	103	116	Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s.....	74½	68	71½
B. & O. con. 5s, M. & J. P. Co. cfs. 118½	97	97	118½	C. C. C. & St. L., Cairo div. 1st 4s.....	91½	88	91½
B. & O. gold 5s, 1885-1925, reg.....	113½	108½	113½	C. C. C. & St. L., White W. Val. div. 1st 4s.....	88½	80	87
Baltimore Belt 1st gold 5s.....	105	84	105	C. C. C. & St. L. col. trust 4s.....	100	90½	99
Baltimore Belt guaranteed 5s.....	106	101½	105	C. C. C. & St. L. C. W. & M. 4s.....	95	89	89½
Baltimore & Ohio Engr. cfs.....	118	90	118	Clev. Lor. & Wheel. cn. 5s.....	109	100	109
Balt. & Ohio gold 5s, 1885-1925.....	118½	80	115	Clev. C. C. & I. con. 7s.....	140	131½	137½
Balt. & Ohio, Parkersb'g Bch. 6s, 118½	100	112	100	Clev. C. C. & Ind. s. f. 7s.....	106½	101½	101½
B. & O. S. W. 1st gtd. 4s, 1900.....	105	98½	105	Clev. C. C. & Ind. gen. cn. 6s.....	132½	127½	132½
B. & O. S. W. 1st con. 4s, 1903.....	90	76	90	Columbus & Hock. Val. con. 5s.....	86	70½	80
B'way & 7th Ave. cn. 5s.....	122½	114½	122½	Columbus & Hock. Val. gen. 5s.....	61	46	56
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	117½	112	117½	Columbus & Ninth Ave. 1st 5s.....	123½	116	123½
Brooklyn El. 1st Tr. Co. cfs.....	95	79	94½	Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s.....	87½	79	87½
B'klyn. C. Co. & Sub. 1st con.....	106	101½	105½	Col. Mid. 1st 2-3-4s.....	68½	56	66½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.....	109	91	107½	Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....	77½	65	76½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.....	117	108½	116½	Consolidated Gas of Chicago 1s.....	106½	101	106½
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s.....	100½	84	93	Dallas & Waco 5s.....	88½	75	87½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. 5s.....	109	104½	109	Del. & Hudson, Penn. div. 7s.....	143	143	146
Bur., Cedar Rapids & N. 5s.....	100	104½	106½	Delaware, Lack. & West. 7s.....	128	122	124
B. C. R. & N. cn. 1st & col. tr. 5s, 110½	100	110½	110½	Denver & Rio Grande 4s.....	102½	89	102½
Canada Southern 1st 5s.....	111½	107½	111	Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s.....	108	85½	108
Canada Southern 2d 5s.....	111½	105	111	Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s.....	111½	108	104½
Central Branch Union Pacific 4s.....	92	80	91½	Denver & Rio Grande 4½s.....	111	108½	110½
Central of Georgia con. 5s.....	93½	84½	92	Des Moines & Fort D. 1st 4s.....	96	85	96
Central Georgia 1st inc. 5s.....	44½	35	40	Des Moines & Fort D. 1st 2½s.....	80	69½	80
Central Georgia 2d inc. 5s.....	15½	10	12	Des Moines Union 1st 5s.....	102	97	102
Central Georgia 3d inc. 5s.....	8½	4½	6½	Detroit, M. & M. L. G. 3½s.....	24	16	22½
Central Ohio reorg. 1st con. 4½s, 108½	99	90	108½	Detroit City Gas 5s.....	99½	90	94
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s.....	91	73½	90½	Detroit Gas Co. con. 5s.....	103	90	94
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s.....	118	111	117½	Duluth & I. R. 1st 5s.....	107½	104	104½
Chesapeake & Ohio, series A.....	120½	118	118½	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. 5s.....	113½	101	113½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911.....	121½	115½	119	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s.....	108	105½	104
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d con. 4s.....	97	90½	97	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. rec. lien 4-5s, 102½	98	98	102½
Ches. & Ohio R. & A. 1st con. 4s, 107½	90	107½	90	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. 5s.....	117	112½	117
Chicago & Alton s. f. 6s.....	113½	109½	109½	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s.....	116½	107	115
Chicago & East. Ill. 1st con. 6s.....	134	122	134	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. cn. 6s.....	120	114½	120
Chicago & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s.....	117½	114½	117½	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s, 112½	108	108	112
Chicago & East. Ill. con. 5s.....	112	101½	112	Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy 6s.....	104	97½	103
Chicago & East. Ill. con. 6s, reg.....	106½	101	103½	Equitable G. & F., Chicago 6s.....	108	102	106½
Chicago & Erie 1st.....	115	108	115	Erie 1st con. 7s.....	147½	138	144
Chicago & Ind. Coal 5s.....	109	100½	105	Erie 1st ex. gold 4s.....	116	112	114½
Chicago & Western Ind. gold 6s.....	122½	117½	119½				

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

	High.	Low.	Close.		High.	Low.	Close.
Erie 2d ext. 5s.....	119½	118½	119½	Louis & Nash. N. O. & M. 2d 6s.....	111	108	111
Erie 3d ext. 4½s.....	118	108	112	Louis & Nash. N. F. & S. 1st 5s.....	104½	87½	104½
Erie 4th ext. 5s.....	118½	113	118½	Louis & Nash. Pens. & Atl. 1st 6s.....	111½	96½	111½
Erie general lien 4s.....	77½	66	75½	L. N. A. & C. 1st 6s.....	117	112	116½
Erie prior lien 4s.....	94½	84½	94½	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s tr. cts.....	53	32	52
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s.....	106½	91½	106½	Manhattan Ry. con. 4s.....	98½	90	95½
Evansville & Indianapolis cn. 6s.....	103	77½	102½	Met. Elevated 1st 6s.....	119½	114½	119½
Evansville & Terre H. con. 6s.....	123	112	123	Met. Elevated 2d 6s.....	105	101	102
Evansville & Terre H. gen. 5s.....	101	82	100	Met. Street Railway gen. 5s.....	119	108½	118½
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s.....	121½	110	121½	Mexican Cent. con. 4s.....	68½	60	65½
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s.....	101	85	100	Mexican Inter. 1st 4s.....	85	70½	87
Flint & Pere Marq., Pt. Hur. 5s.....	102½	83	102½	Mich. Cent. con. 7s.....	115½	110	111½
Fort Worth & Den. C. 1st 6s.....	86½	65	85½	Mich. Cent. con. 5s, 1902.....	107	102½	104½
Fort Worth & Rio G. 1st 3-4s.....	68½	54½	64	Mich. Cent. col. tr. 3½s.....	98½	91½	94½
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s.....	60	35	60	Mich. Cent. con. 5s, 1931.....	127	121	121½
Gal., Hous. & Hend. 5s.....	99½	89½	99	Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s.....	137½	132½	137½
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d 7s.....	105½	100	102	Mil. & Nor. 1sts, 1910.....	122½	121	121
Gal., H. & S. A. M. & P. d. 5s.....	100½	92	100½	Mil. & Nor. 1sts, 1913.....	123	117	123
Gen. Electric deb. 5s.....	110½	96	108	Mil., L. S. & W. ex. & i. s. f. 5s.....	120½	113½	120½
Georgia Pac. 1st 5-6s.....	125	118	125	Mil., L. S. & W. Ash. div. 6s.....	138	133	138
Georgia & Ala. 1st pr. gold 5s.....	106	88	106	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s.....	110	100½	104½
Gr. Bay & W. deb. A.....	50½	40½	50	Missouri Pacific con. 6s.....	110½	93	109½
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B.....	7½	3½	5½	Missouri Pacific 3d 7s.....	113	103½	113
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s.....	124	119	122	Missouri Pacific tr. 5s.....	92½	65½	90
Harlem 1st 7s, coupon.....	109½	105½	105½	Missouri Pacific col. tr. 6s.....	90	60	80
Harlem 1st 7s, registered.....	109½	104½	106½	Missouri, K. & E. 1st 5s.....	102½	93½	101
Houston & Tex. Cen. 1st 5s.....	113	107½	112½	Mobile & O. gen. 4s.....	84	70	82½
Houston & Tex. Cen. con. 6s.....	112	105	112	Mobile & O. new 6s.....	125½	118½	125
Houston & Tex. Cen. gen. 4s.....	87½	76½	87½	Mobile & O. Montg. div. 5s.....	106	97½	105
Houston, E. & W. T. 1st 5s.....	98½	88	98½	Morris & Essex con. gtd. 7s.....	142½	136	139
Illinois Cen. West. Line 4s.....	105	101	103	Morris & Essex 1st 7s.....	144	137½	143
Illinois Cen. 4s 1951.....	115	100½	112½	Morris & Essex 7s of 1871.....	112½	107	104½
Illinois Cen. 4s 1952.....	105	100	105	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s.....	106	101	105
Illinois Cen. 4s 1953.....	103	97½	103	National Starch 6s.....	109	102	102½
Illinois Cen. Louis. div. 3½s.....	96	82½	96	Nash. Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s.....	133½	128	133½
Illinois Cen. St. L. div. 3s.....	83	78½	82½	Nash. Chat. & St. L. 1st con. 5s.....	107	104	107
Illinois Cen. St. L. 3½s.....	98	82½	96	New Jersey Cent. gen. 5s.....	116	109½	116
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st.....	105	97	104	New Jersey Cent. gen. 5s reg.....	114½	108½	112
Int. & Gr. North. 1st 6s.....	123½	116	122½	New Jersey Cent. 1st con., 1899.....	102½	102½	102½
Int. & Gr. North. 2ds.....	98	78	92½	New Jersey Mid. 1st 6s.....	122	114½	122
Int. & Gr. North. 3ds.....	61½	44	61	N. Y. & Northern 1st 6s.....	124	123	124½
Iowa Cen. 1st 5s.....	106½	97	106½	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st 4s.....	107½	100	106½
Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s.....	110½	107	108	N. Y. C. & H. 1st coup. 7s.....	119½	113½	118
Iron Mount. 2d ext. 5s.....	107½	102½	106½	N. Y. C. & H. R. deb. 5s.....	112	106	110
Iron Mount. gen. con. 5s.....	105	86	105	N. Y. C. & H. R. ext. 4s.....	100½	100½	103½
Iron Mount. gen. con. std. gtd. 5s.....	101	86	101	N. Y. C. & H. L. S. col. 3½s.....	99	94	99
Iron Mount. Ark. Br. ext. 5s.....	108	102	106	N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s.....	138½	136½	137
Jefferson R. 1st 5s.....	106	103	103	N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s c. d. cts.....	173	145	173
Kanawha & Mich. 1st 4s.....	82½	76	80	N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s c. d. small cts. deb.....	173	145	173
Kansas & Texas 2ds.....	64	57	67½	N. Y., Ont. & W. con. 5s.....	109	105½	108½
Kansas & Texas 4s.....	92½	82½	91½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s.....	105	96	104½
Kansas & Texas of T. 1st 5s.....	89½	80	88	N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. 5s.....	111	99	110
Kansas City & Pac. 1st 4s.....	76	70½	75	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s.....	98	82	91½
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1sts.....	81½	65	68½	N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d 4½s.....	92½	84½	92½
Kentucky Central 4s.....	93	85	91	Norfolk & Western gen. 6s.....	127	120	127
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s.....	110	103	110	Nor. & West. New River 1st 6s.....	128	118	128
Kings Co. Elevated 1st 5s.....	70½	40	70½	Norfolk & Western con. 4s.....	90	74½	89½
Knox & Ohio 1st 6s.....	118½	112	118½	Northern Pacific 1st 6s.....	119½	112	119
Laclede Gas 5s.....	107	100	106	Northern Pacific 1st 6s reg.....	119	112	117
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s.....	120	115	120	Northern Pacific Terminal 6s.....	116	104	115
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s.....	106	85	106	Northern Pacific general lien 3s.....	70	57	69½
Lake Shore 3½s coup.....	107½	102	106	Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.....	103	90½	102½
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s.....	110	105½	107	Northwest general 3½s.....	103½	99	102½
Lake Shore reg. 1st 7s.....	108½	104½	107	Northwest con. 7s.....	145½	138	145½
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s.....	120½	115½	116½	Northwest gold 7s coup.....	116½	112½	113½
Lake Shore reg. 2d 7s.....	119½	115½	116½	Northwest gold 7s reg.....	116½	112½	113
Lake Shore div. 7s.....	106½	102	102½	Northwest s. f. 5s.....	112	106	106½
Lehigh & W. con. as 7s.....	103½	97	100	Northwest s. f. 6s.....	124½	113½	117½
Lehigh & W. B. con. as 6s.....	93	85½	85½	Northwest deb. 5s, 1909.....	110½	107½	110
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st 4½s.....	108½	99	106	Northwest deb. 5s, 1921.....	118	111	118
Lehigh Val. ter. 5s.....	113	107	113	Northwest deb. 5s, 1933.....	120½	114	119½
Lex. Ave. & Pav. F. 1st 5s.....	125	117	124	Northwest ext. 4s.....	107	104	105½
L. R. & M. 1st 6s.....	34	29	33	O. & Miss. Spring div. 7s.....	108	100	108
Long Dock con. 6s.....	139	133½	139	Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s.....	82	75	81
Long Island Ferry 4½s.....	97½	89½	97	Oregon & California 1st 6s.....	98	75	98
Long Island con. 5s.....	124	117	124	Oregon River & Nav. s. f. 6s.....	116	111	113
Long Island gen. 4s.....	97½	85½	96½	Oregon River & Nav. con. 4s.....	101½	89	100½
Louis. & Mo. River 1st 7s.....	111	107	107½	Oregon Short Line 6s.....	131	118	130
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s.....	121	118½	117½	Oregon Short Line con. 5s.....	111	96	111
Louis. & Nash. int. 4s.....	97½	83	97½	Oregon Short Line Inc. A. & Co.....	85½	58	84½
Louis. & Nash. gold 5s.....	107	100½	107	Oregon Short Line Inc. B. & co. tr. 6½s.....	39	39	39½
Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 5s.....	106½	101½	107½	Pacific Coast 1st 5s.....	107½	102	105
Louis. & Nash. S. & N. Al. gtd. 5s.....	108½	94	108½	Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s.....	107	100	107
Louis. & Nash. Ev. H. & N. 1st 6s.....	118	113	117	Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s.....	109	103½	105½
Louis. & Nash. N. O. & M. 1st 6s.....	120	120½	120				

RAILWAY AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

	High.	Low.	Close.		High.	Low.	Close.
Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s.....	118	108	115½	St. Paul & N. P. 1st gen. 6s reg.	130	124½	130
Peo. G. & C. of Chicago 1st 6s.....	124	115	124	St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s.....	138½	128	138½
Peo. G. & C. of Chicago 2d 6s.....	108	102	108	St. Paul, Minn. & M. con. 4½s.....	114½	105½	114½
Peo. D. & E. 1st 6s tr. co. cts.....	101½	95	99	St. Paul, M. & M. Dak. ext. 6s.....	124½	118½	124½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s.....	82	70	84	St. Paul, M. & M. Mon. ext. 4s.....	104½	98½	104½
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s.....	22	14	23	St. Paul, M. & M. M. C. 1st 6s.....	132	118½	130
Peoria & Pekin Un. 2d 4½s.....	90	85½	90	St. Paul, M. & M. M. C. 1st 6s.....	112½	107	112½
Pittsburg, Shen. & L. E. 1st 5s.....	101½	104	112½	St. Paul, M. & M. E. M. d. 5s.....	110½	105½	110
Pittsburg & Western 4s.....	67	39	56½	Scioto V. & N. E. 1st 4s.....	97½	82	97
Pittsburg & Western 5s.....	57	30	56½	South Carolina & Ga. 1st 5s.....	102½	92	102½
Pittsburg, C. & St. L. 4½s, s. A. 114½	108½	108½	114½	Southern Pacific of Ariz. 1st 6s.....	112½	100½	112½
Pittsburg, C. & St. L. 4½s, s. B. 113½	108	108	114½	Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st 6s.....	118½	105½	118½
Reading Co. gen. 4s.....	89	77½	88½	Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s.....	102½	92½	102½
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st reg.	145	141	141	Southern Pacific of N. M. 1st 6s.....	113½	105½	113½
Richmond & Danville con. 6s.....	127	118	126	Southern Railway con. 6s.....	108	87	105½
Richmond & Dan. deb. 5-stdp.	105	95	104½	Stand. Hope & T. 6s tr. co. cts.....	83½	51	83
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s.....	93	78½	93	Stand. Hope & T. inc. tr. co. cts.....	25	11	23½
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s.....	74	54	75	T. C. & I. B. div. con. 6s.....	108	79	106
Rock Island 6s.....	134½	129½	134½	Tenn. Coal & I. T. div. 6s.....	103½	79	103½
Rock Island gen. 4s.....	107	102½	106½	Term. A. of St. L. 1st 4½s.....	112½	109	111½
Rock Island gen. 4s reg.	105½	103½	104	Term. A. of St. L. 1st con. 5s.....	110½	105½	110
Rome, W. & Og. 1st con.	130½	119½	130½	Texas & N. O. 1st 7s.....	116½	110	116
San. An. & Ar. Pass 1st 4s.....	81½	55½	81½	Texas and N. O. con. 5s.....	104½	90½	104½
St. J. & G. I. 2-3-4s.....	84½	68½	81½	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s.....	110	96½	110
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, class A.....	116½	111	114	Texas & Pacific 2d 5s.....	50½	28	49
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, class B.....	116½	111½	114½	Third Avenue R. R. 1st 6s.....	128	117½	128
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, class C.....	116½	113	114½	Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st 6s.....	106½	102½	106½
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.....	109½	98½	106½	Toledo, Peoria & West. 1st 4s.....	80	69	80
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.....	125	114	125	Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s.....	82	80	91
St. L. & S. F. trust 6s.....	140	82½	100	Ulster & Delaware con. 5s.....	104	98	100
St. L. & S. F. 4s.....	88	69	84½	Union El. tr. co. cts. 1st gd. 6s.....	94½	80	94
St. L. & S. F., S. W. div. 5s.....	97½	90	97½	Union Pacific 4s.....	105	88½	105
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.....	85½	70	84½	Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s.....	68	44	68½
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s.....	41½	25	41½	U. P. Den. & G. con. 5s. tr. co. cts.....	88½	44½	87½
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s.....	112½	108	112½	U. S. Leather s. f. deb. 6s.....	117	111½	117
St. Paul & Omaha con. 6s.....	138	126½	135½	Virginia Midland gen. 5s.....	111	100	110½
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s.....	132½	128	132½	Virginia Midland gen. 5s std.....	108½	102	108½
St. Paul con. 7s.....	163½	138	162½	Wabash deb., series B.....	39	21	34
St. Paul 1st gold 7s.....	160½	140	160	Wabash 1st 6s.....	114½	104½	113
St. Paul 1st l. & D. 7s.....	152½	137½	152½	Wabash 2d 5s.....	85½	74½	74½
St. Paul gen. 4s, series A.....	109	102	109	Wabash, Det. & Chic. ex. 5s.....	106½	97	106½
St. Paul Terminal 5s.....	115½	111	115½	Western N. Y. & Penn. 1sts.....	111	103	110½
St. Paul, Chic. & M. R. 7s.....	161	140	160½	Western N. Y. & Penn. gen. 3-4s.....	59½	47½	54
St. Paul, Chic. & M. R. 6s.....	118	110½	118	Western N. Y. & Penn. inc. 5s.....	164	10	14½
St. Paul, C. & P. div. 6s.....	122	118	122	Western Pacific 1st 6s.....	104	101	103½
St. Paul, C. & P. W. 5s.....	121½	111	121½	Western Union deb. 7s of 1875.....	107	103	108
St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. S. 5s.....	114	109	114	Western Union col. trust 5s.....	115	105	115
St. Paul, Hast. & Dak. 7s.....	130½	128	130½	West Shore 4s coup.....	113	102½	112½
St. Paul, I. & D. ext. 7s.....	163	139½	163	West Shore 4s reg.....	112½	101½	110½
St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s.....	138	128	133	Wheeling & L. E. Whl. div. 6s.....	108	90	100
St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. div. 5s.....	118	111	118	Wheeling & L. E. con. 4s.....	57½	35	57½
St. Paul S. Minn. div. 6s.....	121½	114	121½	W. N. Carolina 1st c. 6s.....	118½	110½	118½
St. Paul Mineral P. 5s.....	110	107	109½	Wilkesbarre & E. 1st 5s.....	101½	96½	96½
St. Paul, Lac. & Dav. 5s.....	115½	110	115½	Wis. Cent. 1st 6s tr. co. cts.....	64½	38½	62
St. Paul & N. P. 1st gen. 6s.....	131½	124	131½				

Total sales of all bonds dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange during the year amounted to \$389,187,300, against \$529,843,900 in 1897, and \$368,158,820 in 1896.

Reorganizations in 1898.

LARGELY TO COMPLETE PLANS ALREADY INITIATED—FEW NEW PLANS ANNOUNCED.

Reorganization operations during the year have mainly been in the direction of completing plans already initiated, but few new reorganizations having been commenced. Below are given the principal changes and present status of properties under reorganization or for which some important readjustment of finances is proposed:

Baltimore & Ohio.—Reorganization plan issued in June. Bonds all sold by syndicate in November. Opposition stock held by Johns Hopkins University and others purchased, opening way to early completion of reorganization.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.—Reorganization plan issued in December. Provides for exchange of securities for those of the reorganized Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley.—Sold under foreclosure on December 29 to Atlantic Coast Line.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking.—Plan issued in May. Majority bonds been deposited.

Central Pacific.—Readjustment of debt being arranged to pay off Government claims. Plan expected early in 1899.

Central Ohio.—Majority stockholders in favor of exchanging securities for those of reorganized Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo.—Announcement of reorganization plan expected early in 1899.

Central Vermont.—A bill has been passed by the Vermont Legislature, and signed by the Governor, authorizing reorganization in accordance with the plan of the Baker Committee, which provides for foreclosure and an issue of \$3,000,000 capital stock and \$12,000,000 4 per cent. bonds.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.—Plans under consideration for the consolidation of the three northern branch lines, the Kansas City & Northern Connecting, the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern, and the Omaha & St. Louis.

Kansas Pacific.—Sold under foreclosure in February. Under a threat of the Government to protect its claim, the Reorganization Committee raised its original offer.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.—Reorganization delayed, owing to failure of different bondholders to agree on a common plan. Testimony was taken in November preliminary to a suit for foreclosure.

Oregon Short Line.—Controlling interest in common stock purchased early in year by Union Pacific. Proposition made in November to issue \$21,000,000 new Union Pacific stock for Short Line stock. Action to be taken by Union Pacific stockholders at meeting in January.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.—Original plan not successful. A new plan announced on December 28th. February 1st, 1899, set as time limit for security holders to assent.

Pittsburg & Western.—Deposits of bonds asked in December, preliminary to probable reorganization of the road.

Union Pacific.—Final payment to Government made in January. Talk that road will pay dividends on common stock in 1899. On November 1st the company obtained legal possession of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway, the Kearney & Black Hills Railway, and the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway, aggregating nearly 775 miles of railroad. These, with the properties mentioned in the recent annual report of the company, had been virtually owned by the company ever since the reorganization, but had been operated by accessory receivers.

Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.—Reorganization nearly completed. Properties sold under foreclosure in November. New road to be known as Colorado Southern; organization likely to be completed in a few weeks.

Changes in Railroad Dividends.

The following table shows the important changes during the past three years in dividends of railroads prominent in the New York market. Except where otherwise indicated, the rate given is that actually paid:

	1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.
Atch., Top. & S. Fé prefd.....	....	....	* 1	Great Western prefd. "A".....	....	....	2
Atlantic & Danville.....	....	1	1	Manhattan.....	8	4½	4
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. prefd.....	....	1	2	Minn. & St. Louis 2d prefd.....	3	3	3½
Bur., C. Rap. & Northern.....	....	4	4	Mobile & Ohio.....	....	....	1
Canada Southern.....	2½	2	2	Norfolk & Western prefd.....	....	1	3
Canadian Pacific com.....	2½	2½	4½	N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st prefd..	5	....	2
Central of Ga. 1st prefd. inc.....	1½	2½	2	Northern Pacific com.....	....	....	* 1
Central of New Jersey.....	5	4½	4	Oregon R.R. & Navigation pfd.	1	2	4
Chicago & Alton.....	8	7½	7	do do do common.....	....	....	1
Chicago & East Illinois com.....	....	....	2½	Rio Grande Western com.....	....	** 2	2
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul com.....	4	5	5	do do preferred.....	....	¾	85
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific.....	2	2½	†† 4½	St. Joseph & G. Island 1st prefd.	....	....	15
Chic., St. Paul, M. & O. com.....	....	2	2	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st prefd.	....	2	4
C., C., C. & St. Louis prefd.....	5	2½	5	do do 2d prefd.....	....	....	1
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	7	2	5	Southern Railway prefd.....	....	1	1
Denver & Rio Grande prefd.....	2	2	† 3½	Toledo & Ohio Central prefd.....	2½	....	....
Evansville & Terre Haute prefd.	1	1	† 2	West Va. Central & Pitts.....	1½	1½	....
Great Northern prefd.....	5	5½	6½	Union Pacific prefd.....	....	....	1½

* Declared for 1899.

† Now on a 4 per cent. basis.

‡ And 2 per cent., payable April, 1899.

§ Including back dividend.

|| Of which 2½ declared in 1897.

¶ And 10 stock.

** Stock.

†† Now on a 5 per cent. basis.

Securities Listed.

(From the "Financial Chronicle.")

The following statement shows the total amount of securities listed at the New York Stock Exchange in the years indicated, exclusive of reorganization receipts, etc.:

BONDS.					STOCKS.				
	New Issues.	Old Issues Newly Listed.	Replacing Old Securities.	Total.		New Issues.	Old Issues Newly Listed.	Replacing Old Securities.	Total.
1896....	\$245,219,480	\$26,243,000	\$428,602,200	\$700,064,680	1896....	\$69,754,130	\$52,646,600	\$405,753,266	\$528,153,996
1897....	87,720,502	15,713,500	253,981,900	357,415,902	1897....	53,275,671	24,369,900	425,829,320	502,974,891
1898....	147,343,700	7,626,000	427,317,000	582,286,700	1898....	76,573,572	.....	514,158,643	590,732,215
1899....	166,526,300	15,587,000	75,162,100	257,275,400	1899....	77,132,500	35,385,200	30,856,270	143,373,970
1894....	184,785,000	32,237,600	92,782,000	309,804,600	1894....	36,616,233	4,800,000	209,776,750	251,193,003
1893....	139,272,000	42,178,000	107,353,400	288,803,400	1893....	93,744,161	48,874,000	55,627,100	198,245,261
1892....	175,125,600	12,352,000	130,383,900	317,861,500	1892....	90,905,900	48,364,850	88,765,355	227,036,105
1891....	191,397,700	16,187,000	80,061,000	287,645,700	1891....	96,540,754	1,650,000	90,724,200	188,914,954
1890....	198,158,850	105,204,279	381,504,750	684,867,879	1890....	161,461,729	10,490,747	263,089,854	437,992,330
1889....	206,864,000	6,050,000	176,806,000	389,720,000	1889....	69,721,717	9,936,000	179,952,057	259,649,774
1888....	261,989,631	11,792,000	237,220,587	511,002,218	1888....	62,408,837	10,872,475	175,447,443	248,228,755
1887....	180,386,000	16,304,000	146,787,321	343,477,321	1887....	98,726,791	32,643,426	138,683,333	270,153,550
1886....	81,641,000	47,354,200	109,102,300	238,097,600	1886....	54,006,350	67,236,000	208,228,200	329,469,550
1885....	103,844,000	27,700,000	65,715,000	197,259,000	1885....	17,783,116	3,700,000	35,430,000	56,913,116

NOTE.—Applications for the listing of trust company receipts and of securities marked "assented" (if preparatory to reorganization), or of securities stamped "assumed" or "assessment paid"—the securities themselves having being previously listed—are not included in this table.

LISTINGS OF RAILROAD BONDS.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s....	\$1,011,000....	Exchanged for funding note 6s, etc.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s....	2,710,500....	Improvements.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. deb. 6s....	1,000,000....	Floating debt, equipm't, and construction.
Central Branch Union Pacific 1st 4s....	2,500,000....	Reorganization.
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s....	1,500,000....	Improvements.
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st consol. 5s....	424,000....	Equipment notes, etc.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gen. 4s....	2,287,000....	For 6s due July 1, 1898.
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s....	1,925,000....	For prior bonds.
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref'g 5s....	634,000....	For improvements.
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific general 4s....	7,133,000....	Exchanged for old 6s, 7s, and 8s.
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. consol. 6s....	268,000....	Issued for new property.
Chicago & West. Ind. gen. 6s....	47,971,000....	Exchanged for old bonds.
Chicago Terminal Transfer 1st 4s....	347,000....	Exchanged for underlying bonds.
Cleveland & Pittsburg general 4½s....	216,000....	Improvements.
Colorado Midland 1st 2-3-4s....	13,000,000....	Exch. for certs. of proprietary interest.
Colorado Midland 1st 4s....	71,000....	Improvements.
Denver & Rio Grande cons. 4½s....	6,250,000....	Exchanged for old securities.
Denver & Rio Grande cons. 4s....	1,011,000....	Exchanged for old securities.
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s....	4,348,000....	To retire old 7s.
Duluth & Iron Range 2d 6s....	185,000....	For old bonds.
Eastern Ry. of Minn. 1sts, Nor. Div. 4s....	402,000....	Issued for improvements.
Elgin, Joliet & East. 1st 5s....	1,000,000....	Construction, equipment, & improvements.
Erie & Pittsburg general guarant'd 3½s....	5,000,000....	Extension.
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st cons. 5s....	7,417,000....	Old bonds just listed.
Houston, East & West Tex. 1st 5s of 1893..	3,368,000....	Exchanged for old bonds, etc.
Illinois Central Railroad—	500,000....	Floating debt and improvements.
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 5s of 1891....	2,700,000....	Reorganization, \$2,112,000; for improvem'ts, etc., \$588,000.
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 8½s of 1891..	29,000....	Exchanged for underlying bonds.
Louisville Division & Terminal 3½s of 1893..	1,352,000....	Exchanged for old 7s.
St. Louis Division & Terminal 8s....	10,733,000....	To redeem old securities.
St. Louis Division & Terminal 3½s....	8,598,000....	For improvements, etc.
Springfield Division 1st 3½s....	4,989,000....	Funding of rental due.
"Western Lines" 1st 4s....	6,821,000....	For old St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st (refunding) 6s....	2,000,000....	Exchanged for old 1st 6s.
International & Great Northern 3d 4s....	1,875,000....	Cedar Falls & Minn. Railroad.
Iowa Central 1st 5s....	2,500,000....	To retire old bonds.
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s....	7,000....	Exchange.
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s....	250,000....	New equipment.
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 3½s of 1897..	2,872,000....	Extensions and improvements.
Lehigh & Hudson River general 5s....	1,025,000....	Improvements.
Lehigh Valley m'tge. and col. trust 6s....	5,733,000....	Refunding 7 per cent. bonds.
Long Island Railroad 1st cons. 4 per ct....	584,000....	To retire old bonds.
	478,000....	To pay floating debt.
	5,000,000....	New property and improvements.
	1,121,000....	Exchanged for 1st 7s.

LISTINGS OF RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Mexican Central equipment and col. 5s.	\$950,000....	Purchase of equipment.
Mexican International 1st consol. 4s.	4,635,000....	Exchanged for old 1st 4s.
Midland Terminal Railway 1st 5s.	600,000....	Improvements.
Mobile & Ohio general 4s.	96,500....	Improvements.
Mobile & Ohio (Montgomery Div.) 1st 5s.	4,000,000....	Montgomery Division.
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis 1st con. 5s.	44,000....	Underlying bonds.
N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad 3½s of 1897....	575,000....	Middle Tennessee & Alabama Railway.
3½s, secured by Lake Shore stock.	25,582,000....	For refunding bonds.
3½s, secured by Mich. Central stock.	2,019,000....	For uses of Railroad Co.
Norfolk & Western 1st cons. 4s.	90,333,000....	For Lake Shore stock.
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.	18,297,000....	For Michigan Central stock.
Oregon Railroad & Nav. consol. 4s.	119,700....	For old bonds.
Oregon Short Line income bonds.	4,893,500....	For old bonds.
Utah & Northern 1st 7s.	1,500,000....	For new property.
Panama Railroad 1st sinking fund 4½s.	1,419,000....	For old bonds.
St. Louis, I. M. & South. 2d 7s, ext. at 5.	823,000....	For old bonds under plan.
St. L. & San Fran. (S. W. Div.) 1st 5s.	3,964,000....	Old bonds just listed.
South. Pacific of Cal. 1st cons. guar. 5s, stamped, 1905-1907.	2,000,000....	For bonds due October, 1897.
Do. 1st cons. guar. 5s, unstamped.	6,000,000....	Extended 50 years in gold.
Southern Railway 1st consol. 5s of 1904.	1,500,000....	Acq'n of former Cen. Div. of A. & P. R. R.
Memphis Div. 1st 4s, 4½s, and 5s of 1896	12,500,000....	Old bonds "stamped."
Spokane Falls & Northern 1st 6s.	813,000....	Underlying bonds and improvements.
Texas & Pacific 1st consol. 5s.	587,000....	R. est., terminal tracks, etc.
Union Pac. 1st M. & land grant 4s.	310,000....	For old securities.
Washington Central 1st 4s.	5,083,000....	Reorganizing M. & C. Railroad.
West Virginia Central & Pitts. 1st 6s.	2,812,000....	Old bonds just listed.
	167,000....	Redeem sch. fund loan.
	90,000,000....	Reorganization of old company.
	1,538,000....	Reorganization.
	250,000....	Improvements.
Total.....	\$458,795,200	

LISTINGS OF STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Brooklyn, Qu. Co. & Sub. cons. 5s guar.	\$2,255,000....	Old bonds just listed.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s of 1945....	227,000....	Improvements, etc.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light consol. 5s.	608,000....	Payment of obligations assumed upon acquisition of Milwaukee Street Railway, purchase of Milwaukee Arc Light Co., and improvements.
Union Elevated R. R. (Chicago) 1st 5s.	312,000....	Construction of R. R. and power house, etc.
Total.....	\$3,397,000	

LISTINGS OF MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Company and Title of Loan.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Adams Express collateral trust 4s.	\$12,000,000....	100 per cent. dividend.
Brooklyn Union Gas consol. 5s.	158,000....	
Columbus (O.) Gas 1st 5s.	40,000....	Improvements.
Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co.—5 p. c. non-cum. inc. bds.	2,610,000....	Old issue just listed.
Detroit City Gas 5s.	4,313,000....	Exchanged for old bonds.
International Paper 1st con. 6s.	8,408,000....	Property of constituent companies and underlying bonds.
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s of 1923.	2,000,000....	New property and improvements.
Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	4,448,000....	Exchanged for Oregon Impt. securities.
People's Gas Light & Coke refunding 5s.	2,500,000....	Refunding, Chicago Electric Fuel bonds.
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st 5s, guar.	5,000,000....	Purchase of plant.
Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron 5s.	1,100,000....	Helvetia property.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. coll. trust.	6,000,000....	Real estate loans.
U. S. Government 3s of 1898.	189,097,480....	War loan.
Total.....	\$237,672,480	

LISTINGS OF RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy common.	\$3,670,700....	Exchanged for convertible bonds.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred.	1,000,000....	Impts. and payment of car trust notes.
Chicago Great Western common.	7,600....	Exchanged for C., St. P. & K. C. bonds.
Do. 4 per cent. debent., int. in scrip.	8,000....	
Do. 5 per cent. pref. A, div. in scrip.	9,600....	Exchange.
Do. 4 per cent. preferred B.	44,910....	
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pref.	1,116,250....	Improvements.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	2,227,500....	Exchanged for convertible bonds.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul com.	705,439....	Exchange.

LISTINGS OF RAILROAD STOCKS—Continued.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Chicago & Northwestern common.....	\$28,817.	Issued in exchange.
Chicago & Northwestern preferred.....	20,000.	
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific common.....	3,844,000.	Stock dividend.
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. com.....	13,000,000.	Exchanged for certificates of proprietary interest.
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. pref.....	17,000,000.	
Col. Mid.—Voting trust cts. for pref.....	4,779,800.	Exchanged for old securities under plan.
Col. Mid.—Voting trust cts. for com.....	3,420,200.	
Erie R. R.—Voting trust certificates for 1st preferred.....	13,410,900.	Exchanged for N. Y., Susquehanna & Western stock.
Erie R. R.—Voting trust certificates for common.....	10,856,400.	
Great Northern.....	25,000,000.	To retire 4s of 1892, \$15,000,000; exchanged for Seattle & Montana stock, \$10,000,000.
Illinois Central R. R. common.....	2,500,000.	
Iowa Central Ry. common.....	24,800.	Improvements.
Iowa Central Ry. preferred.....	102,300.	
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf common.....	620,000.	Improvements.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.—Guar. sp. stock....	335,205.	
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. common.....	4,672,000.	Exch. for New England, Sh. L. & N. stock.
Rio Grande Western preferred.....	300,000.	Dividend on common stock.
St. Louis & San Francisco common.....	18,000.	For St. Louis, K. & S. W. bonds.
Southern Ry. Vot. trust cts. for pref.....	2,990,800.	Acc. purchase of M. & C. Ry.
Union Pacific R. R. common.....	61,000,000.	Reorganization, etc.
Union Pacific R. R. preferred.....	75,000,000.	
Total.....	\$246,632,121	

LISTINGS OF STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
Twin City Rapid Transit 7 p. c. cumulative preferred.....	\$577,000.	Part payment of guaranteed 6 per cent. certificates.
Third Ave. Railroad (New York) com.....	2,000,000.	
Union Elev. Railroad (Chicago) com.....	5,000,000.	Account change to underground elec. syst.
Total.....	\$7,577,000	Old stock just listed.

LISTINGS OF MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Company and Class of Stock.	Amount.	Purpose of Issue.
American Spirits Manufacturing com.....	\$53,730.	Exchange.
American Spirits Manufacturing pref.....	14,120.	
American Tobacco Company com.....	3,100,000.	Improvements.
American Tobacco Company pref.....	2,065,000.	
Brunswick Dock & Improvement Co. com.....	5,000,000.	Exchanged under plan.
Chase National Bank com.....	500,000.	Increase of capital stock.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas com.....	71,800.	Extension and improvements.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.....	4,700,000.	
Consolidated Gas Company com.....	1,500,000.	Exchanged for old securities.
Consolidated Kansas City S. & Ref. pref.....	1,128,675.	Extensions, meeting maturing bonds, etc.
Detroit City Gas com.....	2,244,300.	Improvements.
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of N. Y. com.....	1,085,200.	Exchanged for old stock.
Eastern Elevator Company com.....	1,000,000.	Improvements.
Erie Telegraph & Telephone com.....	200,000.	Old stock just listed.
Fed. Steel Company pref.....	46,000,000.	Improvements.
Fed. Steel Company com.....	6,767,800.	Exchanged for old securities.
General Electric com.....	37,000,000.	To syndicate for cash.
General Electric pref.....	9,484,800.	Exchanged for old securities.
Glucose Sugar Refining com.....	18,275,000.	To syndicate for cash.
Glucose Sugar Refining pref.....	2,551,200.	Entire reduced capital stock.
International Paper com.....	24,027,300.	Purchase of properties and working capital.
International Paper pref.....	16,040,000.	
International Paper com.....	20,530,700.	Property of constituent companies.
Knickerbocker Ice com.....	4,000,000.	
Knickerbocker Ice pref.....	8,000,000.	Original capital and to acquire new prop'ty.
Mergenthaler Linotype com.....	10,000,000.	Old stock just listed.
New Central Coal com.....	1,000,000.	Entire capital stock reduced from \$5,000,000.
Pacific Coast 1st pref., n. c. 5 per cent....	1,515,500.	Exchanged for Oregon Improvement securities under plan.
Pacific Coast 2d pref., n. c. 4 per cent....	8,914,400.	
Pacific Coast com.....	6,808,800.	Exchanged for Chicago Gas Trust receipts.
People's Gas Light & Coke (Chic.) com.....	327,000.	
Pullman's Palace Car.....	18,000,000.	50 per cent. stock dividend.
United States Rubber com.....	8,500,000.	On account purchase Boston Rubber Shoe Company stock.
United States Rubber pref.....	4,125,000.	Account purchase of Walker Company.
West. El. & Manufacturing assent. stock....	560,900.	
Total.....	\$273,944,775	

The issues in the above not already mentioned, but deserving more than passing notice, are (1) the new Pullman shares, 18 millions in amount; (2) the 7½ millions of Rubber stock used in the purchase of the Boston Rubber Company, subject to bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000; (3) the Mergenthaler Linotype, \$10,000,000, and (4) the 12 millions or more of stock of the reorganized Oregon Improvement Company, now the successful Pacific Coast Company.

Call Loan Rates in 1898.

The following shows the highest and lowest rate of interest on call in New York during each week of 1898:

Week ending—	High.	Low.	Week ending—	High.	Low.	Week ending—	High.	Low.	Week ending—	High.	Low.
Jan. 8.....	6	2	April 9.....	4½	1½	July 9.....	1½	1¼	Oct. 8.....	4	1½
15.....	3¼	2¼	16.....	5	2	16.....	1½	1	15.....	8	2
22.....	2¾	1½	23.....	4½	1	23.....	1½	1	22.....	2½	1½
29.....	2	1½	30.....	3½	1½	30.....	1½	1	29.....	2	1½
Feb. 5.....	2	1½	May 7.....	4	2	Aug. 6.....	1½	1¼	Nov. 5.....	2	1½
11.....	1½	1½	14.....	3	1½	13.....	5	1½	12.....	2½	1½
19.....	1½	1	21.....	2	1½	20.....	2	1½	19.....	3	1½
26.....	2	1½	28.....	1½	1	27.....	2½	1½	26.....	2½	2
Mar. 5.....	2½	1½	June 4.....	1½	1	Sept. 3.....	3	1½	Dec. 3.....	3	2
12.....	3	1½	11.....	1½	1	10.....	4	2	10.....	2½	2
19.....	2½	1½	18.....	4	1½	17.....	5	2½	17.....	3	2
26.....	2	1½	25.....	1½	1	24.....	6	2	24.....	3	2
April 2.....	6½	1½	July 2.....	1½	1	Oct. 1.....	6	2½	31.....	6	1½

The range for the year shows extremes of 6½ and 1½ per cent. The highest rate in 1897 was 5½ per cent., and the lowest 1 per cent. In 1898 the highest rate was 100 per cent. in October and November, and the lowest 1 per cent. in July, November, and December. In 1896 the highest rate was 80 per cent. in December, and the lowest 1 per cent. in January, February, March, May, June, July, August, and September.

Sub-Treasury Receipts and Payments.

Sub-Treasury operations for calendar year ending December 31, 1898, compared with 1897 as follows:

	1898.	1897.		1898.	1897.
Receipts.....	\$1,600,642,685	\$1,108,119,086	The receipts include—		
Payments.....	1,628,203,410	1,066,006,011	Customs.....	\$126,289,450	122,806,824
			War loan.....	42,149,578	.....
Total operations.	\$3,228,846,045	\$2,199,125,077	The payments include—		
Increase.....		1,129,720,968	Pensions.....	\$78,965,248	\$74,885,764
			Interest.....	27,536,964	28,232,615

Foreign Exchange.

The following table shows the weekly fluctuations in rates for sterling, bankers' 60 days and sight, and for francs, bankers' sight. The figures are for actual rates, regardless of the posted rates, which are usually somewhat higher:

Range, week ending—	Sterling		Paris Francs.	Range, week ending—	Sterling		Paris Francs.
	60 days.	Sight.			60 days.	Sight.	
Jan. 8.....	4.83-2½	4.85¼-5	*5.18½-5.20½	July 23.....	4.84½-3¾	4.85½-5¼	*5.18½-5.19½
15.....	4.83	4.85¼-4¾	*5.18½-5.20	30.....	4.83¾-3¼	4.85¼-5	*5.18½-5.20
22.....	4.83-2½	4.84¾	5.20	Aug. 6.....	4.84-3¾	4.85¾-5	5.18½-5.19½
29.....	4.83-2½	4.85-4¾	5.20-5.20	13.....	4.84¼-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	5.18½-5.19½
Feb. 5.....	4.83	4.85-4¾	5.20-5.20	20.....	4.84¼-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	*5.18½-5.20
12.....	4.83½-2½	4.85¾-5¼	5.18½-5.19½	27.....	4.83¾-3¼	4.85¾-5	*5.18½-5.20
19.....	4.83½-2½	4.85¾-5¼	5.20-5.20½	Sept. 3.....	4.83¾-2¾	4.85¾-4¾	*5.20-5.21½
26.....	4.83½-2½	4.85¾-4¾	*5.20½-5.21½	10.....	4.83-2¾	4.85-4¾	*5.21½-5.21½
Mar. 5.....	4.82½-2	4.85-4¾	*5.21½-5.21½	17.....	4.82¼-1¾	4.84¾-4	*5.21½-5.22½
12.....	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¾-4	*5.21½-5.23½	24.....	4.82-1	4.84-3¾	*5.21½-5.22½
19.....	4.81¾-1	4.84¾-4	*5.22½-5.23½	Oct. 1.....	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¾-4	*5.21½-5.22½
26.....	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¾-3¾	*5.21½-5.23½	8.....	4.82-1¾	4.84¾-4	*5.21½-5.22½
April 2.....	4.81-80¾	4.84¾-3¾	*5.22½-5.23½	15.....	4.82-1½	4.84¾-4	*5.21½-5.23½
9.....	4.80¾-80½	4.83¾-3¾	*5.22½	22.....	4.82½-1¾	4.85¼-4¾	*5.21½-5.23½
16.....	4.80¼	4.83¾	*5.23½-5.23½	29.....	4.82¾-2¼	4.86-5¼	*5.21½-5.23½
23.....	4.80¼-80	4.84-3¾	5.24½-5.23½	Nov. 5.....	4.83-2½	4.86½-5¼	*5.20½-5.21½
30.....	4.81¼-80¾	4.85-4¾	5.21½-5.23½	12.....	4.82¾-2¼	4.86-5¼	*5.21½-5.21½
May 7.....	4.81-80¾	4.84¾	5.22½-5.23½	19.....	4.82½-2	4.85¾-5¼	5.21½-5.21½
14.....	4.82-81½	4.85¼-4¾	5.21½-5.23½	26.....	4.82½-1¾	4.85¼-4¾	5.21½-5.21½
21.....	4.80½-2¾	4.87-6	5.21½-5.21½	Dec. 3.....	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¾-4¾	*5.21½-5.21½
28.....	4.84½-4	4.86½-6¼	5.20-5.20	10.....	4.82-1¼	4.84¾-4¾	*5.21½-5.22½
June 5.....	4.84½-4	4.86½-6	*5.20-5.20½	17.....	4.81¾-1¼	4.84¾-4¾	*5.21½-5.21½
12.....	4.85-4½	4.86½-6	5.18½-5.20	24.....	4.82-1½	4.85-4¾	*5.20½-5.21½
19.....	4.84-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	5.20-5.20	31.....	4.82-1½	4.84¾-4¾	*5.20½-5.21½
26.....	4.84-3¾	4.85¾-5¼	*5.20½-5.20	Year, 1898.....	4.85-80	4.87-3¼	*5.18½-5.24½
July 2.....	4.84¾-4¼	4.86-5½	*5.18½-5.20				
9.....	4.84¾-4¼	4.86-5½	*5.18½-5.18½				
16.....	4.84¾-4¼	4.86¼-5¼	*5.18½-5.18½				

* Less 1-16 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE IN 1897 AND 1898.

The following shows the range of sterling exchange by months in 1897:

	60s.	Sight.		60s.	Sight.
January.....	4.85-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$	August.....	4.86-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$	September.....	4.84-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7	October.....	4.88-2	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$
April.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7	November.....	4.88-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
May.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	4.88-7	December.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86-4
June.....	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7	Year, 1897.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4
July.....	4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7			

Following gives the record of sterling exchange in 1898:

	60s.	Sight.		60s.	Sight.
January.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9	July.....	4.88-7	4.86-7 $\frac{1}{4}$
February.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.89-7 $\frac{1}{4}$	August.....	4.88-2	4.89-5 $\frac{1}{4}$
March.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{4}$	September.....	4.83-1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$
April.....	4.88-7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.89-8 $\frac{1}{4}$	October.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$
May.....	4.88-7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.89-8 $\frac{1}{4}$	November.....	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.86-4 $\frac{1}{4}$
June.....	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{4}$	December.....	4.84-3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Silver Prices in 1898.

The following table shows the weekly range of prices for bar silver in London for 1898, expressed in pence per ounce:

		—1898—		—1897—				—1898—		—1897—	
		High'st.	Low'st.	High'st.	Low'st.			High'st.	Low'st.	High'st.	Low'st.
Jan.	8.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 18-16	29 11-16	Aug.	6.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 7-16	29 11-16	29 11-16		13.....	27 7-16	27 8-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	22.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 11-16		20.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
	29.....	26 5-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 18-16	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		27.....	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.	5.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 11-16	Sept.	3.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 11-16		10.....	27 15-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
	19.....	25 15-16	25 18-16	29 11-16	29 11-16		17.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 15-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	26.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 11-16		24.....	28 5-16	28 8-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	5.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 5-16	Oct.	1.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 3-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
	12.....	25 8-16	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 1-16		8.....	26 3-16	27 13-16	27	25 9-16
	19.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 3-16	29 1-16	28 9-16		15.....	28	27 9-16	27 8-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	26.....	26 1-16	25 9-16	28 15-16	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		22.....	27 15-16	27 11-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
April	2.....	25 11-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 5-16	Nov.	29.....	28 3-16	27 15-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
	9.....	26	25 11-16	28 7-16	28 5-16		5.....	28 5-16	26 8-16	27	21
	16.....	26	25 18-16	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 7-16		12.....	28 1-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	23.....	25 15-16	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 7-16	28 $\frac{1}{2}$		19.....	28	27 15-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	30.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 15-16	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 3-16		26.....	27 15-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 15-16	
May	7.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 1-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.	3.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 5-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
	14.....	26 8-16	25 15-16	28 1-16	27 11-16		10.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	21.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 15-16	28 1-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$		17.....	27 9-16	27 7-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 15-16
	28.....	26 13-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 9-16		24.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	4.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 9-16		31.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 5-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 9-16	Year.	High'st.	Low'st.	Year.	High'st.	Low'st.
	18.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 11-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1898.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1898.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
	25.....	27 5-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 9-16	27 9-16	1897.....	29 13-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1897.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	2.....	27 5-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 9-16	1896.....	81 15-16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1896.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
	9.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 1-16	27 11-16	27 9-16	1895.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 8-16	1895.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
	16.....	27 5-16	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 11-16	27 9-16	1894.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1894.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 15-16
	23.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$						
	30.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$						

DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR TWELVE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$8,989,686	\$22,675,980	\$19,781,374	\$35,784,681
Manufactures of cotton.....	18,506,480	20,679,162	17,460,864	20,188,764
Manufactures of silk.....	27,446,623	29,016,691	19,397,496	30,977,197
Manufactures of flax.....	10,496,345	15,811,628	12,879,702	14,900,632
Manufactures of dry goods.....	9,476,494	12,577,790	12,938,168	15,406,140
Total.....	\$75,015,638	\$100,261,241	\$82,262,544	\$116,981,414

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSES.

Manufactures of wool.....	\$2,788,537	\$11,204,402	\$13,718,789	\$6,098,187
Manufactures of cotton.....	4,071,340	4,961,805	5,648,828	5,712,896
Manufactures of silk.....	3,869,084	4,152,166	4,180,049	5,102,661
Manufactures of flax.....	2,659,572	2,801,626	2,674,466	2,770,428
Manufactures of dry goods.....	1,941,846	1,226,003	1,609,307	1,246,824
Total.....	\$14,890,379	\$24,335,502	\$38,965,720	\$28,551,600
Add entered for consumption.....	75,015,638	100,261,241	82,262,544	116,981,414
Total thrown upon markets.....	\$89,846,017	\$124,596,743	\$106,148,264	\$145,483,014

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Manufactures of wool.....	\$3,484,098	\$7,471,861	\$10,470,924	\$13,789,846
Manufactures of cotton.....	4,138,271	4,343,329	5,711,913	5,784,884
Manufactures of silk.....	3,794,253	3,378,231	3,980,025	5,679,447
Manufactures of flax.....	2,942,247	2,209,783	1,946,665	3,086,477
Manufactures of dry goods.....	2,310,170	1,280,858	1,494,430	1,624,208
Total.....	\$16,669,039	\$18,463,862	\$23,008,987	\$29,914,812
Add entered for consumption.....	75,015,638	100,261,241	82,262,544	116,981,414
Total entered at port.....	\$91,684,677	\$118,725,103	\$105,896,531	\$146,846,226

TOTAL IMPORTATIONS OF EACH CLASS OF GOODS.

Manufactures of wool.....	\$12,483,784	\$30,147,841	\$30,202,298	\$49,564,517
Manufactures of cotton.....	22,734,761	24,922,491	28,172,777	25,968,596
Manufactures of silk.....	31,240,876	32,204,922	23,267,461	36,666,644
Manufactures of flax.....	13,438,592	17,521,411	14,826,397	17,637,119
Manufactures of dry goods.....	11,786,664	13,838,438	14,417,598	17,019,348
Total.....	\$91,684,677	\$118,725,438	\$105,896,531	\$146,846,226

YEARLY IMPORTATIONS SINCE 1852.

1852.....	\$80,954,144	1867.....	\$86,263,643	1882.....	\$132,287,673
1853.....	93,701,211	1868.....	80,905,884	1883.....	120,408,811
1854.....	80,842,986	1869.....	94,726,407	1884.....	118,905,976
1855.....	64,974,065	1870.....	109,498,528	1885.....	100,639,755
1856.....	93,302,983	1871.....	132,480,777	1886.....	115,455,696
1857.....	90,534,189	1872.....	136,831,612	1887.....	121,743,445
1858.....	60,154,509	1873.....	114,262,688	1888.....	125,876,900
1859.....	113,052,624	1874.....	106,520,405	1889.....	133,319,205
1860.....	103,927,100	1875.....	99,810,025	1890.....	146,146,888
1861.....	46,626,689	1876.....	70,506,220	1891.....	116,278,544
1862.....	56,021,227	1877.....	77,580,782	1892.....	128,274,723
1863.....	67,274,547	1878.....	75,405,009	1893.....	118,332,217
1864.....	71,589,732	1879.....	91,549,600	1894.....	90,349,193
1865.....	91,965,138	1880.....	119,844,080	1895.....	146,846,226
1866.....	126,222,855	1881.....	111,407,545	1896.....	105,896,531
		1897.....	118,725,103		
		1898.....	91,684,677		

SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1898.

(From Willett & Gray's "Sugar Trade Journal.")

Tons Represent 2,240 Pounds.

Melting and Refiners' Stocks.

	Actual Melting of Raw Sugar.			Average Daily Melting of Raw Sugar.			Importers' and Refiners' Stock on Jan. 1st.		
	1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.
January.....	92,000	91,000	135,000	3,600	3,600	5,300	240,065	242,196	149,296
February.....	82,000	73,000	125,000	3,200	2,800	4,800	302,550	248,296	130,583
March.....	88,000	122,500	141,000	3,400	4,500	5,400	227,172	277,938	126,104
April.....	120,000	174,500	141,000	4,800	6,700	6,400	280,870	321,553	150,552
May.....	139,000	185,000	138,000	5,300	7,100	5,300	337,431	472,956	157,295
June.....	142,000	208,000	133,000	5,550	7,900	6,100	331,437	614,952	246,791
July.....	130,000	187,000	126,000	5,000	7,200	5,000	309,026	672,809	238,178
August.....	139,000	100,000	111,000	5,350	3,900	4,300	304,219	551,123	280,128
September.....	155,000	90,000	113,000	6,000	3,500	4,300	235,798	489,735	234,805
October.....	158,500	98,000	124,000	6,100	3,750	4,700	174,199	441,841	322,140
November.....	134,500	137,000	122,000	5,200	5,200	4,500	145,405	400,645	307,926
December.....	122,000	136,000	99,000	4,500	5,300	3,800	83,731	334,838	267,584
Tons.....	1,502,000	1,597,000	1,508,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Receipts at Four Ports, Including Baltimore.

From.	1898. Tons.	1897. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1893. Tons.	1892. Tons.	1891. Tons.
Cuba.....	257,228	209,453	251,522	816,687	951,439	623,080	779,546	651,209
British West India Islands.	88,458	99,241	84,527	61,300	97,652	99,193	98,795	83,640
Trinidad, P. S.....	30,985	29,003	23,449	27,264	17,964	28,221	28,937	36,352
French West India Islands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	210	256	65
Porto Rico.....	42,400	32,312	29,841	28,276	31,402	35,453	50,977	34,249
St. Croix.....	6,327	5,186	3,571	5,649	7,041	4,752	6,151	1,784
Demerara.....	90,770	69,467	66,973	54,384	45,957	73,708	57,512	74,914
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Belize.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	59	67
Surinam.....	7,598	9,102	5,951	5,690	5,959	4,227	3,954	4,630
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	14
Haiti and San Domingo....	48,605	47,024	48,699	38,784	39,261	29,196	22,980	16,387
Brazil.....	56,774	51,822	68,519	61,645	87,646	75,958	50,463	94,543
Peru.....	11,224	1,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe.....	206,087	637,246	523,232	115,049	164,320	248,440	149,482	331,128
Philippine Islands.....	26,440	11,637	61,382	31,345	29,255	63,989	66,604	84,915
Java.....	350,925	215,794	312,592	142,993	106,639	115,443	64,773	65,877
Sandwich Islands.....	91,009	89,890	46,185	20,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	40,651	49,000	41,793	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries.....	14,718	27,630	31,048	8,082	15,137	8,175	178	5,994
Foreign.....	1,370,199	1,585,200	1,599,484	1,424,638	1,599,699	1,415,121	1,380,678	1,485,767
Domestic.....	6,443	9,632	1,411	23,691	26,261	7,622	21,091	99,220
Total.....	1,376,642	1,594,832	1,600,895	1,448,329	1,625,960	1,422,743	1,401,769	1,584,987

Stock in Four Ports.

REFINERS' STOCKS.

January 1, 1898.....Tons.	69,716	January 1, 1894.....Tons.	6,914	January 1, 1890.....Tons.	11,169
January 1, 1897.....	163,341	January 1, 1893.....	9,731	January 1, 1889.....	32,254
January 1, 1896.....	76,707	January 1, 1892.....	10,445	January 1, 1888.....	47,798
January 1, 1895.....	29,469	January 1, 1891.....	27,756	January 1, 1887.....	102,279

IMPORTERS' STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Cuba.....tons..	.....	3,496	42,761	34,223	6,968	.....	.....
Other West Indies.....	2,013	4,942	7,466	4,038	8,900	234	147
Brazil.....	.....	394	6,303	324	400	247	3,662
Philippine Islands.....	.....	8,533	34,033	6,025	7,050	2,477	6,032
Java.....	.....	28,928	38,100	16,906	4,000	2,332	.....
Sundries.....	232	.....	4,218	.....	450	.....	.....
Total.....	2,306	44,293	132,881	61,518	27,468	5,790	9,73

Foreign Stocks.

The following are the total stocks in all principal countries at latest uneven dates

	1898.	1897.	1896.
United Kingdom, January 1.....	75,5 0	90,008	138,800
France, Germany, Hamburg, (	Latest dates to January 5 by cable.	2,011,000	2,060,000
Austria-Hungary, Holland,)			
Belgium.....			
Cuba (six ports), January 3.....	4,700	9,250	32,684
United States, January 4.....	116,083	271,851	257,234
Total.....	2,208,283	2,205,147	2,468,718

Quotations for 96 Degrees Centrifugal Sugar.

Date.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Jan. 3.....	4.18	3.18	3.75	3	2.75	3.44	3.50	5.14	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
6.....	4.18	3.18	3.75	3	2.75	3.44	3.50	5.12	5 1/2	5 11-16	6 1/2
18.....	4.18	3.18	3.75	3	2.875	3.44	3.47	5.12	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
20.....	4.06	3.18	3.75	3	3	3.50	3.47	5.50	5 11-16	5 1/2	6 1/2
27.....	4.06	3.18	3.875	3.06	3	3.50	3.44	5.50	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 1/2
Feb. 3.....	4.06	3.18	3.875	3.06	3.06	3.44	3.44	5.50	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 1/2
10.....	4.18	3.18	3.875	3.125	3.25	3.44	3.44	5.62	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 7-16
17.....	4.18	3.25	4	3	3.81	3.44	3.44	5.62	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 7-16
24.....	4.18	3.25	4.125	3	3.81	3.875	3.41	5.62	5 1/2	5 9-16	5 9-16
Mch. 3.....	4.18	3.25	4.125	3	3.18	3.875	3.41	5.62	5 11-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
10.....	4.125	3.18	4.125	3	3.18	3.875	3.37	5.62	5 11-16	5 1/2	5 7-16
17.....	4.06	3.25	4.125	3	3.18	3.875	3.34	5.56	5 11-16	6	5 7-16
24.....	4.00	3.31	4.18	3	3	3.50	3.25	5.68	5 7-16	6 9-16	5 7-16
31.....	4.125	3.375	4.18	3	2.875	3.625	3.125	5.53*	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 7-16
April 7.....	4.125	3.37	4.18	3	2.875	3.75	3.125	5.625	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
14.....	4.125	3.28	4.25	3	2.875	3.75	3.125	5.50	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
21.....	4.125	3.25	4.375	3	2.75	3.875	3.125	5.50	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
28.....	4.25	3.25	4.31	3	2.81	4.00	3.125	5.44	5 9-16	7 1/2	5 1/2
May 5.....	4.18	3.31	4.25	3.125	2.875	4.00	3.12	5.25	5 9-16	7 1/2	5 7-16
12.....	4.18	3.31	4.25	3.25	2.91	4.125	3.12	5.25	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
19.....	4.25	3.25	4.25	3.375	2.81	4.00	3.06	5.25	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
26.....	4.31	3.25	4	3.375	2.75	4.25	3.06	5.25	5 7-16	7 1/2	5 1/2
June 2.....	4.31	3.31	4	3.375	2.875	4.25	3.06	3.375	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2
9.....	4.31	3.50	3.75	3.375	3	4.25	3.125	3.875	5 9-16	8	5 1/2
16.....	4.31	3.50	3.81	3.31	3.125	4.50	3.125	3.31	5 7-16	8	5 9-16
23.....	4.25	3.50	3.625	3.31	3.125	4.50	3.18	3.44	5 1/2	8 1/2	5 9-16
30.....	4.25	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.125	4.375	3.125	3.375	5 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
July 7.....	4.125	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.125	4.375	3.125	3.31	5 1/2	8 1/2	6
14.....	4.125	3.625	3.44	3.25	3.18	4.375	3.06	3.375	5 7-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
21.....	4.125	3.625	3.375	3.25	3.125	4.18	3.06	3.44	5 7-16	7 1/2	6 1/2
28.....	4.125	3.75	3.31	3.25	3.125	3.75	3.125	3.31	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Aug. 4.....	4.125	3.75	3.31	3.25	3.125	3.75	3.125	3.375	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
11.....	4.25	3.75	3.50	3.31	3.375	3.75	3.18	3.44	5 1/2	7 1-16	6 1/2
18.....	4.25	3.75	3.50	3.31	3.50	3.75	3.25	3.44	5 1/2	7	6 1/2
25.....	4.31	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.375	3.44	5 11-16	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sept. 1.....	4.375	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.56	3.44	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
8.....	4.375	3.875	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.50	3.56	3.50	6 1-16	6 1/2	6 1/2
15.....	4.375	3.875	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.56	3.44	6 1-16	6 1/2	6 1/2
22.....	4.31	3.94	3.06	3.31	3.75	3.84	3.625	3.44	6	6 1/2	6 1/2
29.....	4.31	3.94	3	3.50	3.75	3.875	3.75	3.31	5 15-16	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oct. 6.....	4.21	3.875	3.06	3.56	3.75	3.875	3.50	3.375	5 15-16	6 1/2	6 1/2
13.....	4.18	3.875	3	3.625	3.75	3.875	3.50	3.44	6	6 1/2	6 1/2
20.....	4.25	3.81	3	3.625	3.50	4.00	3.44	3.27	6	6	6
27.....	4.31	3.81	3	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.44	3.31	5 15-16	5 18-16	6
Nov. 3.....	4.31	3.81	3.25	3.40	3.50	3.25	3.875	3.44	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
10.....	4.31	3.81	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.25	3.875	3.50	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
17.....	4.44	3.875	3.44	3.375	3.50	3.18	3.875	3.50	5 11-16	6 1/2	6 1/2
24.....	4.50	3.875	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.00	3.875	3.50	5 1/2	6	7 1/2
Dec. 1.....	4.44	3.875	3.25	3.375	3.50	3.00	3.875	3.50	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
8.....	4.44	3.94	3.31	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.875	3.375	5 5-16	6	6 1/2
15.....	4.44	4.00	3.25	3.50	3.25	2.875	3.875	3.31	5 1/2	6	6 1/2
22.....	4.375	4.125	3.25	3.50	3.125	2.875	3.44	3.875	5 1/2	5 1/2	6
30.....	4.31	4.25	3.18	3.75	3.125	2.875	3.44	3.375	5 1/2	5 1/2	6

* About 2c. per pound duty taken off April 1, 1891. † Net cash. ‡ Less 2 1/2 per cent. for cash.
 § Including 40 per cent. duty from August 28, 1894. ¶ Including 1.685c. per lb. duty from July 24, 1897.

Quotations for Granulated Sugar.

Date.	1898.	97.	1896. **	1895. **	1894. **	1893. **	1892. **	1891. **	1890. †	1889. †	1888. †
Jan. 3..	4.98	4.10	4.72	3.74	3.74	4.80	4.04	5.84	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
6..	4.98	4.10	4.72	3.74	3.74	4.80	4.04	5.84	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
13..	4.98	4.10	4.59	3.74	3.98	4.60	3.98	5.84	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
20..	4.98	3.98	4.59	3.74	4.10	4.60	3.98	6.18	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
27..	4.84	3.98	4.72	3.74	4.04	4.60	3.98	6.00	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Feb. 3..	4.84	3.98	4.65	3.74	3.98	4.60	3.98	6.18	6 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
10..	4.98	4.10	4.58	3.68	4.04	4.60	3.98	6.37	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
17..	4.98	4.10	4.65	3.68	4.17	4.54	3.98	6.87	6 1/2-16	7 1/4	6 1/2
24..	4.98-5.08	4.10	4.72	3.74	4.17	4.47	3.98	6.41	6 1/2-16	7 1/4	6 1/2
Mar. 3..	4.98	3.98	4.72	3.74	4.17	4.47	4.07	6.61	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
10..	4.84	4.10	4.72	3.80	4.17	4.47	4.19	6.37	6 1/2-16	7 1/4	6 1/2
17..	4.84	4.28	4.72	3.86	4.17	4.47	4.29	6.18	6 1/2-16	7 1/4	6 1/2
24..	4.84	4.28	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.54	4.29	6.18	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
31..	4.84	4.47	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.72	4.28	6.50*	6 1/2-16	7 1/4	6 1/2
April 7..	4.98	4.47	4.84	3.86	3.98	4.84	4.28	4.50	6 1/2-16	8	6 1/2
14..	4.90	4.28	5.08	3.86	3.98	4.84	4.28	4.50	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
21..	4.98	4.28	5.20	3.86	3.98	4.90	4.18	4.50	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
28..	5.15	4.28	5.20	3.86	3.98	5.08	4.18	4.50	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
May 5..	5.15	4.29	5.14	3.98	3.86	5.08	4.22	4.375	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
12..	5.08	4.29	5.08	4.85	3.91	5.20	4.22	4.50	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
19..	5.08	4.28	5.08	4.26	3.91	5.08	4.22	4.25	6	8 1/2	6 1/2
26..	5.08	4.28	4.84	4.26	3.91	5.08	4.22	4.18	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
June 2..	5.08	4.28	4.97	4.26	3.86	5.08	4.22	4.125	6 1/2-16-24	8 1/2	6 1/2
9..	5.08	4.47	4.72	4.26	3.80	5.21	4.28	4.06	6 1/2-16	9 1/4	6 1/2
16..	5.08	4.47	4.78	4.26	3.98	5.27	4.28	4.06	6 1/2	9 1/4	6 1/2
23..	5.08	4.47	4.64	4.26	3.98	5.27	4.22	4.18	6 1/2	9 1/4	6 1/2
30..	5.08	4.47	4.47	4.26	3.98	5.27	4.28	4.25	6 1/2	9 1/4	6 1/2
July 7..	5.08	4.59	4.60	4.26	3.98	5.27	4.22	4.25	6 1/2-16	9 1/4	6 1/2
14..	5.08	4.59	4.47	4.26	3.98	5.34	4.16	4.31	6 1/2	9 1/4	6 1/2
21..	5.08	4.66	4.47	4.26	4.23	5.34	4.16	4.25	6 1/2-16	9 1/4	6 1/2
28..	5.08	4.72	4.35	4.26	4.23	5.08	4.22	4.25	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
Aug. 4..	5.08	4.72	4.35	4.26	4.23	5.08	4.22	4.06	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
11..	5.08	4.72	4.60	4.26	4.47	5.18	4.22	4.125	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
18..	5.08	4.72	4.60	4.26	4.47	5.08	4.22	4.25	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
25..	5.08	4.72	4.47	4.23	4.60	5.08	4.47	4.18	6 1/2-16	8 1/2	6 1/2
Sept. 1..	5.15	4.72	4.47	4.10	54.72	5.08	4.71	4.25	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
8..	5.21	4.78-85	4.47	4.16	4.72	5.08	4.90	4.31	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
15..	5.21	4.78-85	4.47	4.23	4.72	5.08	4.90	4.375	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
22..	5.21	4.78-85	4.47	4.41	4.54	5.08	4.90	4.375	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
29..	5.08	4.85	4.47	4.47	4.41	5.08	4.90	4.375	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
Oct. 6..	4.72	4.85	4.24	4.53	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.375	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
13..	4.72	4.85	3.98	4.47	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.375	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
20..	4.72	4.85	3.86	4.47	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.06	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
27..	4.72-84	4.72	3.86	4.35	4.35	5.08	4.72	4.125	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/2
Nov. 3..	4.72-84	4.72	3.98	4.23	3.98	4.72	4.72	4.06	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
10..	4.72	4.72	3.98	4.23	4.10	4.47	4.60	4.06	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
17..	4.98	4.72	4.23	4.23	4.10	4.47	4.60	4.25	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
24..	4.98	4.72	4.10	4.23	3.98	4.23	4.60	4.18	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Dec. 1..	4.98	4.72	4.10	4.26	3.98	4.23	4.60	4.18	6 1/2	7	6 1/2
8..	4.98	4.72	4.10	4.26	3.80	4.23	4.60	4.18	6 1/2	7	6 1/2
15..	4.84	4.84	4.10	4.26	3.74	4.23	4.60	4.00	6	6 1/2	6 1/2
22..	4.72-78	4.98	4.10	4.26	3.74	4.23	4.60	4.00	6	6 1/2	6 1/2
30..	4.74	4.98	4.10	4.72	3.74	4.10	4.60	4.00	6	6 1/2	6 1/2

Beet-Root Sugar in the United States.

The production of beet-root sugar in the United States, from 1830 to 1897, has been as follows:

1830	A few hundred pounds.	1884	953 tons.
1831-37	None.	1885	800 tons.
1838-39	1,900 pounds.	1886	800 tons.
1839-62	None.	1887	255 tons.
1863-71	800 to 500 tons per annum.	1888	1,910 tons.
1872	500 tons.	1889	2,600 tons.
1873	700 tons.	1890	2,400 tons.
1874-77	Under 100 tons per annum.	1891	5,359 tons.
1878	200 tons.	1892	12,091 tons.
1879	1,200 tons.	1893	20,443 tons.
1880	500 tons.	1894	20,443 tons.
1881-82	Less than 500 tons.	1895	30,000 tons.
1883	535 tons.	1896	40,000 tons.
1897			41,347 tons.

* About 2c. per pound duty taken off April 1, 1891. ** Net cash. + Less 2 per cent. for cash.
† Including 40 per cent. duty from August 28, 1894.
‡ Including 1.96c. per pound duty from July 24, 1897.

Sugar Crops of the World.

(Willett & Gray's Circular.)

In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar production of all the countries of the world, including those crops which have heretofore been ignored in statistics, but which have grown to amount in total to some 250,000 tons. These figures include local consumptions of home production wherever known.

	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.
United States—				
Cane.....	270,000	310,000	282,009	237,720
Beet.....	33,980	41,847	40,000	30,000
Porto Rico.....	70,000	54,000	54,000	50,000
Canada (beets).....	300	300	300	500
Cuba, crop.....	450,000	314,009	219,500	240,000
British West Indies—				
Trinidad, exports.....	50,000	52,000	51,000	58,000
Barbados, exports.....	47,000	52,000	53,249	47,800
Jamaica.....	27,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts.....	22,000	25,000	29,000	24,000
French West Indies—				
Martinique, exports.....	32,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Gaudefoupe.....	40,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Danish West Indies—				
St. Croix.....	12,000	13,000	13,058	8,000
Haiti and San Domingo.....	48,000	48,000	48,800	50,000
Lesser Antilles not named above.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mexico, exports.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Central America—				
Guatemala, crop.....	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000
San Salvador, crop.....	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Nicaragua, crop.....	1,500	1,500	500	500
Costa Rica, crop.....	500	500	200	200
South America—				
British Guiana (Demerara), exports.....	98,000	98,000	98,789	105,000
Dutch Guiana (Surinam), crop.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Venezuela.....	75,000	70,000	70,000	68,000
Peru, crop.....	75,000	110,000	165,000	180,000
Argentine Republic, crop.....	165,000	195,000	210,000	225,000
Brazil, crop.....	154,280	1,523,856	1,499,405	1,409,720
Total in America.....	1,542,280	1,523,856	1,499,405	1,409,720
Asia—				
British India, exports.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Siam, crop.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Java, exports.....	635,000	541,581	473,420	605,085
Japan (consumption, 125,000 tons, mostly imported).....	140,000	185,000	197,000	240,000
Philippine Islands, exports.....	31,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Cochin-China.....	863,000	798,581	757,420	662,025
Total in Asia.....	863,000	798,581	757,420	662,025
Australia and Polynesia—				
Queensland.....	65,000	65,000	70,000	60,000
New South Wales.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Hawaii Islands.....	240,000	204,833	224,220	201,632
Fiji Islands, exports.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	39,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia.....	365,000	329,833	354,220	321,632
Africa—				
Egypt, crop.....	105,000	85,000	100,000	92,000
Mauritius and other British possessions.....	150,000	120,000	150,000	140,000
Reunion and other French possessions.....	45,000	45,000	48,000	44,700
Total in Africa.....	300,000	250,000	298,000	276,700
Europe—				
Spain.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total cane sugar production.....	3,082,280	2,905,070	2,887,045	2,948,077
Total beet sugar production (Licht).....	4,790,000	4,825,529	4,916,586	4,285,429
Grand total cane and beet sugar production.....	7,872,280	7,730,599	7,803,631	7,233,506
Estimated increase in the world's production.....	141,661			

BEET CROPS.

The following is Mr. Licht's report giving the first estimate of the European beet-sugar production of the 1898-99 campaign as compared with preceding campaigns:

	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.	1895-6.	1894-5.	1893-4.
Germany..... tons..	1,710,000	1,852,857	1,836,536	1,615,111	1,844,586	1,381,608
Austria..... "	1,000,000	831,687	984,007	791,405	1,055,821	841,809
France..... "	800,000	821,235	752,081	687,853	792,511	579,111
Russia..... "	750,000	738,715	715,000	712,068	615,068	658,070
Belgium..... "	220,000	265,397	288,000	235,795	243,957	240,317
Holland..... "	150,000	125,658	174,208	106,829	84,597	75,015
Other countries..... "	155,000	190,000	201,000	156,340	156,000	113,610
Total..... "	4,790,000	4,825,529	4,900,840	4,285,429	4,792,530	3,989,535

THE PROVISIONS TRADE.

(Compiled from the "Cincinnati Price Current.")

Live Hogs.

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

(Represented in Thousands.)

Date.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January..	757	764	707	878	787	595	977	1,068	808	
February..	690	709	562	787	557	305	675	984	584	
March.....	632	576	596	715	625	409	638	862	584	
April.....	679	543	608	485	580	411	558	528	468	
May.....	808	729	680	675	573	484	737	580	538	
June.....	756	775	705	556	683	516	702	571	601	
July.....	646	601	500	382	379	519	480	468	612	
August....	624	644	498	379	624	510	518	804	574	
Sept.....	702	601	684	448	412	549	589	457	518	
October....	808	729	778	880	630	505	547	685	746	
Nov.....	959	817	590	987	987	557	646	1,009	879	
Dec.....	1,108	878	789	781	735	626	665	1,068	821	

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO.

(Expressed in Thousands.)

Date.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January..	130	136	150	236	233	210	306	232	142	
February..	146	164	195	237	219	202	333	328	225	
March.....	128	137	183	208	241	188	315	381	211	
April.....	96	132	142	213	223	183	239	202	143	
May.....	98	107	147	191	227	154	250	278	122	
June.....	122	97	170	131	199	140	281	254	129	
July.....	114	140	163	158	135	151	206	237	158	
August....	141	176	155	131	233	152	166	176	157	
Sept.....	137	158	184	131	179	184	210	200	192	
October....	114	148	150	206	196	208	240	218	215	
Nov.....	60	130	150	145	205	178	211	175	155	
Dec.....	52	108	108	113	173	202	218	190	136	

WEIGHT OF HOGS AT CHICAGO.

Date.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January..	233	227	236	223	251	217	235	233	241	
February..	227	238	239	220	234	214	219	208	232	
March.....	229	230	246	222	232	220	215	209	227	
April.....	223	235	243	226	226	225	216	204	222	
May.....	225	237	243	227	227	225	212	208	231	
June.....	229	240	249	225	233	214	214	226		
July.....	232	238	249	223	226	227	216	216	235	
August....	243	249	253	237	224	250	224	218	243	
Sept.....	246	252	257	239	232	238	227	225	241	
October....	236	244	242	230	232	237	230	227	233	
Nov.....	235	252	245	241	235	232	235	232	232	
Dec.....	239	245	254	243	239	255	2	242	232	

Exports of Provisions from the United States.

The following tables, representing millions of pounds, show the monthly exports of lard and meats (including pork) for nine years, ending with October 31 of the years indicated, with totals for the four winter months, and totals each month subsequently from November 1:

LARD.

(Millions of Pounds.)

Date.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Nov.....	50	46	46	85	22	37	36	31	36	
Dec.....	75	49	57	49	34	38	53	61	47	
January..	64	37	56	52	46	33	53	44	46	
February..	51	51	30	52	44	25	39	49	48	
3 mos..	240	83	189	188	146	138	180	185	177	
March.....	78	55	35	49	48	19	44	58	51	
4 mos..	318	238	224	237	194	152	224	243	228	
April.....	60	48	40	39	43	19	44	35	33	
5 mos..	376	286	264	276	237	171	268	278	208	
May.....	74	47	45	38	35	30	39	24	35	
6 mos..	450	383	309	309	272	201	307	302	301	
June.....	47	54	44	33	47	30	37	24	38	
7 mos..	497	387	363	342	319	231	344	326	339	
July.....	28	57	33	37	32	36	36	30	44	
8 mos..	525	444	386	379	315	267	380	356	383	
August....	49	46	41	32	45	38	33	19	44	
9 mos..	574	490	427	411	396	305	418	375	427	
October....	68	55	51	43	27	30	35	37	43	
11 mos..	642	545	478	454	423	335	448	412	470	
12 mos..	714	591	534	499	451	360	478	442	511	

MEATS.

(Millions of Pounds.)

Date.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Nov.....	68	61	55	43	36	46	44	53	56	
Dec.....	82	64	72	50	47	48	65	58	71	
January..	86	63	68	53	59	46	63	71	68	
February..	79	63	45	60	43	31	61	65	64	
3 mos..	315	251	240	206	185	171	233	247	259	
March.....	94	62	40	58	54	28	68	80	58	
4 mos..	409	313	280	264	239	199	301	327	317	
April.....	88	63	46	55	49	28	55	55	53	
5 mos..	497	376	326	319	298	227	356	382	370	
May.....	88	61	45	47	48	41	60	35	56	
6 mos..	585	437	371	366	336	268	416	417	423	
June.....	66	70	62	45	48	39	63	39	53	
7 mos..	651	507	433	311	384	307	479	456	476	
July.....	61	75	64	62	55	39	61	51	54	
8 mos..	712	582	497	378	439	346	540	507	530	
August....	83	75	56	46	55	48	63	48	53	
9 mos..	795	657	553	419	494	394	608	555	583	
October....	78	74	47	39	56	49	47	49	60	
11 mos..	873	731	600	458	550	443	650	614	643	
12 mos..	952	794	659	600	589	490	698	643	708	

[illegible]

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Jan....	9.00	7.55	6.82	12.52	16.25	10.37	9.50	9.10	11.50	13.88	18.77	18.86	18.87	18.86	18.85	18.84	18.83	18.82	18.81	18.80	18.79	18.78	18.77
Feb....	9.00	10.00	10.85	11.10	13.67	19.97	11.87	10.75	10.00	10.87	15.37	12.60	11.05	12.45	16.85	17.75	16.85	17.75	16.85	17.75	16.85	17.75	16.85
Mar....	9.00	11.15	8.00	10.67	13.37	12.92	19.70	11.87	9.75	9.90	11.62	14.50	17.50	11.40	13.25	18.37	18.80	18.37	18.80	17.90	18.80	17.90	
Apr....	9.00	10.65	8.90	9.85	12.62	11.85	18.67	11.27	12.62	10.62	12.87	14.10	20.75	10.50	12.75	18.12	18.85	18.12	18.85	17.90	18.85	17.90	
May....	9.00	9.55	8.05	8.06	11.87	13.37	15.75	9.25	12.12	10.50	11.35	13.20	20.50	8.87	11.55	16.00	17.90	16.00	17.90	16.00	17.90	16.00	
June....	9.00	11.35	8.90	8.75	12.60	13.30	19.35	10.30	12.90	13.62	11.40	14.30	21.00	9.45	12.45	17.55	19.50	17.55	19.50	16.00	19.50	16.00	
July....	9.00	12.30	8.70	8.10	12.87	12.52	21.80	10.85	13.00	13.37	11.12	15.50	24.00	9.10	11.70	19.50	20.15	19.50	20.15	16.00	20.15	16.00	
Aug....	9.00	9.40	7.80	6.85	11.70	11.65	18.75	10.20	9.75	12.00	11.50	13.40	14.00	8.25	10.15	16.00	15.87	16.00	15.87	16.00	15.87	16.00	
Sept....	9.00	11.20	7.95	7.20	12.65	12.62	21.62	11.50	10.62	13.25	11.90	14.15	15.00	9.80	10.65	19.50	19.25	19.50	19.25	16.00	19.25	16.00	
Oct....	9.00	9.30	7.40	5.95	10.00	12.37	18.20	11.15	10.00	11.00	10.50	13.10	14.00	9.37	9.85	15.50	13.25	15.50	13.25	16.00	13.25	16.00	
Nov....	9.00	10.06	7.95	6.90	12.30	12.87	19.77	12.20	11.62	12.50	11.75	14.75	17.00	10.30	10.40	18.00	15.95	18.00	15.95	16.00	15.95	16.00	
Dec....	9.00	8.55	7.70	5.50	9.00	12.75	10.25	10.05	9.87	10.10	9.45	13.20	14.75	9.40	8.62	15.50	11.65	15.50	11.65	16.00	11.65	16.00	
Year....	9.00	9.45	8.95	7.20	10.10	14.00	18.50	13.25	11.40	12.00	10.75	14.87	15.50	10.10	10.15	19.50	13.37	19.50	13.37	16.00	13.37	16.00	
Avg....	9.00	8.80	8.05	5.55	8.00	13.00	15.00	9.95	9.80	9.25	10.25	14.00	15.00	9.25	8.30	16.25	12.00	16.25	12.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	
Year....	9.00	8.85	9.00	6.15	9.00	14.57	17.05	11.20	11.10	10.45	11.60	15.35	15.50	11.40	9.00	19.00	12.10	19.00	12.10	16.00	12.10	16.00	
Year....	9.00	7.65	7.50	6.35	8.00	11.87	16.95	10.75	8.25	9.55	9.50	14.50	13.30	8.50	8.00	13.25	12.00	13.25	12.00	16.00	12.00	16.00	
Year....	9.00	8.10	8.20	7.50	9.00	13.62	18.00	12.35	10.12	10.50	11.10	16.00	14.00	12.75	9.30	8.50	16.50	11.87	16.50	11.87			

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Jan....	4.62	3.80	5.27	6.30	7.50	10.50	6.05	5.95	5.77	6.75	7.25	6.80	6.00	6.67	6.80	10.18
	4.87	4.05	5.85	6.95	8.35	11.80	6.50	6.00	5.97	7.55	7.87	6.63	6.17	7.00	9.17	10.95
Feb....	4.72	3.67	5.25	6.30	7.20	11.20	6.35	5.47	5.70	6.50	7.52	6.25	5.95	6.75	9.00	11.06
	5.27	4.00	5.80	6.70	7.65	12.90	6.57	5.80	5.85	7.00	7.87	7.17	6.15	7.10	10.00	11.50
Mar....	4.87	3.95	5.00	6.37	6.45	10.42	6.15	5.63	5.58	6.65	7.45	6.95	5.85	6.72	9.15	11.00
	5.22	4.26	5.40	7.17	7.35	13.20	6.42	6.87	6.20	7.10	7.75	7.85	6.05	6.97	9.63	11.45
April..	5.00	4.05	4.67	6.70	6.77	9.49	6.12	5.63	6.07	6.77	7.47	6.85	5.85	6.63	9.15	11.10
	5.85	4.25	5.07	7.05	8.02	10.55	6.27	6.90	6.53	7.02	8.17	7.47	5.97	7.10	9.20	11.72
May....	5.75	3.65	4.10	6.50	6.70	9.65	6.13	6.20	6.00	6.65	7.92	6.37	5.82	6.40	7.85	11.50
	6.82	4.12	4.80	6.75	7.52	10.97	6.43	6.75	6.40	6.95	8.70	6.92	5.97	6.87	9.60	12.10
June..	5.35	3.42	3.85	6.42	6.57	9.35	6.30	5.95	5.63	6.42	8.02	6.20	5.87	6.35	7.07	9.05
	6.20	4.15	4.27	6.62	6.82	10.35	6.35	6.30	5.97	6.70	8.65	6.70	6.50	6.65	8.20	11.70
July....	5.22	3.80	3.05	6.12	6.67	9.20	6.90	6.07	5.63	6.00	7.95	6.37	6.37	6.45	6.95	5.20
	5.62	3.80	3.99	6.55	7.00	10.20	7.35	6.75	6.15	6.47	9.00	6.00	6.90	6.65	7.52	9.33
Aug....	5.00	4.20	3.10	5.90	6.90	6.37	7.27	6.40	5.97	5.92	8.60	6.25	6.85	6.10	7.30	8.05
	5.40	4.85	3.50	6.25	8.35	8.50	8.15	6.65	6.27	6.42	9.52	6.00	7.40	6.55	8.00	8.75
Sept....	4.72	3.65	3.17	5.72	8.25	7.95	7.20	6.57	6.00	5.92	9.32	6.20	5.95	6.07	7.70	7.75
	5.05	4.90	3.82	5.97	9.05	10.00	8.05	7.05	6.30	6.20	10.92	6.63	7.50	6.30	7.65	8.35
Oct....	4.62	4.15	3.85	5.72	6.85	9.30	8.10	5.85	6.15	6.00	8.12	6.20	5.57	5.82	6.90	7.15
	5.15	4.52	4.55	5.97	8.52	10.50	8.90	5.85	6.45	6.85	11.20	6.60	6.10	5.15	7.75	8.25
Nov....	4.80	4.15	3.70	5.37	6.80	8.07	8.35	5.85	5.70	5.87	8.12	6.30	5.87	5.85	6.80	7.22
	5.12	4.32	3.40	5.62	7.35	10.00	10.50	5.37	6.32	6.20	8.55	7.20	6.07	6.25	7.20	8.47
Dec....	5.05	4.20	3.70	5.15	6.62	7.60	9.25	6.87	5.50	5.75	7.60	7.12	6.05	5.92	6.45	8.10
	5.65	4.72	3.95	5.37	7.02	8.35	10.60	6.15	5.92	6.00	8.42	7.92	6.60	6.07	6.95	9.00
Year..	4.62	3.42	3.05	5.15	6.45	6.37	6.05	6.47	5.50	5.75	7.25	6.20	5.82	5.88	6.45	7.15

Live Stock.

Yearly receipts and shipments, compiled from official sources by the "Cincinnati Price Current," for 1885 to 1898:

AT CHICAGO.

	Hogs		Cattle		Sheep	
	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.
1885.....	6,937,536	1,797,446	1,906,518	744,093	1,008,696	260,377
1886.....	6,718,781	2,080,784	1,983,900	704,675	1,008,790	268,612
1887.....	5,470,832	1,812,001	2,382,008	791,483	1,380,862	445,094
1888.....	4,921,712	1,751,829	2,611,543	968,885	1,515,014	601,241
1889.....	5,998,636	1,786,659	3,023,281	1,259,971	1,682,469	771,315
1890.....	7,663,828	1,985,700	3,484,290	1,360,809	2,182,667	929,864
1891.....	8,600,805	2,982,514	3,250,359	1,086,264	2,153,687	688,206
1892.....	7,714,435	2,926,145	3,571,796	1,121,675	2,145,079	483,368
1893.....	8,167,278	2,149,410	3,133,408	900,183	3,081,174	442,866
1894.....	7,483,228	2,465,058	2,974,363	950,788	3,069,625	338,396
1895.....	7,886,288	2,100,613	2,588,558	785,082	3,403,739	474,646
1896.....	7,650,472	1,896,312	2,600,476	818,326	3,590,655	561,239
1897.....	8,263,724	1,829,084	2,554,924	843,362	3,900,640	638,110
1898.....	8,817,114	1,340,544	2,480,397	865,642	3,589,439	548,425

AT ST. LOUIS.

1885.....	1,455,535	789,487	366,320	223,249	362,856	268,291
1886.....	1,294,471	520,262	377,550	212,656	258,956	208,728
1887.....	1,032,240	324,735	464,523	277,406	417,435	267,018
1888.....	982,230	294,869	545,575	336,205	456,669	316,676
1889.....	1,120,930	420,380	508,190	297,579	353,495	256,375
1890.....	1,358,791	665,471	689,014	361,705	353,496	251,726
1891.....	1,340,569	704,378	779,449	464,794	402,969	277,686
1892.....	1,310,311	715,969	801,511	465,323	370,922	248,085
1893.....	1,105,108	575,846	903,257	473,966	387,725	231,476
1894.....	1,489,856	648,639	773,571	281,260	359,595	90,526
1895.....	1,440,342	605,480	851,275	272,555	510,000	119,145
1896.....	1,897,985	8,46852	865,613	350,086	632,872	254,662
1897.....	2,065,233	857,895	960,763	366,127	660,280	212,243
1898.....	2,136,328	573,516	1,042,242	253,665	477,091	126,878

AT KANSAS CITY.

1885.....	2,258,718	801,162	506,637	402,881	321,901	115,755
1886.....	2,264,464	583,005	490,971	370,850	173,659	68,294
1887.....	2,452,262	524,492	699,224	483,372	209,856	108,126
1888.....	2,008,964	413,967	1,056,086	682,622	351,050	169,932
1889.....	2,073,910	381,434	1,220,243	744,510	370,773	174,851
1890.....	2,866,171	558,227	1,472,228	923,552	595,699	536,207
1891.....	2,598,109	605,457	1,270,917	736,085	396,760	178,271
1892.....	2,397,477	591,623	1,479,078	810,010	438,268	219,220
1893.....	1,948,373	520,694	1,580,807	761,576	569,517	196,892
1894.....	2,547,077	496,804	1,689,193	764,582	569,565	190,081
1895.....	2,457,097	236,340	1,618,454	719,704	664,715	237,294
1896.....	2,605,575	341,669	1,714,532	819,799	993,126	303,093
1897.....	3,350,796	268,841	1,817,526	875,756	1,134,220	306,356
1898.....	3,672,909	373,123	1,757,964	851,190	980,303	330,865

AT OMAHA.

1885.....	180,867	71,919	114,163	63,223	18,965	8,408
1886.....	280,467	187,309	144,457	73,120	40,195	17,726
1887.....	1,011,706	140,726	225,728	151,419	76,014	66,444
1888.....	1,288,000	333,228	340,489	205,064	159,603	118,268
1889.....	1,306,606	179,916	467,340	227,921	159,603	106,230
1890.....	1,678,314	275,638	605,689	283,680	159,186	94,464
1891.....	1,462,423	245,046	568,044	267,730	170,649	82,416
1892.....	1,708,667	381,723	736,186	282,082	165,457	83,446
1893.....	1,436,271	363,116	862,642	309,776	242,581	91,814
1894.....	1,904,228	400,640	829,171	311,607	252,818	115,794
1895.....	1,188,421	100,871	602,222	287,910	203,663	113,796
1896.....	1,197,688	78,790	570,515	235,421	333,282	121,454
1897.....	1,610,981	83,061	810,949	355,175	627,100	186,451
1898.....	2,101,367	172,024	812,244	322,194	1,065,136	483,171

NOTE.— Previous to 1897, the movement represents years ending with November.

THE COPPER TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

United States Statistics of Copper, 1898.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Domestic production, as per producers' returns, December estimated.....	226,790
Foreign imported, December estimated.....	27,014
Foreign exported, December estimated.....	14,114
Total.....	276,918
Exports of domestic.....	181,237
Contents of sulphate of copper exported.....	1,182
Copper wire exported.....	1,062
Exports to British North America and Mexico.....	900
Total.....	184,381
Estimated home consumption for 1898.....	114,000
Total.....	248,381

Summary of Exports from the United States of Domestic Copper During 1898.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Destination.	Ingot.	Pigs.	Bars.	Plates.	Cakes.	Rods.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	3,371	18,325	6,025	3,274	342	594	31,931
France.....	2,469	1,772	14,729	2,315	1,468	...	22,753
Germany.....	4,610	340	9,459	1,304	3,169	...	18,882
Holland.....	4,391	2,482	8,898	14,122	977	...	30,570
Belgium.....	1,129	187	2,701	1,600	382	...	5,960
Austria.....	1,629	155	1,383	241	202	...	3,560
Italy.....	626	...	607	570	...	...	1,803
Russia.....	730	...	1,652	50	375	...	2,807
Totals.....	18,955	23,211	45,404	23,476	6,615	594	118,256

Of matte the exports were as follows:

To United Kingdom (reduced to fine copper)	2,568
Total from Atlantic ports.....	120,824
Total from Southern ports.....	10,413
Total.....	131,237

Production.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1882.....	40,467	1888.....	101,064	1894.....	158,120
1883.....	51,574	1889.....	101,239	1895.....	170,137
1884.....	64,708	1890.....	115,966	1896.....	202,235
1885.....	74,062	1891.....	126,839	1897.....	219,481
1886.....	70,430	1892.....	154,018	1898.....	235,790
1887.....	81,017	1893.....	147,063		

MONTHLY EXPORTS OF COPPER.*

(In Gross Tons.)

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January.....	7,144	8,168	9,651	11,080	August.....	4,496	9,119	10,971	\$11,424
February.....	3,450	8,206	8,856	9,611	September.....	4,105	10,808	10,980	11,280
March.....	3,914	10,802	11,232	13,714	October.....	3,773	11,371	8,785	10,810
April.....	5,677	10,684	10,279	11,577	November.....	4,874	12,064	9,294	14,781
May.....	5,430	10,481	12,175	12,796	December.....	7,226	12,980	10,305	11,018
June.....	8,600	9,797	12,677	9,566	Totals.....	64,722	125,605	128,928	142,911
July.....	6,065	10,885	13,728	+15,354					

Prices.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AT NEW YORK AND LONDON, MONTHLY.

	New York Prices					London Standard Copper Market				
	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.	Per Ton.	Lowest.	Average.	
1898.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
January.....	10.90	11.00	10.85	11.00	10.98	49 5 0	48 5 0	48 5 0	48 16 6	
February.....	11.00	11.75	10.95	11.75	11.25	50 10 0	49 1 3	49 1 3	49 10 1	
March.....	11.92½	12.00	11.87½	11.97½	11.95	51 2 6	49 18 9	50 11 2	50 11 2	
April.....	11.95	12.20	11.95	12.20	12.08	52 11 3	50 17 6	51 11 9	51 11 9	
May.....	12.20	12.20	12.00	12.00	12.08½	52 1 3	50 18 9	51 7 6	51 7 6	
June.....	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75	11.91½	51 6 3	49 7 6	50 5 6	50 5 6	
July.....	11.80	11.87½	11.50	11.50	11.65	50 5 0	49 10 0	50 0 6	50 0 6	
August.....	11.50	12.25	11.50	12.25	11.88	52 3 9	50 1 3	51 8 4	51 8 4	
September.....	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.32½	12.32	52 6 3	51 5 0	52 0 4	52 0 4	
October.....	12.37½	12.50	12.35	12.50	12.42	54 13 9	52 10 0	53 5 9	53 5 9	
November.....	12.57½	13.00	12.57½	12.85	12.80	56 16 3	54 2 6	55 17 0	55 17 0	
December.....	12.82½	13.12½	12.72½	13.12½	12.85	57 8 9	55 0 0	56 14 8	56 14 8	
All 1898.....	10.90	13.12½	10.85	13.12½	12.01	57 8 9	48 5 0	51 14 1	49 0 1	
All 1897.....	11.50	12.00	10.75	10.90	11.30	51 15 0	47 0 0	49 0 1	49 0 1	
All 1896.....	10.07½	12.00	9.75	11.50	10.92½	50 8 9	40 10 6	46 14 1	46 14 1	
All 1895.....	9.90	12.30	9.25	10.00	10.70	.....	.....	.....	.....

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF ELECTROLYTIC AND CASTING COPPER.

1898.	Casting Copper			Electrolytic Copper		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January.....	10.75	10.62½	10.70	10.87½	10.62½	10.77½
February.....	11.25	10.75	10.95	11.50	10.90	11.07½
March.....	11.65	11.25	11.55	11.75	11.45	11.70
April.....	11.62½	11.50	11.55	11.87½	11.75	11.80
May.....	11.62½	11.62½	11.62½	11.87½	11.87½	11.87½
June.....	11.75	11.25	11.52½	11.87½	11.87½	11.65
July.....	11.50	11.25	11.37½	11.50	11.87½	11.45
August.....	12.00	11.25	11.62½	12.12½	11.87½	11.75
September.....	12.00	11.87½	11.92½	12.12½	12.00	12.05
October.....	12.25	11.87½	12.05	12.37½	12.00	12.20
November.....	12.70	12.25	12.47	12.75	12.40	12.60
December.....	12.77½	12.57½	12.62	12.90	10.65	12.71
All 1898.....	12.77½	10.62½	11.67	12.90	10.62½	11.80

* From D. Houston & Co.'s Circular
 † Includes 2,000 tons Mexican copper.
 ‡ Includes 1,000 tons Mexican copper

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, BY MONTHS, AT NEW YORK, FROM 1860 TO 1886.

(From Report of United States Geological Survey.)

(Cents per Pound.)

Year.	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.
1860.....	24	23½	24	23½	23½	23	23½	23	23½	23½	23½	21½
1865.....	50½	46	46	44	44½	34	35	34	34	30	30½	28½
1866.....	42	38	38	35½	35½	29½	30	28½	31	29	33	31
1867.....	29½	27	27½	27½	27½	24	24½	23½	24½	24	24½	24
1868.....	29½	21½	24	23½	24	23½	24½	23½	24½	24	24	23½
1869.....	29½	25½	27	26	26½	24	24	23½	24½	23½	23½	23
1870.....	28	21½	21½	20½	20½	19	19½	19½	19½	19	20½	19
1871.....	27½	22	22½	21½	22	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
1872.....	29½	27½	29½	28½	30½	29½	44	30½	48	36	34½	33
1873.....	35	32½	35	34	35	34½	34½	33½	38½	32	31½	30½
1874.....	25	24½	25	24½	24½	24	25	24½	25	24½	24½	24½
1875.....	23½	21½	23½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	23½	22½	23	23
1876.....	23½	23	22½	22½	22½	22	22½	22	21	21	19½	19½
1877.....	19½	19	20½	19½	19½	19	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	19
1878.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	16½	17	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
1879.....	16	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	15½	16½	16	16½	16½
1880.....	25	21½	24½	21	24	22½	22½	21	21	18	18½	17½
1881.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19	18½	18½	18½	18½	18
1882.....	20½	20½	20	19	19½	18½	18½	17½	18½	18	18½	18
1883.....	18½	18	17½	17½	17½	17½	16	15½	16	15½	15½	15
1884.....	15	14½	15	14½	15	14½	15	14½	14½	14½	14½	14
1885.....	11½	10½	11½	10 4-5	11½	10 2-5	11½	10 1-10	11½	9 4-5	11½	11
1886.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	10½	10½	10
1887.....	12	11½	11½	10 1-5	10½	10½	10 1-5	10	10	9 10-20	10½	10½
1888.....	17 4-10	15 17-20	16 8-10	16	16 7-20	15 19-20	16 9-10	16	16½	16 3-10	16 13-20	16 9-20
1889.....	17½	16½	16½	16½	15½	15	16	15½	12½	12	12½	12
1890.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14½	14½	14½	14½	16½	15½
1891.....	15	14½	14½	14½	14½	13½	13½	13½	13½	12½	13	12½
1892.....	11	10½	10½	10½	12	10½	12	11½	12½	12	11½	11½
1893.....	12½	12½	12½	12	12	11½	11½	11½	18½	11	11	10½
1894.....	10½	10	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9
1895.....	10	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	9½	10½	10½
1896*.....	10½	9½	11½	10½	11½	10½	11	10½	11½	10½	11½	11½
1897*.....	12	11½	12	11½	12	11½	11½	11	11	10½	11½	11
1898*.....	11	11	11½	11	12	11½	12½	12	12½	12	12	11½

Year.	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.
1860.....	21½	21½	21½	21½	23	21½	22	21½	21½	20½	20½	18½
1865.....	30½	28	32	30½	32½	31½	33	32½	45½	33	45½	39½
1866.....	36	31	31	30	31½	30½	31	30½	30½	26½	29	26½
1867.....	26½	24	26½	25½	27½	26½	26½	25½	23	23	23	21½
1868.....	24½	23½	24½	24	24	23½	24	23	24	22½	24½	23½
1869.....	22½	21½	21½	21½	23	22	22½	22	22½	22	21½	21½
1870.....	20½	20½	21½	20½	21½	20½	21½	21½	23½	21½	22½	22½
1871.....	22½	21½	23	22½	23½	22½	23½	23½	24½	24½	27	24½
1872.....	34	33	35	32½	36½	33	34½	31½	32½	30½	32½	30½
1873.....	29	26½	27½	27	27	25½	25½	24	24	21	25	23
1874.....	24½	20	21	19	21½	21	22½	21½	23½	22½	23½	23½
1875.....	23	22½	22½	23	23½	23½	23½	23	23½	23	23½	23½
1876.....	20	19½	19½	18½	21	18½	21½	20½	20½	20	19½	19½
1877.....	19½	19	19	17½	18½	17½	18	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
1878.....	16½	16	16	16	16½	16	16	15½	15½	15½	16	15½
1879.....	16½	16	16½	16	17	16½	21½	18	21½	21	21½	21
1880.....	18½	18½	19½	19	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	19½	18½
1881.....	16½	16	16½	16½	18½	16½	18½	18	19	18½	20½	19½
1882.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	18½	18	18½	18	18	17½
1883.....	15½	15	15	15	15½	15½	15½	15	14½	15	14½	14½
1884.....	14½	13½	14	13½	13½	13	13½	12½	13	12½	12½	11
1885.....	11½	10½	11½	11	11½	10 19-20	11½	10 4-5	11½	10 4-5	11½	11 1-10
1886.....	10½	10	10½	10	11	10½	11½	11½	12	11½	12½	11½
1887.....	10½	10½	10½	10 8-5	11	10½	12 3-20	10 11-11	14 19-20	11 11-20	17½	14 19-20
1888.....	16 9-10	16 13-17	16 13-17	16 8-5	17 7-10	16 9-10	17 3-5	17 7-20	17 3-5	17½	17 9-20	17 1-10
1889.....	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	13½	11½	14½	14
1890.....	17½	16½	17½	17	17	17	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	15
1891.....	12½	12½	12½	12	12½	12½	12½	11½	11½	11	11½	10½
1892.....	11½	11½	11½	11 6-10	11 6-10	11 1-10	11½	11 1-10	12	11½	12½	12½
1893.....	10½	10½	10½	9 8-5	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	9½	10½	10½
1894.....	9½	9	9½	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	9½
1895.....	11½	10½	11½	11½	12½	12	12	11½	11½	11	11	10
1896*.....	11½	11½	11	10½	10½	10½	11	10	10½	10½	11½	11½
1897*.....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11	10½	10½	10½
1898*.....	11½	11½	12½	11½	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	12½	13	12½

* Quotations from the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

Available Supply, 1893 to 1897.

(From Report of United States Geological Survey.)

	1893. Pounds.	1894. Pounds.	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.
Production of domestic copper.....	329,354,398	354,133,374	380,613,404	460,061,430	494,073,271
Imports—					
Fine copper in ore, entered for consumption	7,253,015	4,804,614	*5,300,000	*5,900,000	*12,000,000
Fine copper in regulus, entered for consumption.....	3,175,559	5,873,820			
Bars and ingots.....	354,348	606,415	7,979,322	9,074,379	16,923,694
Old copper.....	50,375	160,592	1,396,901	2,422,554	
Total.....	340,399,695	365,633,815	395,229,627	477,458,363	523,001,274
Exports—					
Ingots and bars.....	138,984,128	162,398,000	121,328,390	258,473,395	277,255,712
Estimated fine copper contents of matte....	50,000,000	5,750,000	15,300,000	22,881,936	11,000,000
Total.....	188,984,128	168,148,000	136,628,390	281,355,331	288,255,712
Available supply	151,415,567	197,490,815	258,701,237	196,103,142	234,745,562

The World's Production, 1890 to 1897.

(Long Tons.)

Country.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Europe.....	88,828	87,361	83,390	81,752	82,377	84,979	81,364	80,796
North America.....	239,679	222,524	187,261	175,290	161,573	167,377	137,579	125,076
South America.....	25,300	24,340	24,325	26,810	27,320	29,015	29,015	33,990
Africa.....	7,440	7,450	7,115	6,500	6,090	6,120	6,120	6,570
Asia.....	23,000	21,000	18,430	20,050	18,000	19,000	18,500	17,972
Australia.....	15,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	7,500	6,500	7,500	7,500
Total.....	399,247	375,675	331,121	319,402	308,360	312,991	280,078	271,866

* Estimated.

THE TIN TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

Stocks and Afloat.

STOCKS OF TIN AND QUANTITIES AFLOAT FOR LONDON, HOLLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	Stocks.	London Afloat.	Total.	Stocks.	Holland Afloat.	Total.	Stocks.	United States Afloat.	Total.	Grand Total.
1896.....	8,275	1,412	9,687	3,627	1,662	5,419	1,800	3,225	5,025	20,131
1897.....	15,819	2,986	18,805	4,762	1,333	6,095	3,805	1,650	4,955	29,855
1898.....	19,271	2,408	21,679	4,316	2,751	7,067	2,001	2,095	4,096	38,842
1895.....	14,554	3,727	18,281	3,037	1,905	4,842	4,008	2,250	6,253	29,878
1894.....	10,174	4,988	15,110	3,500	1,705	5,205	2,714	1,585	4,299	24,814
1893.....	5,210	4,490	9,700	1,495	1,650	3,705	1,980	1,005	2,985	16,890
1892.....	4,122	2,862	6,984	1,350	1,100	2,450	3,500	1,370	4,770	14,204

Supply.

THE SUPPLY OF TIN FOR EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	Total Shipments from the Straits Settlements.	Total Shipments from Australia.	Total Shipments from Bolivia.	Banca Sales in Holland.	Singkep Sales in Holland.	Billiton Sales in Java.	Production in Cornwall.	Grand Total.
1898.....	44,000	2,900	3,400	9,350	*	5,120	4,200	68,370
1897.....	41,800	3,400	4,300	9,200	565	5,000	4,000	66,065
1896.....	47,060	4,500	3,800	6,960	867	4,900	5,000	73,027
1895.....	46,500	4,800	4,100	6,420	726	4,500	7,500	76,546
1894.....	46,500	5,800	3,500	5,840	261	4,800	8,500	74,501
1893.....	40,000	4,800	3,900	4,900	220	5,100	9,000	66,920
1892.....	34,400	5,100	2,800	6,100	Nil	5,900	10,000	64,900

Deliveries and Consumption.

THE DELIVERIES—CONSUMPTION—OF TIN TO EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Year.	London Deliveries.	Continent of Europe.	Cornwall Production Nearly all Used in Europe.	Shipments from Bolivia Figured as Delivered in Europe.	United States.	Grand Total.
1898.....	15,500	26,000	4,200	3,400	23,996	78,096
1897.....	17,000	22,000	4,000	4,800	23,450	70,750
1896.....	19,000	24,300	5,000	3,900	20,846	72,446
1895.....	17,800	20,500	7,500	4,100	22,686	71,786
1894.....	18,800	19,700	8,500	3,500	16,473	66,473
1893.....	19,000	17,600	9,000	2,900	19,551	67,551
1892.....	14,100	17,200	10,000	2,900	19,100	63,300

* Included in Straits.

Prices.

1898.	New York Prices					London Prices				
	Per Pound.					Per Ton.				
	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
January.....	18.77½	18.95	18.70	18.85	18.82	63 5 0	62 12 6	63 1 2		
February.....	18.85	14.20	18.80	14.20	14.00	64 18 3	63 0 0	63 15 7		
March.....	14.25	14.40	14.25	14.35	14.29	65 10 0	64 7 6	65 7 2		
April.....	14.35	14.75	14.32½	14.65	14.45	65 18 3	64 12 6	65 2 10		
May.....	14.60	14.92½	14.45	14.87½	14.62½	67 15 0	65 6 3	66 6 2		
June.....	14.90	15.40	14.82½	15.40	15.10	70 11 3	67 5 0	68 14 9		
July.....	15.60	15.90	15.50	15.62½	15.61	72 1 3	70 11 3	71 3 9		
August.....	15.67½	16.40	15.67½	15.75	16.06	75 1 3	71 5 0	73 9 9		
September.....	15.92½	16.20	15.92½	16.17½	16.18	74 7 6	72 7 6	73 15 8		
October.....	16.35	16.37½	16.35	16.37½	17.32½	88 12 6	74 7 6	78 17 10		
November.....	18.25	18.45	17.85	18.45	18.15	84 7 6	80 5 0	82 8 0		
December.....	18.25	19.00	18.00	19.00	18.23	86 1 3	80 10 3	82 8 7		
All 1898.....	18.77½	19.00	18.70	19.00	15.65	86 1 3	62 12 6	71 4 3		
All 1897.....	18.05	14.12½	18.00	13.75	13.60	65 12 6	58 10 0	61 7 8		
All 1896.....	12.82½	13.70	12.62½	13.00	13.23	61 16 3	56 0 0	59 1 0		

HOLLAND PRICES DURING 1898.

1898.	Banca		Billiton		Straits		1898.	Banca		Billiton		Straits	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
	est.	est.	est.	est.	est.	est.		est.	est.	est.	est.	est.	est.
January.....	38½	37½	38½	37½	38½	37½	August..	44½	42½	44½	42½	44½	43½
February.....	38½	37½	38½	37½	38½	37½	Sept'ber.	44½	43½	44½	43	44½	43½
March.....	38½	38½	39½	38½	39½	38½	October..	49½	44½	49½	44½	50½	44½
April.....	39½	39	39½	39	39½	39½	Nov'ber..	50½	48½	50½	48½	50½	48½
May.....	41	39½	40½	39½	41½	39½	Dec'ber..	52½	48½	52½	48½	52½	49
June.....	41½	40½	41½	40½	41½	40½	All 1898..	52½	37½	52½	37½	52½	37½
July.....	43½	42	43½	41½	43½	42½							

TIN FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, BASIS SPOT DELIVERY.

Year.	New York		London	
	Per Pound.	Per Ton.	Per Pound.	Per Ton.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898.....	19.00	13.70	86 1 3	62 12 6
1897.....	14.12½	13.00	63 12 6	58 10 0
1896.....	13.70	12.62½	61 16 3	56 0 0
1895.....	15.15	13.00	68 17 6	58 15 0
1894*.....	20.45	13.45	74 0 0	60 17 6
1893*.....	21.25	18.15	95 10 0	74 0 0
1892.....	22.15	19.40	103 15 0	88 10 0
1891.....	21.00	19.40	94 10 0	88 15 0
1890.....	25.10	19.50	104 5 0	98 7 6
1889.....	22.25	19.50	99 2 6	87 17 6

FLUCTUATIONS OF STRAITS TIN IN LONDON.

Year.	Pounds Sterling Per Ton				Year.	Pounds Sterling Per Ton			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.		Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
	ing.	est.	est.	ing.		ing.	est.	est.	ing.
1890.....	82	101	88	91	1890.....	96	104	88	91
1891.....	82	110	86	109	1891.....	91	94	89	90
1892.....	108	114	92	92	1892.....	91	103	88	91
1893.....	93	99	83	86	1893.....	91	95	74	74
1894.....	85	87	73	75	1894.....	78½	74	60½	60½
1895.....	75	97	74	93	1895.....	60½	68½	59½	59½
1896.....	93	103	92	100	1896.....	58½	67½	56	58½
1897.....	100	167	100	167	1897.....	58½	63½	58½	62½
1898.....	168	170	75	100	1898.....	63	86 1-16	62½	86 1-16
1889.....	99	100	88	97					

The first imports of Australian tin were in 1872; of Billiton, in 1895, and of Singkep, in 1892.

* Import duty abolished August 28th.

† Import duty of 4 cents per pound in force since July 1st.

Production.

BANCA TIN.

The annual production is figured in piculs reduced at the rate of 17 to the ton of 2,240 lbs.

1896-97.....	9,952 tons.	1899-00.....	5,276 tons
1894-95.....	7,623 "	1898-99.....	3,880 "
1893-94.....	7,090 "	1897-98.....	4,965 "
1892-93.....	7,161 "	1896-97.....	4,585 "
1891-92.....	5,509 "	1895-96.....	4,508 "
1890-91.....	6,305 "		

BILLITON TIN.

The annual production is figured from May 1st to April 30th. Piculs reduced at the rate of 17 to the ton of 2,240 lbs.

1897-98.....	5,168 tons.	1891-92.....	6,244 tons.
1896-97.....	5,485 "	1890-91.....	5,676 "
1895-96.....	5,554 "	1889-90.....	5,656 "
1894-95.....	4,848 "	1888-89.....	4,656 "
1893-94.....	4,622 "	1887-88.....	4,680 "
1892-93.....	4,610 "	1886-87.....	5,247 "

SINGKEP TIN.

The Singkep Mining Company gives the actual production of Singkep tin as follows:

1890-91.....	26 tons.	1894-95.....	765 tons.
1891-92.....	51 "	1895-96.....	981 "
1892-93.....	161 "	1896-97.....	712 "
1893-94.....	254 "		

TIN IN BOLIVIA.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1887.....	932	1891.....	1,559	1895.....	4,097
1888.....	1,363	1892.....	2,619	1896.....	3,500
1889.....	1,389	1893.....	2,909	1897.....	4,300
1890.....	1,664	1894.....	3,482	1898.....	3,400

THE LEAD TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

Imports and Exports of Foreign Lead.

IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN LEAD INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING 1898.

Month.	Europe. Lbs.	From			Sundry Countries. Lbs.	Exports in Bond. Lbs.
		British North America. Lbs.	Mexico. Lbs.			
January.....		4,001,065	14,802,348		18,102	4,725
February.....		3,436,124	14,339,553		316	6,600
March.....		3,744,036	11,402,760		180,075	8,018
April.....	174,740	2,404,261	10,028,208		699	7,362
May.....		2,089,823	7,926,514		749	4,492
June.....	81,670	652,650	8,001,926		85,297	7,474
July.....		2,544,062	8,574,067		16,880	4,362
August.....		2,798,338	17,039,646		10,499	6,923
September.....		2,878,784	8,427,386		6,373	4,903
October.....	4,480	2,577,096	13,332,013		1,084	6,838
November.....		5,777,951	17,213,559		1,890	8,598
December *.....	56,000	4,000,000	15,000,000		12,000	6,000
Total.....	316,890	36,834,220	146,087,980		338,974	76,355
Equal to tons of 2,240 lbs.	141	16,441	65,218		149	.....

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

Stocks in bonded warehouses January 1, 1898.....	5,977
Importations during 1898.....	81,962
Total.....	87,939
Exportations during 1898.....	76,355
Stocks in bonded warehouses January 1, 1899.....	11,574
Withdrawn for consumption during 1898.....	7,000
	4,574

* Estimated.

Prices.

	New York Prices					London Prices (Spanish)				
	Per Pound.					Per Ton.				
1896.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
January.....	3.70	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.65	12 15 0	12 6 3	12 10 5		
February.....	3.60	3.85	3.55	3.72½	3.72½	12 10 0	12 6 3	12 7 9		
March.....	3.72½	3.85	3.70	3.75	3.75	12 16 8	12 8 9	12 13 2		
April.....	3.75	3.77½	3.57½	3.77½	3.67½	14 15 0	12 18 9	13 1 5		
May.....	3.75	3.80	3.62½	3.80	3.67½	14 1 3	13 7 6	13 15 0		
June.....	3.82½	3.97½	3.75	3.97½	3.87½	13 13 9	13 0 0	13 9 0		
July.....	4.00	4.05	3.92½	3.95	3.97½	13 6 3	12 13 9	12 19 6		
August.....	3.92½	4.12½	4.02½	4.05	4.05	13 0 0	12 12 6	12 16 4		
September.....	4.05	4.05	3.92½	3.92½	4.00	13 0 0	12 16 3	12 17 5		
October.....	3.92½	3.92½	3.65	3.67½	3.80	13 10 0	12 17 6	13 1 1		
November.....	3.72½	3.75	3.65	3.67½	3.70	13 11 3	13 5 0	13 9 0		
December.....	3.65	3.87½	3.60	3.87½	3.72½	13 6 3	13 0 0	13 3 1		
All 1896.....	3.70	4.12½	3.55	3.87½	3.80	14 15 0	12 6 3	13 1 4		
All 1897.....	3.05	4.40	3.00	3.72½	3.60	14 5 0	11 10 0	12 8 0		
All 1898.....	3.10	3.25	2.67½	3.02½	2.97½					
All 1895.....	3.02½	3.55	3.02½	3.12½	3.24					

PRICES OF ENGLISH LEAD IN THE LONDON MARKET.

(In Pounds Sterling per Ton.)

1880.....	16 6 3	1888.....	13 18 3	1893.....	9 16 6
1884.....	11 2 6	1889.....	13 0 11	1894.....	9 11 6
1885.....	11 9 11	1890.....	13 7 10	1895.....	10 17 9
1886.....	13 4 5	1891.....	12 8 8	1896.....	11 5 11
1887.....	12 17 1	1892.....	10 14 10	1897.....	12 15

LEAD FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS, BASIS SPOT DELIVERY.

New York		London		New York		London	
Per Pound.		Per Ton.		Per Pound.		Per Ton.	
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cents.	Cents.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1896.....	4.12½	3.55	14 15 0	12 6 3	1893.....	4.15	3.22½
1897.....	4.40	3.00	14 5 0	11 10 0	1892.....	4.22½	3.72½
1898.....	3.25	2.67½	11 16 3	10 15 0	1891.....	4.02½	4.05
1895.....	3.55	3.02½	11 15 0	9 10 0	1890.....	6.00	3.77½
1894.....	3.65	3.02½	10 2 6	9 0 0	1889.....	4.10	3.62½

Production of Domestic Refined Lead in the United States.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1890.....	87,000	1888.....	117,000	1892.....	155,000
1891.....	105,000	1887.....	130,000	1893.....	146,000
1892.....	119,000	1886.....	136,000	1894.....	145,000
1893.....	129,000	1885.....	140,000	1895.....	146,000
1894.....	125,000	1884.....	128,000	1896.....	167,000
1895.....	115,000	1883.....	159,000	1897.....	182,000
1896.....		1882.....		200,000	

THE SPELTER TRADE OF 1898.

(From the Annual Report of the New York Metal Exchange.)

Prices.

1898.	New York Prices— Per Pound.					London G. M. B. Spelter Market— Per Ton.				
	Opened. Cents.	Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	Closed. Cents.	Average. Cents.	Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.		
January.....	3.95	4.00	3.87½	3.95	3.98	18 3 9	17 17 6	18 0 4		
February.....	3.95	4.25	3.95	4.17½	4.10	18 3 9	17 17 6	18 0 7		
March.....	4.17½	4.30	4.17½	4.30	4.25	18 12 6	18 2 6	18 7 2		
April.....	4.30	4.30	4.12½	4.17½	4.25	19 0 0	18 10 0	18 14 1		
May.....	4.15	4.35	4.15	4.35	4.22½	19 7 6	19 0 0	19 4 8		
June.....	4.35	5.25	4.35	5.00	4.86	20 3 9	19 5 0	19 14 2		
July.....	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.57½	4.67½	20 8 9	20 0 0	20 5 1		
August.....	4.60	4.80	4.55	4.80	4.64	20 17 6	20 0 0	20 8 4		
September.....	4.77½	4.87½	4.75	4.87½	4.82½	22 2 6	20 17 6	21 11 7		
October.....	4.87½	5.20	4.87½	5.20	5.00	24 0 0	22 2 6	23 2 10		
November.....	5.20	5.35	5.20	5.30	5.25	25 0 0	23 15 0	24 10 2		
December.....	5.30	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.25	24 8 9	23 10 0	23 17 10		
All 1898.....	3.95	5.35	3.87½	5.10	4.61	25 0 0	17 17 6	20 9 9		
All 1897.....	4.05	4.85	3.85	3.95	4.15	18 5 0	18 17 6	17 9 6		
All 1896.....	3.60	4.25	3.55	4.05	3.97½	18 15 0	14 0 0	16 12 6		

SPELTER FLUCTUATIONS, BASIS SPOT CASH.

	New York— Per Pound.		London— Per Ton.			New York— Per Pound.		London— Per Ton.	
	Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.		Highest. Cents.	Lowest. Cents.	Highest. £ s. d.	Lowest. £ s. d.
1896.....	5.35	3.87½	25 0 0	17 17 6	1892.....	5.22½	4.37½	22 15	17 15
1897.....	4.85	3.85	18 5 0	16 17 6	1891.....	6.17½	4.75	24 0	22 5
1898.....	4.25	3.55	18 15 0	14 0 0	1890.....	6.17½	5.00	25 10	19 15
1895.....	4.27½	3.20	15 10 0	13 10 0	1889.....	5.40	4.65	24 5	16 10
1894.....	3.82½	3.25	16 15 0	14 0 0	1888.....	5.55	4.50	22 0	14 10
1893.....	4.50	3.55	18 2 6	16 15 0	1887.....	5.67½	4.37½	21 10	14 0

Production.

PRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1892.....	30,000	1888.....	50,000	1894.....	67,000
1893.....	38,000	1889.....	52,000	1895.....	80,000
1894.....	34,000	1890.....	57,000	1896.....	72,767
1895.....	36,000	1891.....	72,000	1897.....	86,267
1896.....	38,000	1892.....	79,000	1898.....	100,000
1897.....	45,000	1893.....	70,000		

PRODUCTION OF SPELTER IN EUROPE.

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds.)

1892.....	243,000	1888.....	268,000	1893.....	301,000
1893.....	248,000	1889.....	277,000	1894.....	310,000
1894.....	261,000	1890.....	283,000	1895.....	331,000
1895.....	259,000	1891.....	285,000	1896.....	344,000
1896.....	256,000	1892.....	289,000	1897.....	347,000
1897.....	257,000				

PETROLEUM TRADE.

Yearly and Monthly Average Prices of Petroleum.

(From Stowell's Petroleum Reporter.)

Monthly and yearly average price of Pipe Line certificates or crude oil at well in the following years:

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Y'ly.
1869.....	\$1.75	\$3.95	\$6.00	\$8.70	\$5.35	\$4.95	\$5.37½	\$5.57½	\$5.50	\$5.80	\$5.12½	\$5.63½	
1870.....	4.52½	4.52½	4.45	4.22½	4.40	4.17½	3.77½	3.15	3.25	3.27½	3.22	3.40	3.84
1871.....	3.82½	4.38	4.25	4.01	4.00	3.85½	4.79	4.08	4.05	4.82½	4.25	4.00	4.34
1872.....	4.02½	3.80	3.72½	3.52½	3.80	3.85	3.80	3.58½	3.25	3.15	3.83½	3.32½	3.68
1873.....	2.60	2.20	2.12½	2.30	2.47½	2.22½	2.00	1.42½	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.00	1.87
1874.....	1.20	1.40	1.00	1.90	1.62½	1.32½	1.01½	.95	.95	.85	.55	.61½	1.15
1875.....	1.03	1.52½	1.75	1.38½	1.40	1.28½	1.09	1.13	1.33	1.32½	1.44	1.55	1.28
1876.....	1.80	2.60	2.01	2.02½	1.90½	2.01½	2.24½	2.71½	3.81	3.37½	3.11	3.73	2.50½
1877.....	3.53½	2.70	2.67½	2.58	2.24	1.94½	2.07½	2.51	2.38	2.56½	1.91	1.80	3.42
1878.....	1.43	1.65½	1.50	1.37½	1.35½	1.14	.99½	1.01	.89½	.82½	.80½	1.16	1.19
1879.....	1.08	.98	.86½	.78½	.76	.68½	.69½	.67½	.69½	.88½	1.05½	1.18½	.85½
1880.....	1.10½	1.03½	.89½	.78	.80	1.00	1.06½	.91	.96	.96½	.91½	.91½	.94½
1881.....	.95½	.90	.83½	.88½	.81½	.81½	.70½	.78½	.97½	.91½	.85½	.84½	.85½
1882.....	.83½	.84½	.81½	.78½	.71½	.54½	.57½	.58½	.72½	.63½	1.14	.96	.78½
1883.....	.93½	1.01	.97½	.94½	1.00½	1.16½	1.05½	1.08	1.12½	1.11½	1.14½	1.14½	1.05½
1884.....	1.11	1.04½	.98½	.94	.85½	.68½	.63½	.81½	.78	.71½	.72½	.74½	.82½
1885.....	.70½	.72½	.80½	.78½	.79	.82	.82½	1.00½	1.00½	1.05½	1.04½	.89½	.87½
1886.....	.88½	.79½	.77½	.74½	.70	.66½	.66	.61½	.63½	.65½	.71½	.70½	.71½
1887.....	.70	.64½	.63½	.64½	.64½	.62½	.59½	.60½	.67	.70½	.73½	.80½	.69½
1888.....	.91½	.91½	.93½	.82½	.86½	.75½	.80½	.80½	.83½	.90½	.85½	.89½	.87½
1889.....	.89½	.89½	.90½	.88	.83½	.83½	.95½	.99½	.99½	1.01½	1.08½	.67½	.94½
1890.....	1.05½	1.05½	.90	.83½	.88½	.80½	.80½	.89½	.81½	.80½	.72½	.67½	.85½
1891.....	.74½	.78½	.74½	.71½	.69½	.68½	.69½	.64	.58½	.60½	.58½	.59½	.67
1892.....	.62½	.60½	.57½	.57½	.57½	.54½	.52½	.55	.54½	.51½	.52	.53½	.55½
1893.....	.53½	.57½	.65½	.68½	.58½	.60½	.57½	.58½	.64½	.70½	.73½	.73½	.64
1894.....	.79½	.80½	.82	.84½	.88	.80½	.83½	.81	.83	.83	.83	.91½	.83½
1895.....	.93	1.04½	1.09½	1.79	1.74½	1.53½	1.49½	.26½	1.22½	1.24½	1.48½	1.42	1.50½
1896.....	1.42½	1.38½	1.28½	1.22½	1.15½	1.14½	1.08½	1.05	1.12	1.15	1.16	.98	1.17½
1897.....	.88	.90½	.92½	.85½	.89½	.86½	.70½	.71	.69½	.67½	.65	.65	.79½
1898.....	.65	.67½	.79½	.73½	.82½	.87½	.93½	.97½	1.018	1.13½	1.16½	1.17½	.91½

The Case Trade.

TOTAL EXPORT OF PETROLEUM IN CASES FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

(Reported by Babcock & Cox.)

To—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
West India, Mexico, Central and South America...	3,363,543	3,535,174	4,080,836	4,298,422	4,341,238
Northern Europe and North Atlantic.....	263,619	349,208	335,274	468,890	222,267
Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and North Coast of Africa.....	1,858,936	1,182,408	784,305	1,096,401	618,217
West, South and East Coast of Africa, and Arabia and Persia.....	768,718	698,456	903,795	975,141	681,072
Bombay.....	826,932	411,557	748,604	657,259	373,559
Madras.....	86,200				
Calcutta.....	1,976,976	1,905,111	1,403,656	1,942,624	1,610,185
Other Indian ports, including Point de Galle "for orders".....	48,917	211,067	114,793	349,590	64,000
Rangoon.....	167,633	107,173	188,781	220,695	211,662
Penang and Singapore.....		175,261	191,823	112,641	206,178
Bangkok.....	27,143		40,000		88,789
Other ports in Burmah and Siam.....	153,489	195,645	203,801	284,591	126,976
Anjer "for orders".....	1,349,882	1,003,130	1,652,265	1,434,081	1,227,559
Other Java ports.....	81,140		120,705		94,324
Other East Indies.....	492,440	226,256	429,077	267,899	115,771
Hong Kong.....	1,128,064	956,100	1,448,811	1,458,654	1,433,043
Shanghai.....	2,987,908	1,102,646	3,184,006	4,069,788	3,328,569
Other China ports.....	224,524	174,500	105,206	246,651	112,900
Yokohama.....	1,632,330	813,414	2,038,519	1,597,719	2,036,594
Hio-go and Kobe.....	1,755,450	1,449,188	1,523,437	2,117,706	2,548,046
Nagasaki.....	413,263	445,162	553,800	658,060	863,585
Australia and South Pacific Islands.....	1,433,391	1,360,082	1,581,205	1,632,898	
All other countries.....		5	2	80	
Crude petroleum, in cases, all countries.....	440,854	387,863	363,174	522,521	184,255

Production and Exports of Crude Oil and Its Products, 1873 to 1898.
(From the Bureau of Statistics.)

Year Ending June 30.	Production*—		Mineral, Crude (Including all Natural Oils Without Regard to Gravity).		Naphtha, Benzine, Etc.		Mineral, Refined or Manufactured—		Lubricating (Heavy Paraffin, Etc.).		Residuum (Tar, Pitch, and all Other From Which the Light Bodies Have Been Distilled).		Total	
	Barrels (of 42 Gallons).	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1873.....	6,283,194	264,814,148	18,439,407	\$3,010,060	9,737,568	\$1,487,439	158,102,414	\$37,185,735	748,099	\$277,906	781,074	\$79,566	187,815,187	\$42,060,756
1874.....	9,883,780	415,538,012	17,776,419	2,080,060	9,737,457	1,068,622	217,220,561	27,560,865	1,244,305	404,243	2,787,796	187,298	247,906,493	41,245,815
1875.....	10,923,945	458,981,069	14,718,114	1,406,018	11,758,940	1,414,440	191,551,933	27,000,941	1,173,473	313,646	2,752,818	162,089	221,935,398	40,776,666
1876.....	12,163,514	510,825,588	20,530,307	2,250,268	14,793,258	1,445,811	204,814,136	28,755,638	983,442	303,863	2,581,404	183,295	243,660,182	39,915,786
1877.....	9,182,669	383,572,088	20,519,202	2,756,729	15,140,138	1,816,682	208,411,844	28,401,132	1,801,065	487,540	3,196,630	317,535	309,198,914	41,793,488
1878.....	12,350,353	509,715,246	28,889,727	2,694,018	16,416,621	1,411,812	289,214,541	41,513,672	2,344,624	689,381	3,984,790	316,087	338,841,303	46,577,974
1879.....	15,390,868	646,686,456	25,874,488	2,190,413	15,054,281	1,258,780	381,596,442	35,999,882	2,467,681	655,468	3,307,088	310,726	378,310,010	40,305,249
1880.....	19,914,146	836,384,132	29,297,997	1,267,207	18,411,044	1,182,219	397,325,823	31,763,575	6,102,835	1,039,124	4,767,000	276,490	423,964,699	36,218,625
1881.....	26,298,123	1,104,017,166	39,984,944	3,065,464	17,232,310	1,698,975	382,283,015	34,817,685	4,852,203	1,054,094	5,247,890	184,411	397,690,282	40,315,608
1882.....	27,661,238	1,161,771,986	41,304,997	3,914,941	17,070,537	1,809,143	488,213,083	44,588,574	6,348,100	1,482,396	3,715,382	212,982	559,954,590	51,283,706
1883.....	30,510,830	1,281,454,860	52,712,206	5,302,974	15,045,411	1,072,651	416,615,683	38,193,349	10,515,585	2,239,632	6,443,356	442,646	505,801,682	44,913,079
1884.....	22,449,633	984,894,698	67,186,329	6,302,974	15,045,411	1,072,651	416,615,683	38,193,349	10,515,585	2,239,632	6,443,356	442,646	505,801,682	44,913,079
1885.....	24,818,438	1,017,174,306	80,246,763	5,903,878	15,822,858	1,272,290	458,243,182	40,074,827	13,022,483	2,632,883	6,561,660	374,114	574,669,180	50,257,947
1886.....	21,847,205	917,562,610	80,246,763	5,880,577	12,311,187	997,420	468,471,451	40,634,281	13,528,069	2,519,615	3,224,972	188,301	577,761,782	50,190,944
1887.....	28,064,841	1,178,782,832	70,082,878	4,890,382	15,732,239	1,370,657	490,845,811	37,303,987	16,910,513	3,133,330	4,344,935	166,579	592,803,267	46,824,915
1888.....	28,278,866	1,187,712,372	72,867,383	5,782,008	12,094,821	992,291	456,487,455	38,215,410	22,899,529	3,973,377	1,390,242	77,333	678,135,638	47,042,409
1889.....	27,612,025	1,138,705,060	72,867,383	5,068,132	14,100,064	1,155,708	502,357,435	39,246,633	25,166,913	4,282,020	1,063,654	96,499	616,185,459	49,913,677
1890.....	35,163,513	1,470,897,546	95,450,653	6,744,235	12,957,433	1,124,799	523,235,090	38,640,638	30,102,522	4,763,347	2,222,472	120,070	664,068,170	51,403,089
1891.....	45,822,672	1,982,532,224	91,515,065	8,676,452	12,727,978	912,291	594,896,668	38,541,224	33,591,076	5,203,330	1,587,340	46,657	715,386,819	44,805,982
1892.....	53,893,313	2,287,425,146	103,626,767	6,101,840	12,727,978	912,291	594,896,668	38,541,224	33,591,076	5,203,330	1,587,340	46,657	715,386,819	44,805,982
1893.....	60,509,136	2,521,383,712	111,705,506	4,597,391	17,304,005	1,074,710	642,238,816	31,719,404	28,482,857	4,738,862	541,044	41,961	804,221,220	42,142,056
1894.....	49,344,516	2,073,469,672	111,283,264	4,415,915	15,555,254	948,970	720,339,144	34,706,844	40,419,957	5,449,000	187,508	13,008	884,592,082	40,660,082
1895.....	52,882,276	2,221,475,582	110,928,630	6,121,838	12,840,310	1,069,542	716,455,565	48,630,920	50,525,530	6,596,775	204,980	14,380	894,458,964	42,383,408
1896.....	60,980,361	2,560,383,162	131,728,243	6,171,832	14,249,028	1,123,347	771,350,636	49,543,916	50,199,345	6,619,894	5,989,704	176,058	973,514,946	42,383,408
1897.....	60,980,361	2,560,383,162	131,728,243	6,171,832	14,249,028	1,123,347	771,350,636	49,543,916	50,199,345	6,619,894	5,989,704	176,058	973,514,946	42,383,408
1898.....	60,980,361	2,560,383,162	131,728,243	6,171,832	14,249,028	1,123,347	771,350,636	49,543,916	50,199,345	6,619,894	5,989,704	176,058	973,514,946	42,383,408

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

NOTE.—It is stated on good authority that the distillation of 100 gallons of crude petroleum will yield 76 gallons of illuminating oil, 11 gallons of gasoline, benzine, or naphtha, 3 gallons of lubricating oil, and 10 gallons of residuum and loss.

THE COAL TRADE IN 1898.

(From the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association.)

SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1896.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Nut and Larger.
January.....	\$3.003	\$3.078	\$3.277	\$3.065	\$2.179	\$1.818	\$3.132
February.....	2.964	3.060	3.241	3.088	2.180	1.794	3.116
March.....	3.088	3.209	3.444	3.219	2.208	1.822	3.269
April.....	3.139	3.319	3.535	3.333	2.239	1.886	3.373
May.....	3.123	3.366	3.601	3.349	2.244	1.907	3.409
June.....	3.200	3.438	3.658	3.419	2.256	1.964	3.476
July.....	3.343	3.565	3.807	3.586	2.206	1.847	3.609
August.....	3.351	3.666	3.899	3.640	2.223	1.887	3.696
September.....	3.443	3.782	3.976	3.693	2.119	1.818	3.777
October.....	3.465	3.907	4.061	3.717	2.061	1.759	3.844
November.....	3.419	3.954	4.137	3.854	2.096	1.745	3.915
December.....	3.483	3.786	3.974	3.625	2.012	1.801	3.762

SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1897.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Nut and Larger.
January.....	\$3.346	\$3.668	\$3.367	\$3.544	\$2.666	\$1.816	\$3.656
February.....	3.373	3.683	3.908	3.585	2.127	1.819	3.688
March.....	3.364	3.678	3.918	3.570	2.149	1.826	3.685
April.....	3.334	3.676	3.934	3.602	2.184	1.845	3.699
May.....	3.378	3.686	3.948	3.628	2.196	1.840	3.717
June.....	3.379	3.714	3.967	3.663	2.212	1.853	3.741
July.....	3.400	3.721	3.969	3.682	2.194	1.841	3.760
August.....	3.446	3.779	4.007	3.690	2.186	1.852	3.786
September.....	3.427	3.813	4.034	3.700	2.167	1.817	3.804
October.....	3.396	3.799	4.000	3.567	2.162	1.788	3.745
November.....	3.355	3.717	3.914	3.570	2.157	1.767	3.718
December.....	3.263	3.607	3.780	3.429	2.160	1.779	3.567

SELLING AVERAGES AT TIDEWATER, 1898.

Month.	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Nut.	Pea.	Buck-wheat.	Average Nut and Larger.
January.....	\$3.289	\$3.566	\$3.742	\$3.430	\$2.219	\$1.762	\$3.542
February.....	3.290	3.601	3.835	3.604	2.267	1.856	3.633
March.....	3.312	3.653	3.879	3.635	2.272	1.815	3.671
April.....	3.326	3.699	3.877	3.631	2.310	1.833	3.676
May.....	3.399	3.695	3.913	3.655	2.307	1.838	3.702
June.....	3.314	3.709	3.907	3.648	2.306	1.832	3.696
July.....	3.296	3.583	3.850	3.603	2.219	1.818	3.635
August.....	3.249	3.581	3.796	3.543	2.206	1.801	3.591
September.....	3.255	3.515	3.724	3.631	2.170	1.805	3.590
October.....	3.210	3.435	3.638	3.414	2.151	1.798	3.461
November.....	3.169	3.373	3.596	3.373	2.149	1.797	3.416
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following shows the production of anthracite coal by regions in recent years:

Year.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Wyoming.	Year.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Wyoming.
1882.....	9,458,288	5,689,497	13,901,271	1891.....	12,741,258	6,381,538	21,324,236
1883.....	10,074,426	6,113,809	15,004,492	1892.....	12,336,784	6,481,076	22,815,490
1884.....	9,478,314	5,562,266	15,667,753	1893.....	12,367,443	6,892,352	23,526,741
1885.....	9,488,426	5,898,634	10,236,470	1894.....	12,095,005	6,705,433	22,650,731
1886.....	9,381,407	5,723,320	17,031,826	1895.....	14,321,000	7,555,000	24,666,730
1887.....	10,009,028	4,347,061	19,684,929	1896.....	12,000,000	6,500,000	23,900,000
1888.....	10,654,116	5,630,226	21,852,365	1897.....	12,181,061	6,249,540	23,307,263
1889.....	10,474,364	6,236,421	18,647,925	1898.....	12,060,700	6,269,100	23,482,000
1890.....	10,867,821	6,309,658	18,657,664				

The following shows the production of anthracite and bituminous coal in the census years since 1850, the record being for the entire country:

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1850.....	2,358,809	3,814,951	1890.....	23,049,872	42,776,624
1860.....	9,398,332	5,275,077	1890.....	45,544,970	94,466,000
1870.....	15,864,275	17,190,415			

N. B.— For other statistics, consult Index.

THE TEA TRADE OF 1898.

Imports.

IMPORTS OF TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Year ending June 30.	1898. Pounds.	1897. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	1895. Pounds.	1894. Pounds.	1893. Pounds.	1891. Pounds.
China.....	39,754,786	50,916,111	54,700,308	50,405,188	45,653,172	56,524,546	40,430,765
Japan.....	22,798,808	38,552,467	36,941,894	37,980,967	39,602,519	45,465,161	39,102,969
United Kingdom...	29,711,116	2,665,481	3,623,984	3,744,380	2,547,361	6,217,736	3,071,990
Canada.....	1,305,811	293,422	1,061,972	636,572	785,339	2,466,844	310,354
East Indies.....	2,237,897	1,248,130	562,206	460,407	171,552	2,123,152	310,645
Hong Kong.....	189,972	315,788	304,820	232,404	281,451	408,617	193,840

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Ending June 30—	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1891.
1894.....	\$13,504,798.56	1899.....	\$12,643,987.91	1894.....	56,524,546	1891.....	\$14,139,914.78	
1895.....	13,725,380.75	1890.....	12,313,237.57	1895.....	13,162,950.46			
1896.....	15,770,827.02	1891.....	13,635,182.53	1896.....	12,686,739.61			
1897.....	16,373,422.66	1892.....	14,373,994.55	1897.....	14,863,950.96			
1898.....	13,478,919.36	1893.....	13,871,097.21	1898.....	9,721,068.00			

IMPORTS OF TEA INTO THE UNITED STATES BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1897 AND 1898.

Customs Districts.	Pounds. 1897.	Pounds. 1898.	Customs Districts.	Pounds. 1897.	Pounds. 1898.
Baltimore, Md.....	196,363	116,849	Milwaukee, Wis.....	122,710	.....
Boston & Charlestown, Mass..	1,117,987	274,688	Minneapolis, Minn.....	4,065,479	398,674
New York, N. Y.....	67,238,630	41,657,288	Niagara, N. Y.....	226,451	221
Passamaquoddy, Me.....	58,367	22,775	Oswegatchie, N. Y.....	190,532	59,560
Philadelphia, Pa.....	65,201	71,883	Albany, N. Y.....	69,642	.....
Providence, R. I.....	57,232	16,732	Denver, Colo.....	30,680	9,120
New Orleans, La.....	7,134	4,474	Des Moines, Ia.....	43,700	42,614
Puget Sound, Wash.....	11,956,291	3,994,683	Dubuque, Ia.....	42,705	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	10,836,278	10,553,322	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	153,107	65,990
Willamette, Ore.....	353,248	813,542	Kansas City, Mo.....	373,338	261,248
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	296,616	109,907	Lincoln, Neb.....	56,219	39,636
Cape Vincent, N. Y.....	10,086	100	Omaha, Neb.....	525,064	130,111
Champlain, N. Y.....	364,143	295,423	Pittsburg, Pa.....	94,194	577
Chicago, Ill.....	12,976,279	8,506,094	St. Joseph, Mo.....	155,458	16,715
Cuyahoga, Ohio.....	298,105	113,065	St. Louis, Mo.....	209,473	100,839
Detroit, Mich.....	446,337	110,532	Sioux City, Ia.....	182,505	30,026
Genesee, N. Y.....	152,005	78,980	Syracuse, N. Y.....	50	.....
Huron, Mich.....	33,006	1,343			
Miami, Ohio.....	178,153	100	Total.....	113,347,175	68,455,847

Statistical Position of Tea for the United States and Canada

ON JANUARY 1, 1899.

	Green.	Japan.	Formosa.	Amoy.	Foochow.	Congou.	Total Pounds.
Total afloat to January 1, 1899.....	2,535,404	1,648,000	2,642,608	.....	4,000,000	9,500,000	81,000,000
Receipts to January 1, 1899.....	5,414,105	34,377,791	7,549,648	.....	3,150,215	6,336,846	57,328,605
Total shipm't advised by mail.....	7,949,509	36,525,791	10,192,254	.....	3,456,791	6,743,945	64,868,290
Leaving to be shipped.....	4,050,471	3,474,200	5,307,748	.....	543,209	2,756,055	16,131,710
Estimated supply, seasons 1898-99.....	12,000,000	40,000,000	15,500,000	.....	4,000,000	9,500,000	81,000,000
Supply, seasons 1897 and 1898.....	14,852,898	43,630,732	15,961,299	231,799	3,605,473	9,429,584	87,711,780
Afloat January 1, 1898.....	2,909,783	221,120	.....	.....	275,600	588,798	3,995,301
Receipts to January 1, 1898.....	9,148,846	39,847,311	11,014,439	2,667	3,054,707	8,235,633	71,303,603
Total shipments advised by mail to January 1, 1898.....	12,058,629	40,168,431	11,014,439	2,667	3,330,307	8,824,431	75,296,904

Indirect receipts not included.

(By Jas. & Jno. R. Montgomery & Co.)

THE COFFEE TRADE IN 1898.

(Compiled by R. St. G. Walker, Superintendent Coffee Exchange of New York.)

Statistics for the Crop Year ending July 1, 1898.

ARRIVALS OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Months.	New York									
	Santos.	Rio.	Vic- toria.	Bahia.	Ceará.	Brazil via Eu- rope.	Other Kinds.	Total.	Balti- more.	New Orleans— Total.
July.....	85,802	149,439	14,357	18,989	15	Nil.	98,950	357,537	3,080	1,155
August.....	97,744	150,354	19,117	20,757	15	Nil.	78,877	366,964	42,121	43,690
September.....	225,905	225,905	21,290	5,945	Nil.	Nil.	63,990	402,299	14,500	1,567
October.....	223,900	223,900	16,747	29,368	Nil.	6,699	71,404	382,260	14,110	28,038
November.....	296,605	296,605	112,382	50,028	Nil.	1,875	79,151	520,905	32,014	1,620
December.....	272,372	272,372	141,543	16,840	38,939	Nil.	74,753	544,447	22,965	38,129
January.....	259,980	259,980	144,824	83,429	30,784	Nil.	60,617	559,494	22,965	29,690
February.....	179,103	179,103	80,865	25,000	31,964	Nil.	74,584	468,531	8,501	27,149
March.....	186,383	186,383	40,100	11,477	Nil.	500	131,068	27,598	22,570	4,699
April.....	138,634	138,634	51,000	19,559	Nil.	22,827	162,739	632,244	25,006	8,497
May.....	271,955	271,955	175,772	38,193	Nil.	3,325	123,520	632,011	28,270	6,334
June.....	56,835	56,835	30,017	16,870	Nil.	2,394	77,429	312,942	7,000	17,943
Total 12 mos.	1,351,085	1,351,085	867,841	273,569	15	37,560	1,062,932	5,655,032	234,365	263,240
Same period	1,498,185	1,498,185	191,333	183,392	Nil.	28,800	1,062,932	4,710,524	185,015	263,063
do.	1,845,981	1,845,981	234,564	56,247	942	45,147	941,450	3,604,625	193,168	90,094
do.	1,844,165	1,844,165	204,136	49,377	4,176	166,123	1,018,423	3,624,814	93,176	223,724
do.	1,863,941	1,863,941	853,383	.....	.....	.....	859,149	3,478,460	234,557	233,242
DELIVERIES OF COFFEE IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.										
Months.	New York									
	Brazil.	Other Kinds.	Balti- more.	New Orleans— Total.	San Francisco.	Other Ports.	U. S. all Kinds.	Grand Total.	U. S. all Kinds.	Grand Total.
July.....	210,715	81,856	8,708	15,456	10,017	1,899	310,881	310,881	319,353	319,353
August.....	301,198	61,555	16,638	11,680	9,246	1,714	421,981	421,981	423,187	423,187
September.....	390,483	54,253	20,360	10,982	2,454	Nil.	477,083	477,083	445,022	445,022
October.....	261,013	96,223	17,361	13,622	2,501	Nil.	390,998	390,998	423,148	423,148
November.....	383,632	101,600	13,698	4,991	5,539	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
December.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
January.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
February.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
March.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
April.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
May.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
June.....	345,502	101,600	13,698	22,184	6,120	Nil.	428,614	428,614	463,717	463,717
Total 12 mos.	4,417,618	1,010,570	181,995	290,946	55,024	131,158	4,899,559	4,899,559	5,088,311	5,088,311
Same period	4,533,989	922,313	181,995	290,946	55,024	131,158	5,088,311	5,088,311	5,088,311	5,088,311
do.	2,739,085	983,983	238,914	194,837	114,387	114,387	3,142,140	3,142,140	4,390,128	4,390,128
do.	2,744,149	987,363	238,914	194,837	114,387	114,387	3,142,140	3,142,140	4,390,128	4,390,128
do.	2,717,876	890,257	227,596	214,943	123,075	145,795	3,160,717	3,160,717	4,390,945	4,390,945
do.	2,717,876	890,257	227,596	214,943	123,075	145,795	3,160,717	3,160,717	4,390,945	4,390,945

RIO AND SANTOS RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, ETC.

Months.	Receipts at Rio.	Receipts Against at Santos.	Total Receipts at Rio and Santos.	Shipments from U. S.	Shipments from Rio for Europe.	Shipments from Rio for other Countries.	Total Shipments from Rio.	Shipments from Santos for U. S.	Shipments from Santos for Europe.	Total Shipments from Santos.	Shipments from Santos for U. S.	Shipments from Santos for Bahia.
July.....	359,000	322,000	681,000	238,000	105,000	15,000	358,000	85,000	280,000	374,000	21,000	14,000
August.....	652,000	643,000	1,295,000	297,000	162,000	27,000	486,000	119,000	504,000	623,000	24,000	14,000
September.....	496,000	496,000	992,000	290,000	188,000	30,000	508,000	122,000	592,000	714,000	17,000	14,000
October.....	473,000	826,000	1,299,000	229,000	1,048,000	28,000	1,299,000	112,000	592,000	704,000	31,000	27,000
November.....	425,000	376,000	801,000	275,000	134,000	81,000	489,000	146,000	551,000	697,000	36,000	22,000
December.....	363,000	333,000	696,000	339,000	114,000	31,000	484,000	167,000	484,000	641,000	42,000	34,000
January.....	284,000	293,500	577,500	196,000	180,000	34,000	350,000	85,000	322,000	407,000	46,000	34,000
February.....	298,000	310,000	608,000	216,000	72,000	20,000	258,000	98,000	287,000	385,000	41,000	24,000
March.....	339,000	298,000	637,000	299,000	89,000	11,000	399,000	142,000	398,000	538,000	51,000	15,000
April.....	232,000	293,000	525,000	407,000	66,000	30,000	503,000	147,000	378,000	525,000	19,000	13,000
May.....	243,000	199,000	442,000	148,000	35,000	17,000	200,000	88,000	142,000	230,000	30,000	42,000
June.....	182,000	221,000	403,000	86,000	30,000	6,000	122,000	55,000	122,000	177,000	90,000	9,000
Total 12 mos 1887-88.	4,301,000	.....	10,462,000	3,007,000	1,238,000	290,000	4,566,000	1,356,000	4,659,000	6,015,000	391,000	298,000
Same period 1886-87.	3,579,000	3,579,000	8,690,000	2,342,000	885,000	199,000	3,426,000	1,565,000	3,899,000	4,934,000	178,000	98,000
do. 1885-86.	2,338,000	.....	5,476,000	1,499,000	694,000	235,000	2,398,000	1,060,000	2,097,000	3,117,000	247,000	.....
do. 1884-85.	2,708,000	.....	6,696,000	1,816,000	697,000	.....	2,503,000	1,347,000	2,551,000	3,998,000	.....	.....
do. 1883-84.	2,537,000	.....	4,309,000	1,641,000	606,000	.....	2,247,000	797,000	972,000	1,769,000	.....	.....

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF THE WORLD ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	July, 1888.	June, 1888.	May, 1888.	April, 1888.	March, 1888.	Feb., 1888.	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	Nov., 1887.	Oct., 1887.	Sept., 1887.	Aug., 1887.
Stock in Europe.....	3,445,068	3,362,294	3,253,298	3,169,946	3,090,112	2,962,046	2,825,417	2,644,465	2,497,814	2,253,899	2,004,050	2,175,323
do. United States.....	977,881	970,788	798,462	867,620	970,816	980,568	917,946	882,297	790,195	715,238	771,001	787,458
do. Rio.....	298,000	208,000	158,000	299,000	277,000	293,000	277,000	408,000	408,000	447,000	450,000	292,000
do. Santos.....	324,000	324,000	350,000	613,000	781,000	857,000	861,000	1,083,000	1,108,000	1,082,000	897,000	463,000
do. Bahia.....	13,000	14,000	45,000	22,000	19,000	23,000	45,000	32,000	22,000	22,000	19,000	25,000
Afloat for U. S. from Brazil.....	4,977,974	4,904,023	4,622,758	5,061,766	5,116,928	5,106,474	5,029,368	5,063,792	4,873,999	4,500,215	4,203,051	3,682,779
do. do. Europe.....	204,000	295,000	527,000	492,000	387,000	312,000	515,000	442,000	437,000	410,000	382,000	290,000
do. do. Java and East.....	Nil.	Nil.	4,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
do. do. for Europe from Java and East.....	61,000	10,000	10,000	33,000	24,000	9,000	17,000	2,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	36,000
do. do. do. Brazil.....	182,000	81,000	29,000	28,000	52,000	51,000	61,000	74,000	105,000	135,000	130,000	124,000
do. do. United States.....	19,000	6,000	7,000	551,000	498,000	538,000	710,000	804,000	823,000	884,000	719,000	493,000
Total.....	5,635,974	5,475,023	5,063,758	6,176,766	6,024,928	6,001,474	6,367,368	6,423,792	6,294,999	5,973,215	5,419,051	4,496,779
Same time 1886-87.....	3,975,880	4,173,943	4,949,799	4,181,929	3,923,000	3,832,234	4,024,998	3,913,187	3,844,527	3,722,316	3,593,124	2,994,062
do. 1885-86.....	2,958,198	2,444,949	2,530,080	2,694,070	3,011,555	2,877,969	2,852,792	2,882,364	2,834,004	2,846,404	2,746,362	2,591,581
do. 1884-85.....	3,115,661	3,068,943	3,115,661	2,754,064	2,673,361	2,722,487	2,678,297	2,510,437	2,611,715	2,627,544	2,546,272	2,559,950
do. 1883-84.....	2,146,423	2,189,968	2,306,230	2,305,000	2,297,861	2,372,246	2,433,246	2,510,437	2,443,246	2,811,168	2,716,316	2,666,460
do. 1882-86.....	3,100,618	3,309,063	3,496,000	3,520,315	3,013,065	3,013,065	3,106,271	2,810,264	2,816,863	2,641,313	2,754,361	2,794,108

Table Embracing Statistics of the Past Ten Years.

	Rio and Santos Crops Corre- sponding Years.	Deliveries of Coffee			World's Visible Supply on 1st of July and January.
		United States.	Europe.	Total.	
1889.....					July, 3,579,175
1890.....	4,390,000	2,708,860	6,716,400	9,420,260	January, 2,764,590
1890.....					July, 2,384,563
1891.....	5,358,000	2,672,976	6,045,665	8,718,661	*January, 2,388,387
1891.....					July, 1,909,130
1892.....	7,397,000	4,411,832	6,362,719	10,804,551	January, 2,701,610
1892.....					July, 2,955,028
1893.....	6,202,000	4,398,549	6,547,679	10,946,228	January, 3,106,271
1893.....					July, 3,100,618
1894.....	4,309,000	4,298,845	6,272,688	10,571,533	January, 2,432,248
1894.....					July, 2,146,423
1895.....	6,065,000	4,395,946	6,816,905	11,212,851	January, 2,678,207
1895.....					July, 3,115,680
1896.....	5,476,000	4,389,128	6,808,685	11,142,813	January, 3,552,792
1896.....					July, 2,588,193
1897.....	8,680,000	5,086,594	7,155,610	12,244,204	January, 4,024,966
1897.....					July, 3,975,880
1898.....	10,462,000	6,066,311	8,535,591	14,671,902	January, 6,367,368
1898.....					July, 5,435,974

Highest and Lowest Price at which
Future Contracts Sold During
Corresponding Years.

October sold at 9.50 during August, 1888.	
December sold at 13.00 during March, 1889.	
August sold at 13.00 during July, 1890.	
March sold at 13.30 during March, 1890.	
December sold at 13.10 during January, 1891.	
September sold at 13.50 during September, 1890.	
January sold at 10.35 during October, 1891.	
July sold at 17.25 during July, 1891.	
October sold at 11.75 during July, 1892.	
March sold at 17.70 during February, 1893.	
December sold at 12.80 during June, 1894.	
October sold at 17.75 during October, 1893.	
May sold at 10.45 during October, 1894.	
July sold at 15.75 during July, 1894.	
May sold at 9.65 during June, 1896.	
September sold at 15.60 during August, 1895.	
July sold at 6.65 during June, 1897.	
July sold at 11.85 during July, 1896.	
November sold at 4.00 during November, 1897.	
June sold at 7.80 during July, 1897.	

Quotations of Rio No. 7, Spot Coffee in
New York, on 1st of July and January,
together with Highest and Lowest
Prices During Each Crop Year.

July 1st, 1888.....	13 1/2
Lowest, July, 1888.....	12
January 1st, 1889.....	15 1/2
Highest, March, 1889.....	17 1/2
July 1st, 1889.....	14 1/2
Lowest, July, 1889.....	14 1/2
January 1st, 1890.....	17
Highest, March, 1890.....	19
July 1st, 1890.....	17 1/2
Highest, August, 1890.....	19 1/2
January 1st, 1891.....	17 1/2
Lowest, June, 1891.....	17
July 1st, 1891.....	17 1/2
Highest, July, 1891.....	17 1/2
January 1st, 1892.....	18 1/2
Lowest, May, 1892.....	12 1/2
July 1st, 1892.....	12 1/2
Lowest, July, 1892.....	12 1/2
January 1st, 1893.....	17
Highest, February, 1893.....	18 1/2
July 1st, 1893.....	16 1/2
Lowest, August, 1893.....	15 1/2
January 1st, 1894.....	16 1/2
Highest, January, 1894.....	16 1/2
July 1st, 1894.....	16 1/2
Lowest, October, 1894.....	15
January 1st, 1895.....	15 1/2
Highest, March, 1895.....	16 1/2
July 1st, 1895.....	15 1/2
Highest, August, 1895.....	16 1/2
January 1st, 1896.....	14 1/2
Lowest, February, 1896.....	13
July 1st, 1896.....	13
Highest, July, 1896.....	13
January 1st, 1897.....	10 1/2
Lowest, April, 1897.....	7 1/2
July 1st, 1897.....	7 1/2
Highest, July, 1897.....	7 1/2
January 1, 1898.....	6 1/2
Lowest, March, 1898.....	5 1/2

* Up to January, 1891, only Rio and Santos coffee was included in the United States visible supply.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The following figures are extracted from the annual statements of fire insurance companies to the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending December 31, 1898:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Companies.	Cash Capital.	Assets, Dec. 31, 1898.	Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Income, 1898.	Total Expenditures, 1898.	Total Premium Receipts, 1898.	Total Losses Incurred, 1898.
Agricultural, Watertown.....	\$500,000	\$2,291,568	\$525,892	\$393,286	\$391,578	\$853,015	\$447,414
Albany, Albany.....	250,000	487,399	170,906	107,808	100,999	77,522	41,500
American Fire, New York.....	400,000	1,245,758	368,728	629,590	572,931	599,961	352,577
Assurance Co. of America, N. Y....	200,000	594,221	224,894	186,994	265,563	163,881	162,838
Buffalo Commercial, Buffalo.....	200,000	310,438	41,322	103,133	108,950	114,669	66,168
Caledonian American, New York..	200,000	359,367	99,300	65,682	33,288	59,854	24,380
Citizens', New York.....	300,000	757,700	142,511	497,522	496,882	472,473	251,006
Commerce Fire, Albany.....	200,000	405,516	118,880	125,216	181,895	105,767	63,757
Commercial Union, New York.....	200,000	310,434	20,368	95,910	77,872	88,655	49,650
Commonwealth, New York.....	500,000	876,568	286,812	174,723	197,498	136,712	91,733
Continental, New York.....	1,000,000	9,077,114	3,479,234	4,068,796	3,658,137	3,729,768	1,987,168
Eagle Fire, New York.....	300,000	1,350,956	809,299	249,510	238,437	210,387	97,797
Empire City, New York.....	200,000	312,321	78,817	60,492	70,044	49,864	24,872
Erie Fire, Buffalo.....	200,000	757,387	263,113	332,577	287,066	297,248	214,963
German Alliance, New York.....	400,000	889,609	277,730	275,606	163,001	251,429	117,543
German-American, New York.....	1,000,000	8,167,443	3,922,009	2,915,251	2,794,445	2,624,285	1,477,873
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.....	200,000	3,216,552	2,051,384	947,060	814,745	782,980	415,795
Greenwich, New York.....	200,000	1,624,758	443,409	1,114,449	1,100,496	1,051,008	641,334
Hamilton Fire, New York.....	150,000	342,918	100,309	114,555	111,365	103,821	61,287
Hanover, New York.....	1,000,000	3,076,292	705,711	1,581,554	1,590,037	1,449,476	908,740
Home, New York.....	3,000,000	12,161,164	4,427,802	4,768,412	4,348,920	4,229,367	2,825,462
Indemnity Fire, New York.....	200,000	315,450	97,719	12,061	14,309	8,773	1,996
International, New York.....	200,000	327,128	57,755	125,807	57,507	117,033	33,718
Kings County Fire, Brooklyn.....	150,000	355,606	181,499	60,799	58,786	24,362	9,868
La Fayette, New York.....	200,000	330,062	56,463	167,749	129,344	103,721	86,681
Magdeburg Fire, New York.....	200,000	287,048	15,628	96,488	74,681	89,452	41,564
Nassau, Brooklyn.....	200,000	545,713	278,262	83,963	81,625	61,447	34,230
New York Fire, New York.....	200,000	479,701	181,403	209,929	172,090	192,210	125,008
Niagara, New York.....	500,000	2,788,741	771,776	1,582,476	1,580,677	1,502,259	846,247
N. British and Mercantile, N. Y....	200,000	345,278	91,711	80,138	51,963	70,943	36,494
North River, New York.....	350,000	840,665	298,217	252,990	231,379	223,950	129,558
Northern, New York.....	200,000	450,146	49,226	273,785	209,554	267,732	128,873
Pacific, New York.....	200,000	857,037	244,124	409,011	417,652	382,159	229,955
Peter Cooper, New York.....	150,000	294,706	119,163	32,735	36,771	22,385	6,967
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1,000,000	5,816,560	1,580,708	3,187,681	3,121,975	2,997,142	1,704,063
Queen, New York.....	500,000	4,668,340	2,323,974	1,999,964	1,858,874	1,868,896	1,073,446
Rochester Ger., Rochester, N. Y....	200,000	1,065,022	566,705	349,045	306,326	304,885	129,675
Stuyvesant, New York.....	200,000	267,625	37,466	46,619	504,209	38,321	15,122
Traders' Fire, New York.....	200,000	494,196	63,215	458,696	381,151	449,173	252,122
Union, Buffalo, N. Y.....	100,000	217,281	75,510	28,964	26,051	17,163	6,859
Victoria Fire, New York.....	200,000	262,449	26,079	78,588	100,000	69,990	55,305
Washington, New York.....	200,000	379,391	46,086	173,214	136,919	165,778	112,313
Westchester, New York.....	300,000	2,727,142	1,184,530	1,299,455	1,237,061	1,204,437	699,747

OTHER-STATE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Cash Capital.	Assets, Dec. 31, 1898.	Surplus Be- and Capital and all Liabili- ties, Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Income, 1898.	Total Expendi- tures, 1898.	Total Pre- mium Re- ceipts, 1898.	Total Losses In- curred, 1898.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	\$5,000,000	\$12,627,621	\$4,804,846	\$4,283,289	\$4,073,227	\$3,744,919	\$2,151,523
Allemannta Fire, Pittsburg, Pa.	200,000	505,414	131,075	240,707	216,778	219,154	115,565
American, Newark, N. J.	600,000	3,009,951	1,816,872	666,774	543,876	526,552	247,590
American, Boston, Mass.	300,000	649,408	174,535	215,867	212,578	188,037	95,119
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	600,000	1,861,940	496,072	848,865	806,183	775,461	430,758
American Fire, Baltimore, Md.	180,000	293,442	81,444	37,622	38,077	21,258	10,082
American Fire, Philadelphia	500,000	2,710,727	504,733	135,523	1,329,894	1,226,144	813,448
Armenia, Pittsburg, Pa.	250,000	428,619	7,442	229,917	217,615	201,218	127,839
Atlanta Home, Atlanta, Ga.	500,000	809,427	113,182	286,268	259,928	236,800	139,621
Boston, Boston.	1,000,000	3,078,148	1,262,572	1,177,795	1,072,200	1,056,686	861,927
Capital, Concord, N. H.	200,000	459,797	31,107	201,691	210,025	182,131	142,122
Citizens', Pittsburg, Pa.	500,000	807,219	124,896	232,343	235,898	190,882	123,012
Concordia, Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000	903,602	248,978	409,789	415,453	386,384	234,784
Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	3,780,000	1,112,546	1,507,608	1,698,350	1,654,130	973,908
Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.	702,875	1,620,273	175,726	697,610	730,200	642,106	371,029
Detroit F. and M., Michigan.	500,000	1,307,256	615,888	277,081	294,079	199,929	156,987
Equitable, Rhode Island.	300,000	737,268	98,792	301,717	296,185	273,401	163,632
Fire Association, Philadelphia	500,000	0,430,863	1,355,113	2,815,154	2,863,495	2,525,406	1,591,977
Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.	378,000	800,122	154,095	302,166	297,571	269,171	132,543
Firemen's, Newark, N. J.	1,000,000	2,411,611	1,057,715	457,813	398,505	348,403	172,707
Franklin, Pennsylvania.	400,000	3,188,252	1,150,149	625,082	583,758	484,943	245,573
German-American, Maryland.	200,000	415,888	163,651	78,342	58,577	53,337	20,691
German, Freeport, Ill.	200,000	3,464,967	1,379,725	1,454,964	1,292,249	1,220,638	662,472
German, Pittsburg, Pa.	200,000	503,863	112,613	228,851	217,012	199,415	118,594
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia, Pa.	300,000	2,078,188	729,667	442,963	483,958	363,065	171,434
Grand Rapids, Michigan.	200,000	510,737	113,811	260,872	263,153	237,701	156,254
Hartford, Connecticut.	1,250,000	11,255,659	4,468,910	6,141,155	5,934,474	5,725,551	3,457,158
Home Mutual, California.	300,000	978,161	334,999	480,440	437,724	443,735	200,000
Insurance Co. State of Pa., Pa.	200,000	741,290	116,035	311,200	337,596	255,032	165,352
Lumberman's, Philadelphia, Pa.	250,000	1,194,042	568,159	198,641	162,891	141,506	73,802
M'Frs & Merch'ts', Pittsburg, Pa.	250,000	568,325	129,650	225,030	245,018	185,259	164,469
Merchants', New Jersey.	400,000	1,700,156	400,345	1,033,125	968,476	917,411	545,384
Michigan F. & M., Detroit, Mich.	400,000	794,965	194,779	273,713	273,300	233,011	135,619
Milwaukee Fire, Milwaukee.	200,000	396,810	82,312	142,834	82,643	120,823	28,079
National, Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	4,642,499	1,520,707	2,288,290	2,253,199	2,060,839	1,119,686
National, Maryland.	200,000	275,327	33,139	64,250	78,892	55,578	33,205
Newark, New Jersey.	250,000	715,446	341,547	150,312	160,691	121,167	65,201
New Hampshire, Manchester.	1,000,000	3,163,880	946,783	1,216,709	1,052,691	1,058,790	577,905
New Orleans Insurance Asso'n, La.	200,000	342,269	50,290	149,008	139,265	127,382	80,251
North American, Boston, Mass.	200,000	384,500	50,585	139,677	163,179	124,996	82,162
Northwestern National, Wis.	600,000	2,690,364	750,346	1,163,455	967,115	1,048,413	467,496
Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn.	200,000	540,354	206,390	165,843	139,713	148,339	.....
Orient, Connecticut.	500,000	2,594,839	814,045	1,405,499	1,326,304	1,300,061	843,447
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	400,000	5,227,333	2,237,493	1,906,103	1,829,390	1,653,905	1,057,599
Phoenix, Connecticut.	2,000,000	5,563,251	1,174,349	2,918,219	3,079,648	2,713,408	1,678,972
Providence, Washington, R. I.	500,000	2,134,728	501,532	1,501,308	1,375,412	1,323,880	870,963
Reading, Reading, Pa.	250,000	827,267	299,873	297,954	312,472	268,003	194,283
Reliance, Philadelphia.	300,000	1,034,640	311,127	319,833	317,514	277,104	153,182
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.	200,000	1,317,348	108,526	757,731	622,704	709,794	322,176
Saginaw Valley F. & M., Mich.	200,000	324,526	29,079	151,025	160,745	134,097	104,802
Security, New Haven, Conn.	200,000	904,692	252,253	525,707	497,286	491,028	298,410
Southern, Louisiana.	300,000	589,209	824,714	357,988	341,900	317,367	195,000
Springfield F. & M., Mass.	1,500,000	4,774,658	1,300,599	1,970,502	1,827,661	1,785,219	951,152
Spring Garden, Pennsylvania.	400,000	1,581,103	151,757	615,395	583,441	500,480	301,450
St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul, Minn.	500,000	2,523,987	784,888	1,877,033	1,655,067	1,782,628	1,072,731
Sun, New Orleans, La.	500,000	1,133,180	358,771	370,858	330,166	323,022	196,128
Teutonic, Louisiana.	250,000	731,232	233,616	309,304	349,007	348,534	203,955
Traders', Illinois.	500,000	2,133,943	980,162	757,087	729,274	698,306	421,730
Union, Philadelphia.	200,000	616,920	147,127	294,652	340,040	273,892	181,611
United States Fire, New York.	250,000	754,196	227,683	310,364	293,788	281,298	134,231
Virginia F. & M., Richmond, Va.	250,000	792,474	233,892	379,162	376,846	346,478	188,945
Virginia State, Richmond Va.	200,000	426,714	47,130	215,995	211,847	204,078	124,746
Wisconsin Fire, Milwaukee.	200,000	274,512	12,103	84,411	55,569	78,440	30,521

The 1898 Fire Loss.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of December, as compiled from our daily records, aggregates \$12,712,100. The total for the year 1898 is \$119,650,500. The following table shows the losses by months during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898:

	1896.	1897.	1898.		1896.	1897.	1898.
January.....	\$11,040,000	\$12,049,700	\$9,472,500	August.....	\$8,895,250	\$8,454,950	\$7,798,500
February.....	9,730,100	8,676,750	12,629,300	September.....	8,200,650	9,392,000	14,208,650
March.....	14,839,800	10,502,950	7,645,200	October.....	8,993,000	11,387,500	7,539,400
April.....	12,010,800	10,833,000	8,211,000	November.....	5,211,800	7,189,800	10,235,000
May.....	10,618,000	10,193,800	11,072,200	December.....	11,332,000	11,328,650	12,712,100
June.....	5,721,250	5,684,450	9,206,900				
July.....	9,033,250	6,626,300	8,929,750	Total.....	\$115,655,500	\$110,313,650	\$119,650,500

During December there were 216 fires of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each. They may be classified as below:

\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	88	\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	15
20,000 to 30,000.....	36	100,000 to 200,000.....	17
30,000 to 50,000.....	36	200,000 to 1,116,600.....	6
50,000 to 75,000.....	18		
		Total.....	216

A detailed list of these fires appears below.

The principal losses during December were these:

New York City, clothing store and office building.....	\$720,000	Montreal, Que., dry-goods house and other.....	\$1,116,000
Los Angeles, Cal., oil works.....	225,000	Burlington, Vt., lumber yards and mill.....	250,000
Terre Haute, Ind., dry-goods house and other.....	875,000	Minneapolis, Minn., grain elevator.....	200,000
		Shreveport, La., dry-goods house & other.....	195,000

During the entire year of 1898 there were 2,023 fires of a destructiveness exceeding \$10,000 each, the largest loss being at New Westminster, B. C., amounting to \$2,500,000. These fires are shown in the subjoined classification:

	\$10,000 to \$20,000.	\$20,000 to \$30,000.	\$30,000 to \$50,000.	\$50,000 to \$75,000.	\$75,000 to \$100,000.	\$100,000 to \$200,000.	\$200,000 to \$2,500,000.	Totals.		\$10,000 to \$20,000.	\$20,000 to \$30,000.	\$30,000 to \$50,000.	\$50,000 to \$75,000.	\$75,000 to \$100,000.	\$100,000 to \$200,000.	\$200,000 to \$2,500,000.	Totals.
January.....	75	39	30	26	8	6	182	182	August.....	33	29	15	16	4	12	7	116
February.....	72	46	24	19	12	10	11	194	September.....	44	33	25	18	7	14	10	151
March.....	64	46	23	20	7	8	3	171	October.....	61	34	22	14	2	8	6	147
April.....	70	34	32	12	9	7	7	171	November.....	73	26	31	11	13	14	5	173
May.....	41	29	21	32	10	13	9	155	December.....	88	36	36	18	15	17	6	216
June.....	61	38	25	18	7	7	10	196	Totals.....	736	424	310	227	104	130	83	2,023
July.....	54	34	26	23	10	21	3	171	Last year.....	893	418	234	228	82	115	74	2,098

The fires in 1898, involving a loss of over \$500,000 each, were these:

Stockton, Cal., grain warehouse.....	\$500,000	Prescott, Ariz., various.....	\$1,000,000
East St. Louis, Ill., grain elevator and other.....	680,000	New Westminster, B. C., various.....	2,500,000
Naugatuck, Conn., rubber reclaiming works.....	700,000	Toledo, Ohio, grain elevator.....	650,000
Pittsburg, Pa., cold-storage plant and other.....	1,650,000	Colorado, forest fires.....	600,000
Chicago, Ill., hotel and several business houses.....	680,000	Wisconsin, forest fires.....	800,000
Irwin, Pa., plate-glass works.....	550,000	Colorado Springs, Colo., hotel and business blocks.....	875,000
Charlestown, Mass., grain elevator and docks.....	500,000	Clarksville, Tenn., tobacco warehouse..	575,000
Chicago, Ill., grain elevator and other..	1,280,000	Sacramento, Cal., railroad shops.....	500,000
Park City, Utah, various.....	600,000	San Francisco, Cal., hotel and stores....	1,500,000
Bismarck, N. D., various.....	675,000	New York City, clothing store and office building.....	720,000
Fresno, Cal., railroad property and other	500,000	Terre Haute, Ind., dry-goods store and other.....	875,000
		Montreal, Que., dry-goods store & other.....	1,116,000

Prices of Fire Insurance Stocks, 1898.

The following table, furnished by Mr. E. S. Bailey, dealer in insurance stocks, shows the highest and lowest sales of active New York fire insurance stocks during the year 1898:

Highest.	Company.	Lowest.	Highest.	Company.	Lowest.
110 Feb.....	Commonwealth.....	100 Feb.	215 Dec.....	Germania.....	230 June
478 Nov.....	Continental.....	430 May	1,000 Oct.....	Glens Falls.....	800 April
250 Feb.....	Eagle.....	230 Aug.	165 Dec.....	Greenwich.....	165 Sept.
93 Oct.....	Empire City.....	90 July	109 April.....	Hamilton.....	109 April
100 Dec.....	Farragut.....	99½ Feb.	175 Oct.....	Hanover.....	135 May
170 March.....	German Alliance.....	160 April	212½ Jan.....	Home.....	170 April
480 Oct.....	German-American.....	380 June	190 Dec.....	Kings County.....	190 Dec.

PRICES OF FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS, 1898—Continued.

Highest.	Company.	Lowest.	Highest.	Company.	Lowest.	
No sales.	Nassau	No sales.	177	Nov. Phenix	160	
186	Dec. Niagara	165	May	180	Feb. Rutgers	80
No sales.	North River	No sales.	61	Feb. Stuyvesant	72½	
113	Feb. New York	101	Aug.	125	June. United States	110
147½	Feb. Pacific	147½	Feb.	230	March. Westchester	221
125	Dec. Peter Cooper	115	June	430	Dec. Williamsburgh City	425
					Nov.	

Risks Placed in Non-Admitted Fire Companies.

The following statistics show the falling off in the number of affidavits filed with the New York Insurance Department, in accordance with the insurance law, by firms and individuals during the past half-dozen years, setting forth that they were unable to obtain sufficient insurance in admitted companies. They will be of great interest to brokers and underwriters:

1893—New York County, 1,060; Brooklyn, 592; State at large, 173; total, 1,825.

1894—New York County, 619; Brooklyn, 306; State, 110; total, 1,035.

1895—New York County, 267; Brooklyn, 59; State, 173; total, 499.

1896—New York County, 144; Brooklyn, 50; State, 188; total, 382.

1897—New York County, 46; Brooklyn, 20; State, 63; total, 129.

1898—New York County, 39; Brooklyn, 11; State, 57; total, 107.

It will be noticed that the number of affidavits filed commenced to fall off with the advent of the numerous Lloyds, and has continued to decrease since. The lines of the defunct Lloyds appear to have been absorbed by foreign and other-State companies entering New York, the "annexes," and by extra amounts carried by the old companies.

United States Branches of Foreign Companies.

Companies.	Deposit Capital.	Assets, Dec. 31, 1898.	Surplus Beyond Deposit Capital and all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1898.	Total Income, 1898.	Total Expenditures, 1898.	Total Premium Receipts, 1898.	Total Losses Incurred, 1898.	Total Expenses of Management, 1898.
Alliance Assurance, London	\$200,000	\$850,796	\$713,147	\$231,299	\$175,022	\$200,767	\$67,152	\$68,334
Atlas Assurance, London	200,000	1,070,730	.....	702,568	597,363	658,708	846,970	254,727
Balaise, Switzerland	200,000	843,218	584,871	340,332	243,935	317,396	159,991	113,688
Bavarian, Munich	200,000	689,854	125,045	113,470	52,458	111,211	33,306	31,094
British America, Toronto	200,000	1,271,431	517,429	1,063,065	1,017,625	1,020,289	678,875	350,829
Caledonian, Edinburgh	200,000	2,000,016	881,779	1,252,319	1,254,951	1,178,898	787,830	448,599
Commercial Union, London	200,000	3,772,793	1,580,876	2,367,481	2,066,063	2,200,833	1,291,571	803,511
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany	200,000	1,600,631	707,499	1,111,424	1,027,663	1,052,666	600,599	406,623
Helvetia Swiss, Switzerland	200,000	849,847	582,422	371,578	308,202	348,217	174,914	122,253
Imperial, London	200,000	1,941,050	920,972	1,218,023	1,194,909	1,147,180	764,304	434,233
Lion, London	200,000	912,287	401,710	578,462	572,126	549,306	374,184	220,102
Liverpool & London & Globe, Liverpool	200,000	9,703,581	.....	5,300,737	4,602,061	4,979,422	629,539	1,725,768
London and Lancashire, Liverpool	200,000	2,876,842	1,078,369	1,836,014	1,809,912	1,732,511	952,271	697,143
London Assurance, London	200,000	1,716,701	850,261	882,553	804,888	824,596	501,466	330,322
Manchester, Manchester	200,000	1,794,962	584,171	1,272,075	1,342,872	1,212,102	822,762	482,797
Munich, Munich, Germany	.....	582,501	45,281	13,801	9,469	13,801	2,314	9,469
Netherlands Fire, The Hague	.....	631,366	443,247	222,330	200,422	210,469	135,980	86,220
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North British & Mercantile, London	200,000	4,348,564	2,049,615	2,538,375	2,126,157	2,389,949	1,387,174	808,27
Northern Assurance, London	200,000	2,565,145	1,470,076	1,059,373	948,663	988,597	527,527	408,6373
Norwich Union, England	200,000	2,356,612	988,978	1,553,215	1,355,240	1,471,814	851,811	548,280
Palatine, Manchester	200,000	2,653,828	950,287	2,036,969	2,009,354	1,945,558	1,246,129	756,592
Phoenix, London	200,000	3,104,804	1,357,682	2,075,700	1,952,731	1,962,438	1,188,818	790,019
Royal, Liverpool	200,000	7,171,970	2,308,575	4,503,174	4,108,770	4,268,980	2,643,069	1,529,687
Royal Exchange, London	200,000	1,051,164	428,144	442,707	442,707	498,060	278,543	236,260
Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh	200,000	4,200,127	1,966,240	2,428,389	2,262,698	2,277,401	1,467,358	844,062
Sun Insurance Office, London	200,000	2,724,971	1,075,636	1,678,263	1,506,010	1,579,258	951,810	601,368
Svea, Gothenburg, Sweden	200,000	678,948	364,725	398,384	392,876	378,439	258,154	143,820
Switzerland General, Zurich	.....	246,656	.....	.....	140,342	142,947	.....	20,506
Switzerland	200,000	807,743	362,696	570,295	546,908	549,772	329,548	206,074
Transatlantic, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Assurance Society, London	200,000	1,445,241	793,698	857,848	922,013	822,975	551,088	302,068
Western, Toronto	200,000	1,684,870	634,206	1,709,829	1,689,905	1,661,306	1,116,661	555,158

New York City Fire Premiums.

The following tables of premium receipts in the fire-patrol district of New York City have been compiled by the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" from the returns to the Treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters:

FIRST HALF OF 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK COMPANIES.

American.....	\$62,572
Assurance Co.....	8,909
Broadway.....	5,586
Citizens'.....	27,978
Continental.....	150,717
Commonwealth.....	8,028
Commercial Union.....	1,860
Colonial.....	10,380
Caledonian-American.....	4,535
Eagle.....	27,417
Empire City.....	5,080
Eastern.....	19,961
Farragut.....	1,875
Greenwich.....	81,042
German-American.....	225,906
German Alliance.....	23,284
Germania.....	65,850
Globe.....	12,312
Home.....	84,031
Hamilton.....	9,489
Hanover.....	24,084
Ins. Co. of State of N. Y.....	8,306
International.....	9,756
Kings County.....	5,084
Lafayette.....	4,554
Manhattan.....	30,076
Magdeburg.....	12,128
New York Fire.....	7,799
Niagara.....	49,306
North River.....	43,096
Nassau.....	6,095
Northern.....	15,981
Norwood.....	27,156
National Standard.....	5,052
N. British & Mercantile.....	8,789
Phenix.....	46,835
Pacific.....	21,217
Peter Cooper.....	9,273
Queen.....	48,283
Kutgers.....	5,357
Stuyvesant.....	10,533
Traders.....	62,173
United States.....	9,334
Victoria.....	1,248
Williamsburgh City.....	19,327
Westchester.....	25,545
Washington.....	15,411

ASSOCIATIONS.

American Lloyds.....	\$7,983
Asso. Manuf'rs' Corpo'n.....	6,083
Great Western Lloyds.....	4,868
Guardian Assur. Lloyds.....	475
Individual Underwriters.....	38,976
Manufacturers' Lloyds.....	2,242
Merchants' Fire Lloyds.....	1,028
N. Y. and Boston Lloyds.....	2,808
N. Y. & Brooklyn Mutual.....	123
N. Y. Reciprocal Und'w'rs.....	965
N. Am. Inter-Insurers.....	.....
Tradesmen's Fire Lloyds.....	1,008

AGENCIES.

W. L. Perrin.....	.....
Agricultural.....	\$45,490
Erie.....	3,989
Rockford.....	6,849
Edward Rowell.....	.....
Schuykill.....	\$1,916

T. Y. Brown.

Albany.....	\$3,008
Buffalo Commercial.....	3,482
Buffalo German.....	4,900
Glens Falls.....	6,603
Grand Rapids.....	6,287
Michigan.....	5,084
Milwaukee Mechanics'.....	6,845
New Hampshire.....	11,804
Rochester German.....	7,453
Saginaw Valley.....	3,449

John M. Whitton.

Concordia.....	\$8,449
Firemen's of Newark.....	3,449
Security of New Haven.....	2,491
St. Paul F. and M.....	11,180
German of Freeport.....	9,210
Wisconsin.....	2,381

J. R. McCay.

Delaware.....	\$1,356
Phoenix of Hartford.....	39,702

William Morgan.

Atlanta Home.....	\$33,651
N. England Underw'rs.....	6,874

Hall & Henshaw.

Atlas.....	\$29,598
American of Boston.....	4,522
Equitable, Providence.....	6,872
Mercantile of Boston.....	2,716
Manchester.....	53,951
Merchants' of Provid'ce.....	6,721
Union of London.....	72,166
Transatlantic.....	17,415

Charles Lyman Case.

Traders' of Chicago.....	\$2,267
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Price & Brickelmeir.

Commerce, Albany.....	\$1,728
National of Hartford.....	55,625

Silas P. Wood.

British America.....	\$75,832
British American.....	27,609
Western of Toronto.....	92,052

Young & Hodges.

Hartford.....	\$64,104
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W. B. Ogden.

Firemen's of Baltimore.....	\$17,259
Newark.....	8,587
Howard of Baltimore.....	5,517
National of Baltimore.....	4,181

Schumann & Ruykhaver.

Northwestern National.....	\$6,376
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Geo. W. Jones.

N. Y. Underw'rs' Ag'cy.....	\$80,717
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Harold Herrick.

Citizens' of St. Louis.....	\$4,787
Dutchess County Mutual.....	4,275
Detroit F. and M.....	3,008

Farmers' of York.....	\$4,320
Reading.....	6,699
Teutonia of N. Orleans.....	4,552

Scott, Alexander & Talbot.

Ætna of Hartford.....	\$54,449
Connecticut.....	7,853

Blagden & Stillman.

Royal Exchange.....	\$5,212
Northw'n Underwriters.....	1,559

Delesderniers & Cluff.

Capital of Concord.....	\$9,755
Merchants' of Newark.....	27,777

W. E. Hutchins.

Allemania.....	\$6,797
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Chas. E. Shade.

American of Phila.....	\$27,247
Firemen's of Boston.....	2,550
Western of Pittsburg.....	5,569

H. B. Fuller.

Boston.....	\$12,138
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Ackerman, Deyo & Hildard.

American Central.....	\$17,963
American of Newark.....	16,075
Armenia.....	3,443
Citizens' of Pittsburg.....	7,123
German of Pittsburg.....	5,582
Girard.....	8,244
Lion.....	24,296
Lumberman's of Phila.....	9,840
Manuf'ers & Merchants'.....	6,299
North American, Boston.....	7,450
Orient of Hartford.....	29,912
Scottish Union & Nat'l.....	118,458
Spring Garden of Phila.....	22,647

W. S. Banta.

Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	\$42,501
Fire Association of Phila.....	72,731
Mechanics' of Phila.....	8,863
Pennsylvania of Phila.....	76,168
Prov. - Washington, R. I.....	32,243
Reliance of Phila.....	16,634
Springfield of Mass.....	45,410
Union Firemen's of Phila.....	11,138
Union of Philadelphia.....	9,936
Ins. Co. State of Pa.....	11,114

Weed & Kennedy.

Ins. Co. County of Phila.....	\$6,271
Helvetia.....	17,900
Merch'ts & M'rs', Balto.....	2,031
Baloise.....	16,381
Alliance.....	2,205
Svea.....	8,450

Montgomery & Fountain.

Norwalk.....	\$14,059
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R. C. Rathbone & Son.

Southern of N. Orleans.....	\$1,525
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B. Lockwood.

Ins. Co. of N. America.....	\$47,968
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<i>W. D. Sammts.</i>				RECAPITULATION.	
Franklin.....	\$4,630	Lancashire.....	\$58,139	Local companies....	\$1,468,509 96
Home Mutual.....	3,930	Liv. & London & Globe..	223,762	Agency companies..	1,247,074 62
FOREIGN COMPANIES.		London Assurance.....	71,988	Foreign companies..	1,840,971 57
Caledonian.....	\$30,211	London & Lancashire....	128,240		
Commercial Union.....	71,289	Manchester.....	53,951	Total.....	\$4,556,556 15
Hamburg-Bremen.....	20,880	N. British & Mercantile..	72,107		
Imperial.....	62,066	Northern.....	89,188		
		Norwich Union.....	42,443		
		Phoenix.....	99,207		
		Palatine.....	46,819		
		Royal.....	200,784		
		Sun.....	81,355		
		Eng.-American Und'w's..	9,068		

LAST HALF OF 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK COMPANIES.		<i>T. Y. Brown.</i>		<i>W. S. Banta.</i>	
American.....	\$3,378 15	Buffalo Commercial...	\$650 69	Firemen's Fund, Cal...	\$12,771 84
British American.....	9,256 01	Buffalo German.....	1,128 82	Ins. Co. State of Pa....	5,500 88
Citizens'.....	10,083 09	Glens Falls.....	1,915 78	Mechanics', Phila....	3,863 86
Continental.....	52,006 45	Grand Rapids.....	1,462 46	Pennsylvania, Phila....	36,237 27
Commonwealth.....	3,350 79	Michigan.....	1,599 42	Providence Washing'n	12,332 13
Commercial Union.....	4,324 80	Milwaukee Mechanics'..	2,218 41	Reliance, Philadelphia..	6,235 01
Colonial.....	4,485 72	New Hampshire.....	2,343 68	Springfield, Mass.....	29,112 52
Eastern.....	2,049 61	New Orleans.....	772 55	Uni'd Firemen's, Phila..	4,756 13
Eagle.....	6,326 11	Rochester German.....	1,976 74	Union of Philadelphia..	3,665 02
Empire City.....	1,516 96	Saginaw Valley.....	333 85		
Greenwich.....	47,139 04	Virginia State.....	1,625 05		
German-American.....	148,813 40	Price & Brickelmeir.		<i>Weed & Kennedy.</i>	
German Alliance.....	14,494 50	Commerce, Albany....	\$119 78	Alliance.....	\$1,019 68
Germania.....	28,089 29	National of Hartford..	26,870 39	Baloise.....	3,941 95
Home.....	47,761 69	<i>Harold Herrick.</i>		County of Pennsylv'ia..	1,737 76
Hamilton.....	13,422 07	Dutchess Co. Mutual..	\$620 45	Helvetia Swiss.....	3,321 58
Hanover.....	14,763 64	Teutonia, N. Orleans..	725 55	Svea.....	1,563 81
Indemnity.....	714 51	<i>William Morgan.</i>		<i>W. D. Sammts.</i>	
International.....	1,653 18	Atlanta Home.....	\$18,190 84	Franklin, Phila.....	\$1,571 00
Kings County.....	588 83	Delaware.....	2,868 70	Home Mutual.....	1,558 61
Magdeburg.....	6,409 80	N. England Underw's..	659 14	<i>B. Lockwood.</i>	
Manhattan.....	3,184 30	Reading.....	3,621 05	Ins. Co. of N. America..	\$9,909 96
New York Fire.....	1,219 58	<i>Montgomery & Fountain.</i>		<i>E. Rowell.</i>	
Niagara.....	21,188 64	Norwalk.....	\$9,944 48	Schuylkill.....	\$481 80
North River.....	6,195 42	<i>R. C. Rathbone & Son.</i>		<i>Ackerman, Devo & Hillard.</i>	
Nassau.....	2,071 74	American of Balto....	\$135 06	American Central.....	\$3,687 67
Phoenix.....	2,362 62	Southern, Louisiana...	590 15	American, Newark.....	327 64
Peter Cooper.....	5,388 83	<i>Scott, Alexander & Talbot.</i>		Lion.....	7,899 53
Queen.....	17,759 77	Ætna, Hartford.....	\$8,704 79	Orient, Hartford.....	8,428 19
Traders'.....	10,551 60	Connecticut.....	1,426 73	Scottish Union.....	79,457 97
United States.....	3,479 83	<i>Blagden & Stillman.</i>		Spring Garden, Phila..	4,243 16
Williamsburgh City...	7,091 13	Northwest. Underw's..	\$771 20	<i>Herbert Fuller, Vice-President.</i>	
Westchester.....	5,430 19	Royal Exchange.....	8,117 67	Boston Marine.....	\$2,439 89
Washington.....	2,049 18	<i>T. J. Lasher.</i>		<i>Hall & Henshaw.</i>	
Total.....	\$527,566 05	Hartford.....	\$4,741 44	Atlas, London.....	\$8,062 59
ASSOCIATIONS.		<i>Geo. W. Jones.</i>		Equitable, Prov.....	1,880 16
American Lloyds.....	\$3,969 34	N. Y. Underw. Agency	\$44,552 76	Ger.-American, Balt..	1,038 06
Great Western Lloyds..	938 36	<i>W. B. Ogden.</i>		Law Union & Crown...	9,876 55
Indiv. Underwriters'..	8,587 64	Howard of Baltimore..	\$472 70	Merchants', Prov.....	2,041 55
Merch'ts' Fire Lloyds..	793 02	Newark Fire.....	3,425 05	Transatlantic.....	5,896 34
N. Y. Recip. Underwr.	3,637 97	Firemen's, Baltimore..	4,097 02	Union, London.....	23,921 20
FOREIGN COMPANIES.		<i>Schumann & Ruykhaver.</i>		Virginia.....	2,266 06
Caledonian.....	\$31,679 84	Northwest. National..	\$1,343 04	Westchester.....	5,430 19
Commercial Union.....	52,614 53	<i>W. E. Hutchins.</i>		<i>John M. Whitton.</i>	
Hamburg-Bremen.....	10,630 47	Allemania.....	\$1,202 45	Concordia.....	\$3,651 65
Imperial.....	7,702 08	<i>Delcderniers & Cluff.</i>		Firemen's, Newark....	1,158 70
Lancashire.....	50,105 56	Merchants', Newark...	\$9,287 22	German of Freeport...	3,962 32
Liv. & Lon. & Globe...	73,673 40	<i>Silas P. Wood, Manager.</i>		Security, New Haven..	501 16
London Assurance.....	18,761 47	British America.....	\$34,328 87	St. Paul F. & M.....	2,595 73
London & Lancashire..	47,321 61	Western, Toronto.....	27,802 92	<i>Charles Lyman Case.</i>	
Northern.....	20,456 58	<i>Shade & Collb.</i>		Traders' of Chicago....	\$852 52
Norwich Union.....	16,598 97	American, Phila.....	\$9,321 01	<i>Withers & Mills.</i>	
Phoenix.....	38,661 38	Western, Pittsburg...	2,153 26	English Am. Underw...	\$6,633 66
Palatine.....	40,431 15	RECAPITULATION.			
Royal.....	63,080 75	Local companies....	\$545,492 38		
Sun.....	14,613 01	Agency companies..	354,244 98		
AGENCIES.		Foreign companies..	708,205 98		
The companies represented in this city by agents show as follows:		Total.....	\$1,607,943 24		
<i>W. L. Perrin.</i>					
Agricultural.....	\$11,150 00				
Eric.....	947 71				

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.)

Mileage.

The statement following shows the mileage in each State, the miles per 100 square miles of territory, and the miles per 10,000 of population, for the year ending June 30, 1897; also for the whole of the United States for a series of years.

MILEAGE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Total Mileage on June 30, 1897.	No. Miles of Line Per 100 Sq. Miles Territory.*	No. Miles of Line Per 10,000 Inhabitants.†	State or Territory.	Total Mileage on June 30, 1897.	No. Miles of Line Per 100 Sq. Miles Territory.*	No. Miles of Line Per 10,000 Inhabitants.†
Alabama.....	3,846.41	7.46	22.31	Oregon.....	1,529.59	1.62	42.79
Arkansas.....	2,747.23	5.18	21.37	Pennsylvania....	9,968.12	22.16	16.64
California.....	5,274.48	3.38	38.33	Rhode Island....	220.56	20.33	5.60
Colorado.....	4,572.19	4.41	97.30	South Carolina...	2,630.32	6.72	20.06
Connecticut.....	1,009.05	20.83	11.87	South Dakota....	2,799.42	3.64	74.79
Delaware.....	317.36	16.19	16.62	Tennessee.....	3,061.96	7.41	15.76
Florida.....	3,182.85	5.87	71.41	Texas.....	9,564.93	3.65	37.55
Georgia.....	5,403.43	9.16	25.81	Utah.....	1,415.84	1.72	59.79
Idaho.....	1,106.91	1.31	115.54	Vermont.....	988.56	10.82	26.10
Illinois.....	10,775.58	19.24	24.72	Virginia.....	3,645.55	9.09	19.32
Indiana.....	6,384.25	17.78	25.56	Washington.....	2,829.78	4.23	71.03
Iowa.....	8,510.85	15.34	39.08	West Virginia...	2,060.27	8.44	23.95
Kansas.....	8,794.36	10.76	54.10	Wisconsin.....	6,231.94	11.45	32.42
Kentucky.....	3,040.55	7.60	14.26	Wyoming.....	1,179.97	1.21	109.78
Louisiana.....	2,397.51	5.28	18.81	Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	1,741.68	5.83	23.13	Arizona.....	1,320.07	1.17	192.99
Maryland.....	1,341.25	13.60	11.29	Dis. of Columbia.	29.75	49.58	1.13
Massachusetts...	2,119.45	26.36	8.31	Indian Territory.	1,200.44	3.87	58.64
Michigan.....	7,942.17	13.83	33.30	New Mexico.....	1,487.06	1.21	85.17
Minnesota.....	6,168.10	7.83	41.77	Oklahoma.....	459.20	1.18	65.04
Mississippi.....	2,504.77	5.60	17.06				
Missouri.....	6,649.30	9.67	21.78	United States—			
Montana.....	2,907.45	2.00	193.19	1897.....	184,428.47	6.21	25.78
Nebraska.....	5,589.05	7.27	46.81	1896.....	182,776.63	6.15	26.00
Nevada.....	908.37	13.61	175.02	1895.....	180,637.47	6.08	26.16
New Hampshire...	1,225.51	13.61	28.57	1894.....	178,708.55	6.02	26.36
New Jersey.....	2,220.36	29.78	13.49	1893.....	176,461.07	5.94	26.51
New York.....	8,143.95	17.10	11.92	1892.....	171,563.52	5.78	26.27
North Carolina...	3,534.48	7.28	19.17	1891.....	168,402.74	5.67	26.29
North Dakota....	2,547.00	3.63	122.39	1890.....	163,597.05	5.51	26.05
Ohio.....	8,729.25	21.42	20.86				

Equipment.

Locomotives—	1897.	1896.	1895.	Cars—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Passenger.....	10,017	9,943	9,969	Passenger service..	33,623	33,003	33,112
Freight.....	20,398	20,351	20,012	Freight service....	1,321,730	1,321,887	1,190,119
Switching.....	5,102	5,161	5,100	Company's service..	42,124	42,759	41,330
Unclassified.....	469	495	588				
Total.....	35,986	35,950	35,669	Total.....	1,397,440	1,297,649	1,270,561
Leased.....	1,879	2,406	2,562	Leased.....	140,816	177,456	178,607
				Fast freight line...	46,169	44,701	49,472

EQUIPMENT COMPARED WITH TRAFFIC.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passengers carried per passenger locomotive.....	51,471	50,747	54,654
Passenger miles per passenger locomotive.....	1,312,381	1,218,967	1,444,400
Tons carried per freight locomotive.....	37,634	34,817	31,909
Ton miles per freight locomotive.....	4,684,210	4,258,821	4,016,755
Passenger cars per 1,000,000 passengers carried.....	64	65	53
Freight cars per 1,000,000 tons of freight carried.....	1,505	1,717	1,888

* On basis of 2,970,000 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska.

† On basis of 71,531,571 population for 1897, which is reached by adding to the population of the United States in 1890, 62,801,571, an estimated annual increase of 1,250,000 for each successive year.

Total Number of Employees.

BY CLASS AND PER 100 MILES OF LINE, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894 TO 1897.

Class.	1897		1896		1895		1894	
	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.	No.	Per 100 Miles of Line.
General officers.....	4,800	8	5,372	8	5,407	8	5,267	8
Other officers.....	3,880	2	2,718	1	2,594	1	1,778	1
General office clerks.....	26,887	15	26,328	14	26,583	15	24,779	14
Station agents.....	30,049	16	29,723	16	29,014	16	28,199	16
Other station men.....	74,539	41	75,919	42	73,569	41	71,150	41
Enginemen.....	35,667	19	35,851	20	34,718	20	35,466	20
Firemen.....	36,735	20	36,762	20	35,516	20	36,287	21
Conductors.....	25,322	14	25,457	14	24,776	14	24,823	14
Other trainmen.....	63,673	35	64,806	36	62,721	35	63,417	36
Machinists.....	23,229	15	23,272	16	27,740	16	26,245	17
Carpenters.....	37,740	20	38,846	21	35,564	20	36,328	21
Other shopmen.....	91,415	50	95,613	53	88,661	50	84,359	48
Section foremen.....	30,414	17	30,372	17	29,809	17	29,690	17
Other trackmen.....	171,752	94	169,064	93	155,146	87	150,711	85
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen.....	43,768	24	44,266	24	43,158	24	43,219	25
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	21,452	12	21,682	12	20,964	12	22,145	13
Employees—account float'g equipment.....	6,409	3	5,502	3	5,779	3	7,469	4
All other employees and laborers.....	90,725	49	88,467	49	83,855	47	85,276	48
Total.....	823,476	449	826,620	454	786,064	441	779,606	444

AVERAGE DAILY PAY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DOLLARS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896 TO 1897.

Class.	United States					Class.	United States				
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.		1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
General officers.....	9.54	9.19	9.01	9.71	7.84	Other shopmen.....	1.71	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.75
Other officers.....	5.12	5.06	5.85	5.75	.....	Section foremen.....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.75
General office clerks.....	2.18	2.21	2.19	2.34	2.23	Other trackmen.....	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.22
Station agents.....	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.83	Switchmen, flagmen, & watchmen.....	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.80
Other station men.....	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.65	Telegraph operators & dispatchers.....	1.90	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.97
Enginemen.....	3.96	3.85	3.85	3.61	3.66	Employees—ac't float'g equipment.....	1.86	1.94	1.91	1.97	1.96
Firemen.....	2.05	2.06	2.05	2.03	2.04	All other employees and laborers.....	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.70
Carpenters.....	3.07	3.05	3.04	3.04	3.08						
Conductors.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.91						
Other trainmen.....	2.23	2.26	2.22	2.21	2.33						
Machinists.....	2.01	2.03	2.03	2.02	2.11						

Finances.

RAILWAY CAPITAL.

Year ending June 30.	Stock			Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.
	Total.	Common.	Preferred.		
1897.....	\$5,367,842,255	\$4,367,056,657	\$997,595,598	50.44	\$30,074
1896.....	5,226,527,289	4,256,570,577	969,956,692	49.48	29,484
1895.....	4,961,258,656	4,201,697,351	759,561,305	45.25	28,602
1894.....	4,834,075,659	4,108,584,166	730,491,493	44.77	28,186
1893.....	4,668,965,418	3,962,009,602	686,925,816	44.44	28,184
1892.....	4,633,106,763	3,978,702,245	654,446,518	45.30	29,240
1890.....	4,409,658,485	3,803,284,943	606,373,542	46.73	28,194

FUNDED DEBT.

FUNDING DEBT.								
Year ending June 30.	Total.	Bonds.	Miscellaneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.	Equipment Trust Obligations.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.	
1897.....	\$5,270,365,819	\$4,539,911,595	\$430,718,308	\$259,847,154	\$39,886,797	49.56	\$29,546	
1896.....	5,240,338,502	4,517,872,063	457,735,531	314,425,977	50,804,931	50.54	30,123	
1895.....	5,285,495,573	4,641,755,548	445,221,472	242,603,226	55,915,327	49.12	31,048	
1894.....	5,266,593,019	4,598,931,754	456,277,880	242,408,681	63,970,204	49.62	31,232	
1893.....	5,225,689,821	4,504,383,162	410,474,647	248,182,790	62,699,282	49.74	31,545	
1892.....	5,063,068,060	4,302,570,993	362,107,940	303,205,522	55,153,595	49.41	31,125	
1890.....	4,574,576,131	4,123,921,557	324,242,541	76,933,818	49,473,215	48.47	29,249	
—Other Forms of Indebtedness—								
Year ending June 30.	Total.	Per Cent. of Group Capital.	Per Mile of Line.	Total Railway Capital.	Per Cent. of Total Capital.	Per Mile of Line.		
1897.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,636,008,074	100	\$69,620	
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	10,566,865,771	100	69,510	
1895.....	\$616,880,156	5.63	\$3,556	10,963,584,885	100	69,206		
1894.....	606,815,185	5.61	3,532	10,796,473,813	100	62,951		
1893.....	611,810,171	5.82	3,662	10,506,285,410	100	62,421		
1892.....	540,601,321	5.29	3,411	10,226,748,184	100	63,776		
1890.....	453,108,804	4.80	2,958	9,437,343,420	100	60,340		

—Other Forms of Indebtedness—

Year ending June 30.	Total.		Per Cent. of Group Capital.		Total Railway Capital.	Per Cent. of Total Capital.		Per Mile of Line.
	Total.	Bonds.	Miscellaneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.		Total.	Bonds.	
1897.....					\$10,635,008,074	100	\$39,620	
1896.....					10,566,865,771	100	39,610	
1895.....	\$616,830,166	5.68	\$3,556	10,963,584,885	100	63,208		
1894.....	606,815,126	5.61	3,532	10,796,473,813	100	62,561		
1893.....	611,610,171	5.82	3,602	10,506,235,410	100	63,421		
1892.....	540,601,321	5.29	3,411	10,226,748,184	100	63,776		
1890.....	453,108,804	4.80	2,958	9,437,343,420	100	60,340		

NOTE.—"Other Forms of Indebtedness" omitted in report for 1896 and 1897, and is not included in "Total Railway Capital."

OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Items.	Amount Outstanding.	Owned by Railway Corporations.	Not Owned by Railway Corporations.
Stocks:			
1897.....	\$5,364,642,255	\$1,032,957,620	\$4,331,684,635
1898.....	5,229,527,209	1,101,235,551	4,128,291,718
1899.....	4,961,258,656	1,051,638,619	3,909,620,037
1900.....	4,894,075,659	1,128,744,033	3,765,331,626
1901.....	4,668,935,418	1,135,784,339	3,533,151,079
1902.....	4,633,108,763	1,064,286,206	3,568,822,497
1903.....	4,450,649,027	945,227,541	3,505,421,486
1904.....	4,409,658,485	963,853,759	3,445,804,726
1905.....	4,251,190,719	847,740,399	3,403,450,320
Bonds:			
1897.....	4,539,911,595	403,978,556	4,135,933,039
1898.....	4,517,872,063	400,111,363	4,117,760,700
1899.....	4,641,755,548	395,542,915	4,246,212,633
1900.....	4,563,931,754	415,314,637	4,178,617,117
1901.....	4,504,383,162	427,237,894	4,077,145,268
1902.....	4,302,570,966	327,170,787	3,975,400,206
1903.....	4,081,621,675	337,698,175	3,743,923,500
1904.....	4,123,921,557	443,053,242	3,680,868,315
1905.....	4,267,527,859	304,232,502	3,963,295,357
Total stocks and bonds:			
1897.....	9,904,533,850	1,466,936,176	8,437,617,674
1898.....	9,744,399,332	1,501,346,914	8,243,052,418
1899.....	9,603,014,204	1,447,181,534	8,155,832,670
1900.....	9,428,007,413	1,544,058,670	7,883,948,743
1901.....	9,173,318,580	1,563,022,233	7,610,296,347
1902.....	8,935,679,756	1,391,457,053	7,544,222,703
1903.....	8,532,270,702	1,282,025,716	7,249,244,986
1904.....	8,533,580,042	1,406,907,001	7,126,673,041
1905.....	8,518,718,578	1,551,972,901	7,966,745,677

STOCKS AND FUNDED DEBT, CLASSIFIED BY RATE OF DIVIDEND OR INTEREST IN 1897.

Per Cent. Paid.	Stocks.	Per Cent. of Total Stocks.	Funded Debt (Exclusive of Equipment Trust Obligations).	Per Cent. of Total Funded Debt.
Nothing paid.....	\$3,701,062,277	70.10	\$867,950,840	16.59
From 1 to 2.....	111,151,400	2.07	159,102,530	3.04
From 2 to 3.....	133,455,706	2.49	323,501,028	6.26
From 3 to 4.....	43,585,133	.81	512,073,996	9.79
From 4 to 5.....	360,817,585	6.53	1,940,188,805	35.62
From 5 to 6.....	331,231,702	5.99	1,104,236,033	21.11
From 6 to 7.....	191,932,106	3.58	676,082,641	11.01
From 7 to 8.....	247,627,770	4.62	248,231,816	4.75
From 8 to 9.....	122,300,950	2.28	63,754,355	1.22
From 9 to 10.....	10,605,629	.20	15,462,500	.30
Ten and above.....	71,232,295	1.33	14,892,508	.29
Total.....	\$5,364,642,255	100	\$5,230,477,052	100

ANALYSIS OF FUNDED DEBT.

Per Cent. Paid.	Bonds.	Per Cent. of Total Bonds.	Miscellaneous Obligations.	Per Cent. of Total Miscellaneous Obligations.	Income Bonds.	Per Cent. of Total Income Bonds.
Nothing paid.....	\$615,259,989	13.55	\$37,845,879	8.67	\$215,344,972	82.87
From 1 to 2.....	72,050,950	1.59	54,047,980	12.55	31,003,600	12.70
From 2 to 3.....	317,753,753	7.00	6,847,275	1.59	3,900,000	1.50
From 3 to 4.....	414,735,496	9.14	90,838,501	22.48	500,000	.19
From 4 to 5.....	1,214,267,340	26.75	124,068,465	28.80	1,898,000	.73
From 5 to 6.....	1,014,409,308	22.34	88,216,725	20.48	1,610,000	.62
From 6 to 7.....	590,114,904	12.34	13,217,737	3.07	2,750,000	1.06
From 7 to 8.....	244,386,400	5.38	3,038,742	.71	805,674	.31
From 8 to 9.....	61,297,355	1.35	2,487,000	.58	.....	.....
From 9 to 10.....	15,818,500	.33	144,000	.03	.....	.....
Ten and above.....	10,847,801	.23	4,500,000	1.04	44,908	.02
Total.....	\$4,539,911,595	100	\$430,718,303	100	259,347,154	100

Service.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Items.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Passengers carried.....	489,445,198	511,772,737	507,421,362	540,688,199
Passengers carried 1 mile	12,256,939,847	13,049,007,233	12,188,446,271	14,239,445,933
Passengers carried 1 mile per mile of line.....	66,874	71,705	68,572	81,333
Tons carried.....	741,705,948	765,961,385	696,781,171	638,186,553
Tons carried 1 mile.....	95,139,022,225	95,328,360,278	85,227,515,891	80,385,104,702
Tons carried 1 mile per mile of line.....	519,079	523,832	479,490	457,252
Passenger train mileage.....	385,018,605	382,854,218	317,565,615	326,503,219
Average number of passengers in train.....	37	39	88	44
Average journey per passenger, miles.....	25.04	25.50	24.02	26.43
Freight train mileage.....	464,962,242	479,500,170	449,291,238	446,807,223
Average number of tons in train.....	204.62	198.81	189.69	179.80
Average haul per ton, miles.....	128.27	124.47	122.32	125.68

Income.

GROSS AND NET.

Items.	* 1897.	+ 1896.	+ 1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings from operation.....	\$1,122,089,773	\$1,150,169,376	\$1,075,371,462	\$1,073,361,797	\$1,220,751,874
Less operating expenses.....	752,524,774	772,969,044	726,720,415	731,414,322	827,921,299
Income from operation.....	\$369,565,009	\$377,180,332	\$349,651,047	\$341,947,475	\$392,830,575
Income from other sources.....	125,090,010	129,024,731	132,432,133	142,316,805	149,649,615
Total income.....	\$494,655,019	\$506,205,063	\$482,083,180	\$484,264,280	\$542,480,190
Total deductions from income.....	413,397,513	418,573,137	426,968,921	429,008,810	431,422,156
Net income.....	\$81,257,506	\$87,631,926	\$55,116,259	\$55,255,470	\$111,058,034
Total dividends (including "other payments from net income").....	87,377,989	88,097,757	85,961,500	101,607,264	102,941,239
Surplus from operation.....	\$6,120,483	\$1,534,169	\$29,845,241	\$45,851,204	\$8,116,745

INCOME PER MILE OPERATED.

Items.	* 1897.	+ 1896.	+ 1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Gross earnings from operation.....	\$3,122	\$3,320	\$3,050	\$3,109	\$7,190	\$7,213	\$6,725
Less operating expenses.....	4,106	4,248	4,083	4,163	4,876	4,809	4,425
Income from operation.....	\$2,016	\$2,072	\$1,967	\$1,946	\$2,314	\$2,404	\$2,300
Income from other sources.....	0.93	709	745	813	881	874	811
Total income.....	\$2,699	\$2,781	\$2,712	\$2,759	\$3,195	\$3,278	\$3,111
Total deductions from income.....	2,255	2,289	2,396	2,442	2,541	2,564	2,460
Net income.....	\$444	\$492	\$316	\$317	\$654	\$714	\$651
Total dividends (including "other payments from net income").....	477	484	484	578	606	623	574
Surplus from operation.....	\$33	\$8	\$168	\$261	\$48	\$96	\$77

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS AND INCOME, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1896.

Source of Income.	Gross Amount		Proportion to Total Earnings.		Proportion to Total Earnings and Income.		Increase of 1897 over 1896.	
	* 1897.	+ 1896.	* 1897.	+ 1896.	* 1897.	+ 1896.	Amount.	Per Ct.
Passenger revenue.....	\$251,135,927	\$266,562,533	22.37	23.18	20.13	20.83	\$15,426,606	5.79
Mail.....	33,754,466	32,379,819	3.01	2.82	2.71	2.53	1,374,647	4.25
Express.....	24,901,066	24,880,383	2.22	2.16	2.00	1.95	20,663	.08
Other earnings, passenger service.....	6,629,960	6,691,279	.59	.58	.53	.52	61,299	.02
Freight revenue.....	772,849,314	786,615,837	68.88	68.39	61.97	61.50	\$13,766,523	1.75
Other earn'gs, freight service.....	4,209,657	3,885,890	.38	.34	.33	.30	323,767	8.33
Other earnings from operation.....	28,384,004	28,574,237	2.63	2.48	2.28	2.24	\$190,233	.07
Unclassified.....	\$225,359	1,579,398	.02	.06	.02	.05	\$1,354,039	61.10
Total earnings from operation.....	\$1,122,089,773	\$1,150,169,376	100	100	.....	.....	\$28,079,606	2.44
Income from other sources.....	125,090,010	129,024,731	.....	.....	10.03	10.08	\$3,964,721	3.06
Total earnings and income.....	\$1,247,179,783	\$1,279,194,107	.....	.....	100	100	\$32,044,324	2.50

* 183,284.25 miles of line represented.

+ 181,882.64 miles of line represented.

‡ 177,746.25 miles of line represented.

§ Covers nine roads making no classification of earnings under the several heads.

|| Covers twelve roads making no classification of earnings under the several heads.

¶ Decrease.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897 AND 1896.

Source of Expenditure.	Amount		Proportion to Total Operating Expenses.		Proportion to Total Expenditures.		Increase of 1897 over 1896.	
	* 1897.	+ 1896.	* 1897. Per Ct.	+ 1896. Per Ct.	* 1897. Per Ct.	+ 1896. Per Ct.	Amount.	Per Ct.
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$159,434,408	\$180,844,950	21.18	20.75	14.48	14.27	\$210,547	+.57
Maintenance of equipment.....	122,762,353	133,381,998	16.31	17.26	11.15	11.88	\$10,619,640	+7.96
Conducting transportation.....	432,525,862	442,217,582	57.48	57.20	39.29	39.37	\$9,691,720	+2.19
General expenses.....	36,481,269	36,063,285	4.85	4.67	3.81	3.21	397,984	1.10
Unclassified.....	\$1,320,872	1,961,220	.18	.12	.12	.09	359,643	37.41
Total operating expenses.....	\$752,524,764	\$772,989,044	100	100	.....	.....	\$20,464,280	+2.65
Fixed charges.....	348,430,168	350,250,498	.....	.....	31.65	31.18	.....	.....
Total expenditures, operating roads.....	\$1,100,954,932	\$1,123,239,537	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Fixed charges, subsidiary roads.....	64,967,345	66,322,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, all roads.....	\$1,165,922,277	\$1,189,562,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

Showing increase and decrease as compared with June 30, 1896, 174,673.22 miles of line represented.

Assets.			
Items.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cost of road.....	\$9,179,883,176	\$75,206,530	.....
Cost of equipment.....	529,040,052	2,350,397	.....
Stocks owned.....	576,965,974	12,376,022	.....
Bonds owned.....	361,700,811	10,067,845	.....
Cash and current assets.....	326,707,224	.....	\$3,060,230
Materials and supplies.....	63,605,455	.....	5,416,243
Sinking fund and sundries.....	\$185,258,143	8,376,592	.....
Miscellaneous.....	533,367,596	20,230,514	.....
Total.....	\$11,706,934,233	\$129,495,365	.....
Liabilities.			
Capital stock.....	\$5,259,513,139	\$30,460,589	.....
Funded debt.....	5,390,088,107	65,277,497	.....
Current liabilities.....	576,841,506	23,165,517	.....
Accrued interest on funded debt not yet payable....	28,989,993	1,145,735	.....
Miscellaneous.....	396,175,177	36,548,209	.....
Profit and loss.....	115,316,309	.....	\$27,102,182
Total.....	\$11,706,934,233	\$129,495,365	.....

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Year.	Employees		Passengers		Other Persons		Total	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1897.....	1,693	27,067	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1896.....	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,445	38,687
1895.....	1,811	25,698	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1894.....	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1893.....	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,329	5,435	7,346	40,393
1892.....	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1891.....	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1890.....	2,451	22,396	296	2,425	3,598	4,206	6,335	29,027
1889.....	1,972	20,028	310	2,146	3,541	4,135	5,823	26,309
1888.....	2,070	20,148	315	2,138	2,897	3,602	5,232	25,888

* 183,284.25 miles of line represented.

+ 181,982.64 miles of line represented.

± Decrease.

§ Covers twenty-two roads making no classification of operating expenses under the four general heads, and unclassified amounts reported by three roads.

¶ Covers twenty-six roads making no classification of operating expenses under the four general heads, and unclassified amounts reported by two roads.

† Sinking fund, \$37,684,657; sundries, \$47,573,486.

AMERICAN STREET RAILWAYS IN 1898.

CLASSIFICATION BY STATES AND METHOD OF PROPULSION.

(From "Street Railway Journal.")

States.	No. of Roads.	Electric		Cable		Horse		Miscel.		Totals	
		Track Mileage.	Motor Cars.	Trail Cars.	Track Mileage.	Grip Cars.	Trail Cars.	Track Mileage.	Cars.	Track Mileage.	Cars.
New England States—											
Maine.....	22	230	280	80	...	...	...	3	4	...	233
New Hampshire.....	7	80	137	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Vermont.....	9	77	72	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Massachusetts.....	84	1,632	5,156	147	...	...	...	12	361	...	1,644
Rhode Island.....	6	181	511	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Connecticut.....	27	417	918	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	417
Total.....	155	2,617	7,084	460	...	...	...	15	365	...	2,632
Eastern States—											
New York.....	102	1,862	6,684	607	54	1,118	300	197	1,753	180	2,293
New Jersey.....	34	686	1,551	160	...	...	...	13	38	...	699
Pennsylvania.....	89	1,679	5,153	346	...	...	...	2	20	12	1,693
Delaware.....	4	35	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
District of Columbia.....	12	159	553	373	6	42	...	15	81	...	181
Maryland.....	9	348	1,010	57	21	72	36	...	...	2	371
Virginia.....	18	211	342	71	...	...	...	1	1	4	216
West Virginia.....	5	45	62	10	...	...	...	1	1	7	53
Total.....	273	5,025	15,504	1,624	81	1,232	236	229	1,894	205	5,541
Central States—											
Michigan.....	33	572	1,174	152	...	...	...	...	...	3	575
Ohio.....	68	1,374	2,898	581	20	221	18	2	4	...	1,396
Indiana.....	26	395	556	240	...	...	...	10	17	...	405
Kentucky.....	11	188	334	216	...	...	...	20	125	...	208
Wisconsin.....	18	318	562	87	...	...	...	4	2	...	322
Illinois.....	59	1,365	2,523	2,828	82	585	639	26	60	11	1,444
Minnesota.....	9	301	742	6	1	50	...	7	9	...	309
Iowa.....	27	290	354	154	...	...	...	9	14	3	302
Missouri.....	29	529	1,113	516	94	389	370	27	31	...	650
Total.....	280	5,332	10,251	4,780	197	1,245	1,027	105	262	17	5,651
Southern States—											
North Carolina.....	8	37	66	8	...	...	...	2	3	2	41
South Carolina.....	5	50	62	19	...	...	...	4	12	...	54
Georgia.....	14	225	314	39	...	...	...	11	9	5	241
Florida.....	7	44	54	8	...	...	...	11	16	9	64
Alabama.....	16	120	131	96	...	...	...	14	14	79	213
Mississippi.....	4	6	4	8	...	...	...	6	8	2	14
Tennessee.....	17	237	335	85	1	...	...	5	5	9	252
Louisiana.....	11	190	468	55	...	...	...	13	29	...	303
Arkansas.....	7	34	61	35	...	...	...	27	55	5	66
Total.....	89	943	1,515	353	1	...	...	93	151	111	1,148
Western States—											
South Dakota.....	4	8	3	3	...	...	...	15	13	...	23
Nebraska.....	10	152	220	152	...	...	...	22	24	...	174
Kansas.....	11	110	96	67	...	...	...	23	31	...	134
Texas.....	25	224	273	63	...	...	...	30	60	...	254
Colorado.....	11	215	233	201	30	62	80	7	5	21	272
Montana.....	5	65	61	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Idaho.....	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Utah.....	5	92	102	22	...	...	...	...	...	18	110
Washington.....	21	211	178	28	21	55	15	4	6	...	236
Oregon.....	12	117	142	22	3	16	1	7	8	21	148
California.....	52	557	765	108	127	675	57	99	284	112	895
Total.....	157	1,755	2,075	697	181	808	153	212	431	172	2,320
United States.....	954	15,072	36,429	7,914	400	3,285	1,416	654	3,103	505	2,402
Canada.....	37	634	1,242	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	673

CAPITAL STOCK, FUNDED DEBT, AND CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

States.	Capital Stock Total. 1898.	Capital Stock Increase Over 1897.	Funded Debt Total. 1898.	Funded Debt Increase Over 1897.	Capital Liabilities Total. 1898.	Capital Liabilities Increase Over 1897.
New England States—						
Maine.....	\$3,351,042	\$923,167	\$3,558,000	\$1,062,000	\$6,909,042	\$2,015,187
New Hampshire....	880,000	70,000	708,000	37,500	1,526,000	107,500
Vermont.....	880,800	281,800	658,600	255,800	1,537,400	686,900
Massachusetts.....	47,978,280	8,647,380	23,625,800	4,587,000	76,604,160	12,984,260
Rhode Island.....	8,610,200	250,000	8,844,200	200,000	17,454,400	450,000
Connecticut.....	10,875,740	1,189,000	10,045,800	1,173,700	20,921,540	2,567,700
Total.....	\$72,516,042	\$11,460,827	\$52,436,500	\$7,000,800	\$124,952,542	\$18,461,627
Eastern States—						
New York.....	217,785,962	24,468,201	200,888,778	23,380,222	418,669,730	47,848,513
New Jersey.....	33,612,423	*2,510,827	42,722,785	6,708,785	76,336,208	4,197,958
Pennsylvania.....	169,420,350	27,281,905	85,021,400	7,943,237	254,441,750	35,325,142
Delaware.....	717,640	108,356	750,000	750,000	1,467,640	108,356
Dist. of Columbia...	15,965,800	1,275,200	8,535,801	3,715,801	24,500,991	4,901,091
Maryland.....	15,487,000	1,988,850	15,870,000	2,320,000	31,367,000	4,808,850
Virginia.....	7,075,985	1,508,415	6,732,000	927,000	13,807,665	2,438,415
West Virginia.....	1,478,000	*62,000	959,000	199,000	2,437,000	137,000
Total.....	\$461,542,330	\$54,154,190	\$361,474,654	\$45,194,135	\$629,016,984	\$99,348,325
Central States—						
Michigan.....	11,750,200	2,555,354	17,505,450	6,928,750	20,255,650	9,484,104
Ohio.....	72,083,300	6,802,500	32,969,000	5,472,498	105,067,800	12,074,698
Indiana.....	10,906,550	508,000	10,468,000	967,000	21,374,550	1,476,000
Kentucky.....	7,446,900	*75,000	7,020,000	353,700	14,466,900	281,700
Wisconsin.....	9,876,100	441,100	10,049,000	1,005,000	19,925,100	1,446,100
Illinois.....	104,888,185	685,660	74,897,000	*4,209,400	179,785,185	*8,523,740
Minnesota.....	10,334,100	525,000	12,747,000	*901,000	32,081,100	*876,000
Iowa.....	10,418,000	2,330,000	5,029,000	736,000	15,442,000	3,068,000
Missouri.....	30,328,000	837,500	31,842,000	*997,000	62,170,000	*159,500
Total.....	\$277,031,335	\$14,411,114	\$202,526,450	\$9,358,548	\$479,557,785	\$23,769,662
Southern States—						
North Carolina.....	786,000	175,000	510,000	*200,000	1,296,000	*25,000
South Carolina.....	1,297,000	835,000	1,340,000	1,135,000	2,637,000	1,970,000
Georgia.....	4,048,400	*500,000	5,523,000	739,000	9,571,400	229,000
Florida.....	531,500	206,000	204,800	200,000	736,100	405,000
Alabama.....	5,447,800	*80,000	2,645,000	*20,000	8,062,800	*80,000
Mississippi.....	154,000	*41,000	68,000	49,000	222,000	8,000
Tennessee.....	5,067,000	119,500	4,755,000	734,000	9,812,000	853,500
Louisiana.....	11,379,100	26,100	9,567,400	404,000	20,946,500	430,100
Arkansas.....	1,500,375	*30,000	1,062,000	50,000	2,582,375	20,000
Total.....	\$30,201,175	\$729,600	\$25,645,000	\$3,091,000	\$55,846,175	\$3,820,600
Western States—						
South Dakota.....	375,000	100,000	.....	*75,000	375,000	25,000
Nebraska.....	6,679,250	*1,758,250	2,410,000	*2,010,000	9,089,250	*3,769,250
Kansas.....	2,705,000	90,000	2,368,000	283,000	5,073,000	373,000
Texas.....	4,622,500	*1,330,000	6,184,000	1,154,000	10,806,500	*176,000
Colorado.....	10,355,000	.....	11,261,000	1,542,000	21,616,000	1,542,000
Montana.....	1,620,000	*80,000	1,346,500	96,500	2,966,500	16,500
Idaho.....	54,000	.....	.....	.....	54,000	.....
Utah.....	1,756,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	2,756,000	.....
Washington.....	8,271,300	*598,700	5,759,228	*441,229	14,030,528	*1,069,629
Oregon.....	2,520,800	4,500	2,335,000	100,000	4,855,800	104,500
California.....	42,151,230	*914,010	24,673,600	1,047,000	66,824,830	132,990
Total.....	\$81,110,080	\$4,486,480	\$57,337,328	\$1,696,271	\$138,447,408	*2,790,189
United States.....	\$922,400,962	\$76,269,271	\$669,419,982	\$66,340,754	\$1,621,820,894	\$142,610,055
Canada.....	19,533,100	2,476,500	8,476,452	2,353,452	28,009,552	4,829,952

Passenger Traffic in New York City.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 340 and 341.)

* Decrease.

THE SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations.)

The following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies and cables operated by government administrations:

PRIVATE COMPANIES.			PRIVATE COMPANIES.		
Companies.	Number of Conductors.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.	Companies.	Number of Conductors.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.: Transatlantic System—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland).....	4	7,463	gal, to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco (Brazil).....	6	7.53
Minion near Brest (France), to St. Pierre-Miquelon.....	1	2,718	Central and South American Telegraph Co.....	15	7.59
Communication on American Coasts.....	9	1,963	Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.....	4	1.11
European communication.....	1	101	Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.....	4	7.11
Total.....	15	12,245	Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.....	13	8.95
Commercial Cable Co.: Transatlantic System Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia).....	3	0,894	Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.....	27	18.17
Canso, N. S., to New York.....	1	840	Eastern Telegraph Co.....	17	3.57
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.....	2	512	Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese System.....	10	4.29
Communication in Europe.....	3	830	System West of Malta.....	2	1.59
Total.....	9	9,086	Italo-Greek System.....	56	1.23
Direct United States Cable Co.: Ballinakellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia).....	1	2,564	Austro-Greek System.....	4	57
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N. H.....	1	535	Greek System.....	15	2.53
Total.....	2	3,099	Turko-Greek System.....	4	1.54
Western Union Telegraph Co.: Transatlantic System—Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, N. S.....	2	5,107	Turkish System.....	12	11.26
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York.....	2	1,776	Egypto-European System.....	1	26.07
Gulf of Mexico System.....	8	860	Egyptian System.....	2	1.63
Total.....	12	7,743	Egypto-Indian System.....	27	6.98
Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New York: Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.....	1	2,371	Halifax and Bermuda Cable Co.....	1	85
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.....	1	829	Indo-European Telegraph Co.....	2	14
Other branch lines.....	2	422	Indian Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co.....	2	138
South American System.....	14	3,754	Mexican Telegraph Co.....	3	1.59
Australian Cable.....	1	793	River Plate Telegraph Co.....	3	1.28
Total.....	19	8,070	South American Cable Co.....	2	2.05
African Direct Telegraph Co.....	8	2,923	West African Telegraph Co.....	12	3.051
Black Sea Telegraph Co.....	1	337	West Coast of America Telegraph Co.....	8	1.96
Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co.: Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portu-			Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co.....	17	6.151
			West India & Panama Telegraph Co.....	22	4.554
			Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	10	57
			Compañía Telegráfica-Telefónica de la Plata.....	1	28
			Compañía Telegráfica del Río de la Plata.....	1	28
			Total.....	399	142,306

OWNED BY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIONS.			OWNED BY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIONS.		
Countries.	Number of Cables with One or More Conductors.	Length of Cable, Nautical Miles.	Countries.	Number of Cables with One or More Conductors.	Length of Cable, Nautical Miles.
Argentine Republic.....	13	59.8	New Caledonia.....	1	1.0
Austria.....	35	122.6	New South Wales.....	4	21.5
Bahamas.....	1	213.0	New Zealand.....	3	126.3
Brazil.....	21	32.8	Norway.....	274	26.4
Belgium.....	2	51.4	Portugal.....	4	115.1
Canada.....	21	206.5	Queensland.....	13	156.2
China.....	2	164.0	Russia in Europe and the Caucasus.....	8	212.7
Cochin China and Tonquin.....	2	795.1	Russia in Asia.....	1	70.0
Denmark.....	90	210.6	Senegal.....	1	3.0
Dutch Indies.....	5	776.0	South Australia.....	5	52.5
France and Algeria.....	55	4,981.2	Spain.....	15	1,731.1
Germany.....	54	2,063.1	Sweden.....	14	97.8
Great Britain and Ireland.....	131	1,176.8	Switzerland.....	2	9.8
Greece.....	47	453.6	Tasmania.....	1	4.5
Holland.....	20	60.8	Turkey in Europe and Asia.....	23	366.0
India.....	111	1,956.8	Victoria.....	1	4.5
Italy.....	37	1,061.2	Total.....	1,021	14,576.2
Japan.....	34	288.6			

Cables and Telegraphs.

CABLE RATES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

Per Word.	Per Word.	Per Word.	Per Word.
Alexandria (Eg'pt) \$0.50	Ecuador \$1.25	Nassau, Bahamas... \$0.35	Servia..... \$0.36
Algeria 0.32	England ..... .25	Natal (Durban).... 1.52	Siam..... 1.19
Antigua..... .86	France ..... .25	Netherlands ..... .32	Sticly..... .32
Argentine Rep 1.00	Germany..... .25	New South Wales. 1.45	Singapore..... 1.35
Austria ..... .34	Gibraltar..... .43	New Zealand..... 1.52	Spain..... .40
Barbados..... .96	Greece..... .38	Norway..... .35	St. Thomas..... 1.01
Belgium..... .30	Guatemala..... .55	Orange Free State. 1.52	Sweden..... .39
Bermuda..... .42	Haiti..... .90	Panama..... .97	Switzerland..... .30
Bolivia..... 1.25	Havana ..... .40	Pará..... 1.35	Sydney, N. S. W. 1.45
Bulgaria..... .38	Hungary..... .34	Paraguay..... 1.00	Tangier..... .45
Burmah..... 1.27	India..... 1.23	Penang 1.35	Tasmania..... 1.58
Cairo (Egypt)..... .61	Ireland..... .25	Peru 1.25	Transvaal..... 1.52
Cape Colony..... 1.52	Italy..... .32	Porto Rico..... 1.17	Trinidad..... 1.03
Ceylon..... 1.25	Jamaica..... .48	Portugal..... .39	Turkey (Europe).... .37
Chili..... 1.25	Japan..... 1.78	Queensland..... 1.50	Turkey (Asia)..... .47
China..... 1.60	Java..... 1.47	Rio de Janeiro..... 1.35	Uruguay..... 1.00
Cochin-China..... 1.35	Malta..... .36	Roumania..... .36	Venezuela..... 1.70
Colon..... .97	Manaos (Brazil).... 1.84	Russia (Europe).... .43	Vera Cruz, (\$1.75 (10 wds.)
Corea (Seoul)..... 1.96	Martinique..... 1.82	Russia (Asia, West) .50	Victoria (Aus.)..... 1.43
Cyprus..... .56	Matanzas..... .44	Russia (Asia, East). .56	
Demerara..... 1.49	Melbourne..... 1.45	Santo Domingo..... 1.32	
Denmark..... .35	Mexico C'y \$1.75 (10 wds.)	Scotland..... .25	

Telegraph Statistics.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following table exhibits the mileage of lines operated, number of offices, number of messages sent, receipts, expenses, profits, and average tolls and cost per message for the years named:

Year.	Miles of Poles and	Miles of Wire.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1867.....	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,232	\$8,568,325	\$3,944,005	\$2,624,919
1870.....	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,846	7,138,737	4,910,772	2,227,965
1875.....	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,564,574	6,335,414	3,229,157
1880.....	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,494	6,948,956	5,833,537
1885.....	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,046,583	17,706,333	12,005,909	5,700,924
1890.....	183,917	678,997	19,832	55,878,732	22,387,023	15,074,303	7,312,725
1895.....	189,714	802,651	21,360	58,307,315	22,218,019	16,076,629	6,141,389
1896.....	189,918	826,629	21,725	58,780,444	22,612,736	16,714,756	5,897,989
1897.....	190,614	841,002	21,769	58,151,694	22,638,859	16,806,656	5,732,209
1898.....	189,847	874,420	22,210	62,173,749	23,915,732	17,325,581	6,090,153

Telegraph Service of Other Countries.

Number of messages, 1870: Russia, 2,716,300; Norway, 466,700; Sweden, 560,900; Denmark, 513,623; Germany, 8,207,800; Holland, 1,837,800; Belgium, 1,998,800; France, 5,663,800; Switzerland, 1,629,235; Spain, 1,050,000; Italy, 2,189,000; Austria, 3,388,249; Hungary, 1,489,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 9,650,000.

Number of messages, 1890: Russia, 9,949,405; Norway, 1,453,932; Sweden, 1,755,000; Denmark, 1,502,965; Germany, 25,847,836; Holland, 4,285,516; Belgium, 5,312,205; France, 23,094,000; Switzerland, 3,895,988; Spain, 4,084,704; Italy, 8,175,870; Austria, 9,081,631; Hungary, 4,464,277; Great Britain and Ireland, 66,409,000.

Telephone Statistics.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Exchanges.....	812	888	967	927	967
Branch offices.....	539	571	572	686	832
Miles of wire on poles.....	201,259	214,676	232,008	290,324	286,632
Miles of wire on buildings.....	16,980	14,492	14,525	12,891	12,594
Miles of wire underground.....	90,216	120,675	148,285	184,515	234,801
Miles of wire submarine.....	1,336	1,637	1,856	2,028	2,618
Total miles of wire.....	307,791	353,480	396,674	459,728	536,645
Total circuits.....	201,322	205,891	212,074	237,837	264,645
Total employes.....	9,970	10,421	11,064	11,930	14,425
Total subscribers.....	232,140	237,186	243,432	281,695	325,244

The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1897 was 772,627. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States is 2,630,071, or a total per year of over 847,000,000. The average number of daily calls per subscriber was 8.1-10. The company received in rental of telephones in 1898, \$3,549,044. It paid its stockholders in dividends in 1896, \$2,616,307. The capital of the company is \$23,650,000.

Telegraph Rates from New York City (Western Union).

EXPLANATION.—Day rate, 40-3, means 40 cents for ten words and 3 cents for each additional word night rate, 30-2, means 30 cents for ten words and 2 cents for each additional word.

Places.	Rate.		Places.	Rate.	
	Day.	Night.		Day.	Night.
Alabama.....	50-3	30-2	Wabash, Winona.....	50-3	30-2
Alaska—Messages mailed from			All other places.....	60-4	40-3
Seattle, Wash.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	Mississippi.....	50-3	30-2
Arizona.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	Missouri—		
Arkansas—Helena, Hot Springs,			St. Louis.....	40-3	30-2
Little Rock, Pine Bluff.....	50-3	30-2	Hannibal, Jefferson City, Kan-		
All other places.....	60-4	40-3	sas City, Louisiana, Sedalia, St.		
British Columbia—Ainsworth,			Joseph.....	50-3	30-2
Arrow Head, Balfour, Coma-			All other places.....	60-4	40-3
plix, Kaslo, Lardeau, Nakusp,			Montana.....	75-5	60-4
Nelson, New Westminster, New			Nebraska—		
Denver, Robson, Rossland, Slo-			Omaha.....	50-3	30-2
cane City, Three Forks, Trail,			All other places.....	60-4	40-3
Vancouver, Victoria, Waterloo,			Nevada.....	1.00-7	1.00-7
Whitewater, Wigwam.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	New Brunswick—		
California.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	St. Stephens.....	35-2	25-1
Colorado.....	75-5	60-4	All other places.....	50-3	30-2
Connecticut.....	25-2	25-1	Newfoundland—		
Delaware.....	25-2	25-1	St. Johns.....	1.25-11	1.25-11
District of Columbia.....	25-2	25-1	New Hampshire.....	25-2	25-1
Florida.....	60-4	40-3	New Jersey—		
Georgia.....	50-3	30-2	Bloomfield, Carlstadt, East Or-		
Idaho.....	1.00-7	1.00-7	ange, Elizabeth, Glen Ridge,		
Illinois—			Hoboken, Jersey City, Mont-		
Chicago, National Stock Yards,	40-3	30-2	clair, Mountain Station, New-		
Union Stock Yards.....	50-3	30-2	ark, Orange, Orange Valley,		
All other places.....			Passaic, Paterson, Rutherford,		
Indiana—			South Orange, Union Hill, Wee-		
Columbus, Fort Wayne, Indian-			hawken.....	30-1	25-1
apolis, Jeffersonville, Lafay-			All other places.....	25-2	25-1
ette, Logansport, New Albany,			New Mexico.....	75-5	60-4
Richmond, Union City.....	40-3	30-2	New York—		
All other places.....	50-3	30-2	Astoria, Brooklyn, Caryl, Flat-		
Indian Territory.....	75-5	60-4	bush, Fordham Heights, Gov-		
Iowa—			ernor's Island, High Bridge,		
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clin-			Hunter's Point, Kingsbridge,		
ton, Council Bluffs, Davenport,			Long Island City, Lowerre, Mor-		
Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort			ris Heights, Manhattan, etc.....	20-1	20-1
Madison, Grinnell, Iowa City,			All other places.....	25-2	25-1
Keokuk, Muscatine, Newton,			North Carolina.....	50-3	30-2
Sioux City, Wilton.....	50-3	30-2	North Dakota.....	75-5	60-4
All other places.....	60-4	40-3	Nova Scotia.....	50-3	30-2
Kansas—			Ohio—		
Atchison, Leavenworth.....	50-3	30-2	Bellaire, Bridgeport, Brilliant,		
All other places.....	60-4	40-3	Martin's Ferry.....	35-2	25-1
Kentucky—			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
Covington, Lexington, Louis-			Oklahoma Territory.....	75-5	60-4
ville, Newport.....	40-3	30-2	Ontario.....	40-3	30-2
All other places.....	50-3	30-2	Oregon.....	1.00-7	1.00-7
Louisiana.....	60-4	40-3	Pennsylvania—		
Maine.....	25-2	25-1	Philadelphia.....	20-1	20-1
Manitoba.....	75-5	60-4	All other places.....	25-2	25-1
Maryland—			Quebec—		
Aberdeen, Aiken, Annapolis,			Stanstead.....	25-2	25-1
Ashland, Baltimore, Barclay			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
Station, Black's, Centreville,			Rhode Island.....	25-2	25-1
Chesapeake City, Chestertown,			South Carolina.....	50-3	30-2
Childs, Colors, Conowingo, Cor-			South Dakota.....	75-5	60-4
dova, Cumberland, Elkton,			Tennessee—		
Frederick, Goldsboro, Golts,			Bristol, Clarksville, Memphis,		
Greensboro, Hagerstown, Han-			Nashville.....	40-3	30-2
cock, Havre de Grace, Hender-			All other places.....	50-3	30-2
son, Kennedyville, Lambson,			Texas—		
Leslie, Maryland, Massey Cross			Austin, Dallas, Denison, Fort		
Roads, Millington, North East,			Worth, Gainesville, Galveston,		
Octorora, Perryville, Pimlico,			Houston, Paris, San Antonio,		
Port Deposit, Price's, Queen			Sherman, Waco.....	75-5	60-4
Anne, Ridgely, Rising Sun,			All other places.....	75-5	60-4
Rowlandsville, Singler, Sud-			Utah.....	15-5	10-4
lersville, Worton.....	25-2	25-1	Vermont.....	25-2	25-1
Berlin, Easton, Federalburg,			Virginia—		
Salisbury.....	30-2	25-1	Alexandria, Fredericksburg...	25-2	25-1
All other places.....	40-3	30-2	Norfolk, Petersburg, Ports-		
Massachusetts.....	25-2	25-1	mouth, Richmond, Staunton,		
Michigan—			West Norfolk.....	25-2	25-1
Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit,			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
East Saginaw, Flint, Mount			Washington.....	1.00-7	1.00-7
Clemens, Port Huron, Saginaw			West Virginia—		
City, South Bay City, Ypsilanti.	40-3	30-2	Parkersburg, Piedmont, Wheel-		
All other places.....	50-2	30-2	ing.....	25-2	25-1
Minnesota—			All other places.....	40-3	30-2
Duluth, Hastings, Minneapolis,			Wisconsin.....	50-3	30-2
Iled Wing, St. Paul, Stillwater,			Wyoming.....	75-5	60-4

Tornado Statistics for the United States.

(Prepared by Chief of the Weather Bureau.)

PROPERTY LOSS BY TORNADOES, 1880 TO 1897.

States.	1880.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Total.
Alabama.....		\$7,000		\$125,000	\$1,500	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$800	\$169,700
Arkansas.....			\$4,500	45,400	508,800	1,000	200	22,200	583,400
Florida.....					2,000				2,000
Georgia.....	\$500			212,500	2,000	22,000		6,000	243,000
Illinois.....	435,500		823,500	13,000		12,000	108,000	1,000	988,000
Indiana.....	500	9,500		20,000	2,500	12,000			47,500
Iowa.....	29,000	8,500	58,000	274,500	39,000	80,000	75,000	4,500	548,500
Kansas.....		7,500	371,500	371,500	9,000	120,000	272,000	7,000	935,410
Kentucky.....	2,841,500	2,500		80,000			6,000	2,000	2,959,000
Louisiana.....				70,000	6,000			6,000	172,000
Maine.....			13,000						13,000
Maryland.....	15,000	3,000		10,000					28,000
Massachusetts.....	80,000								80,000
Michigan.....				240,000	1,000		400,000	4,800	645,800
Minnesota.....	16,000	15,000	108,500	12,200	419,500		2,000	17,000	585,200
Mississippi.....		19,000		277,000	8,800			5,000	315,500
Missouri.....	18,500	71,000	13,000	50,000	1,500	12,904,800			13,058,900
Nebraska.....	480,000	6,200	90,000	29,000	1,900	6,000	50,000		663,100
New Jersey.....		2,000	8,500			70,000		500	80,500
New York.....			25,000	22,000				18,000	65,000
North Carolina.....	1,000			20,000					21,000
Ohio.....	15,000		27,500		51,000		100,000		197,500
Oklahoma.....			2,000	60,000	2,000		300	103,000	173,100
Pennsylvania.....	427,000	1,000	7,000	4,000			160,000		634,000
South Carolina.....		1,000		13,000		500			16,000
South Dakota.....		400	15,000		15,500	29,000	21,000		80,900
Tennessee.....	60,000		2,000	22,000		6,000			90,000
Texas.....		28,000	54,000	290,700	119,600	15,000	171,000		682,300
Wisconsin.....		4,000		3,500		100			7,600
Total.....	\$4,448,500	\$186,800	\$1,118,000	\$2,042,300	\$1,192,900	\$388,700	\$14,216,400	\$197,900	\$23,046,550

Velocity of Winds in the United States.

(Prepared by Chief of the Weather Bureau.)

The following table shows the average hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes:

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity. Miles.	Highest Ever Reported. Miles.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity. Miles.	Highest Ever Reported. Miles.
Ablene, Texas.....	11	68	Leavenworth, Kas.†.....	7	60
Albany, N. Y.....	6	70	Louisville, Ky.....	7	57
Alpena, Mich.....	9	72	Lynchburg, Va.....	4	50
Atlanta, Ga.....	9	49	Memphis, Tenn.....	6	54
Bismarck, N. D.....	8	74	Montgomery, Ala.....	5	48
Boise City, Idaho*.....	4	40	Nashville, Tenn.....	6	75
Boston, Mass.....	11	72	New Orleans, La.....	7	60
Buffalo, N. Y.....	11	90	New York City, N. Y.....	9	73
Charlotte, N. C.....	5	49	North Platte, Nebr.....	9	98
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6	60	Omaha, Nebr.....	8	60
Chicago, Ill.....	9	84	Palestine, Texas.....	8	60
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7	59	Philadelphia, Pa.....	10	75
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	66	Pittsburg, Pa.....	6	42
Custer, Mont.†.....	7	72	Portland, Me.....	5	54
Denver, Colo.....	7	96	Red Bluff, Cal.....	7	60
Detroit, Mich.....	9	76	Rochester, N. Y.....	11	78
Dodge City, Kas.....	11	75	St. Louis, Mo.....	11	80
Dubuque, Iowa‡.....	5	60	St. Paul, Minn.....	7	60
Duluth, Minn.....	7	78	St. Vincent, Minn.....	9	65
Eastport, Me.....	9	78	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	60
El Paso, Texas.....	5	78	San Diego, Cal.....	6	40
Fort Smith, Ark.....	5	49	San Francisco, Cal.....	9	60
Galveston, Texas.....	10	72	Santa Fe, N. M.....	6	51
Havre, Mont.....	11	76	Savannah, Ga.....	7	80
Helena, Mont.....	6	60	Spokane, Wash.....	4	48
Huron, S. D.....	10	69	Toledo, Ohio.....	9	72
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6	70	Vicksburg, Miss.....	6	60
Keokuk, Iowa.....	8	60	Washington, D. C.....	5	66
Knoxville, Tenn.....	5	84	Wilmington, N. C.....	7	84

* Station closed June 30, 1894.

† Station closed July 16, 1891.

‡ No record January 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895.

§ Station closed October 31, 1893.

THE WORLD'S RULERS.

Foreign Governments.

Countries.	Rulers.	Titles.	Population.	Area.
Abyssinia.....	Menelik II.	Emperor.	3,000,000	150,000
Afghanistan.....	Abdur Khan.	Ameer.	4,000,000	300,000
Argentina.....	Julio A. Roca.	President.	4,086,492	1,125,086
Austria-Hungary.....	Franz Josef I.	Emperor.	41,231,842	249,942
Belgium.....	Leopold II.	King.	6,262,272	11,373
Beloochistan.....	Mir Muhammad.	Khan.	500,000	130,000
Bokhara.....	Sayid Abdul Ahad.	Ameer.	2,500,000	92,000
Bolivia.....	Señor Alonzo.	President.	2,019,549	567,380
Brazil.....	Prudentide de Moraes.	President.	9,930,470	3,200,873
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand.	Duke.	3,309,816	24,380
Chili.....	Fred. Errazariz.	President.	2,915,332	298,970
China.....	Kuang Hsu*.	Emperor.	396,868,029	1,327,308
Colombia.....	M. A. Caro.	President.	3,878,600	504,773
Congo Free State.....	Leopold II.	Sovereign.	14,000,000	900,000
Costa Rica.....	Rafael Iglesias.	President.	243,205	28,000
Dahomey.....	Guthill.	King.	250,000	4,000
Denmark.....	Christian IX.	King.	2,185,935	15,289
Ecuador.....	Gen. Alfaro.	President.	1,270,000	12,000
Egypt.....	Abbas Hilmi.	Khedive.	6,817,265	10,698
France.....	M. Félix Faure.	President.	38,343,192	304,082
Germany.....	Wilhelm II.	Emperor.	52,279,901	208,670
Prussia.....	Wilhelm II.	King.	29,965,281	184,587
Bavaria.....	Otto.	King.	5,594,982	29,282
Saxony.....	Albert.	King.	3,502,684	6,787
Württemberg.....	Wilhelm II.	King.	1,995,185	7,523
Baden.....	Frederick I.	Grand Duke.	1,637,867	5,823
Hesse.....	Ludwig.	Grand Duke.	962,883	2,365
Lippe.....	Alexander.	Prince.	128,495	469
Anhalt.....	Frederick.	Duke.	271,968	906
Brunswick.....	Albrecht.	Regent.	403,773	1,494
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Franz IV.	Grand Duke.	578,842	5,185
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Wilhelm I.	Grand Duke.	97,978	1,131
Oldenburg.....	Peter I.	Grand Duke.	354,988	2,479
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernst.	Duke.	170,864	511
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Alfred.	Duke.	208,513	757
Saxe-Meiningen.....	George II.	Duke.	223,832	953
Saxe-Weimar.....	Karl Alexander.	Grand Duke.	326,091	1,388
Reuss.....	Heinrich XXII.	Prince.	62,754	120
Waldeck.....	Friedrich.	Prince.	57,281	433
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Victoria.	Queen.	38,104,975	120,979
Greece.....	Georgios I.	King.	2,187,208	25,041
Guatemala.....	Manuel Estrada Cabrera.	President.	1,480,017	46,000
Haiti.....	T. S. Sam.	President.	990,000	10,204
Honduras.....	P. Bonilla.	President.	399,048	43,000
India (British).....	Victoria.	Empress.	221,172,962	964,908
Italy.....	Umberto I.	King.	28,459,628	110,638
Japan.....	Mutsu Hito.	Mikado.	40,436,461	147,655
Khiva.....	Syed Mehomed Rahim.	Khan.	700,000	22,230
Korea.....	Li-Hsi.	Monarch.	10,528,937	82,000
Liberia.....	W. D. Coleman.	President.	1,068,000	14,380
Luxemburg.....	Adolf.	Duke.	211,088	996
Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz.	President.	12,056,046	767,005
Monaco.....	Albert.	Prince.	18,304	8
Montenegro.....	Nicholas I.	Prince.	220,000	3,630
Morocco.....	Mulai Abdul Aziz.	Sultan.	5,000,000	219,000
Nepal.....	Jang.	Sovereign.	2,000,000	54,000
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina.	Queen.	4,732,911	12,648
Nicaragua.....	S. Zelaya.	President.	282,845	49,500
Oman.....	Seyyid Feysal.	Sultan.	1,500,000	82,000
Orange Free State.....	Steyn.	President.	207,508	48,336
Paraguay.....	Gen. Egusquiza.	President.	480,000	98,000
Persia.....	Muzafer-ed-Din.	Shah.	9,000,000	628,000
Peru.....	N. de Pierola.	President.	2,621,844	683,747
Portugal.....	Carlos I.	King.	4,708,178	34,688
Roumania.....	Carol I.	King.	5,800,000	48,207
Russia.....	Nicholas II.	Czar.	118,014,187	8,660,282
Salvador.....	R. A. Gutierrez.	President.	651,180	7,225
Samoa.....	U. Heurax.	King.	34,000	1,701
Santo Domingo.....	Alexander I.	President.	610,000	18,045
Serbia.....	2,256,084.	King.	2,256,084	19,080
Siam.....	Chulalongkorn I.	King.	8,000,000	200,000
South African Republic.....	S. J. P. Krüger.	President.	409,276	119,139
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.	King.	17,566,682	197,670
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.	King.	6,325,067	297,321
Switzerland.....	E. Ruffy.	President.	2,917,754	15,976
Tonga.....	George II.	King.	17,500	374
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali.	Bay.	1,500,000	45,000
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan.	27,064,600	1,147,587
United States.....	William McKinley.	President.	62,622,250	3,501,000
Uruguay.....	J. L. Cuestas.	President.	728,447	72,110
Venezuela.....	Gen. Andrade.	President.	2,328,527	598,943

* Dowager Empress rules.

Education in the United States, 1896-97.

POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

State or Territory.	Estimated Total Population in 1897.	Pupils Enrolled in Common Schools.	Per Cent. of Popu- lation En- rolled.	Average Daily Attend- ance.	Teachers		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	71,874,142	*14,662,492	20.53	10,089,620	181,386	271,947	403,333
North Atlantic Division.....	19,947,800	3,545,164	17.77	2,529,086	18,731	79,508	98,239
South Atlantic Division.....	9,732,882	2,070,287	21.27	1,274,579	20,423	26,130	46,553
South Central Division.....	12,844,800	2,724,946	21.22	1,840,001	32,011	28,464	60,475
North Central Division.....	24,933,500	5,687,456	22.41	3,923,779	53,994	122,499	176,493
Western Division.....	3,915,360	724,639	18.50	517,175	6,227	15,351	21,578
North Atlantic Division—							
Maine.....	657,300	122,139	20.10	96,571	+1,257	+5,470	6,727
New Hampshire.....	398,700	64,207	16.10	47,717	202	2,509	2,711
Vermont.....	383,000	65,849	19.62	50,465	346	2,035	2,381
Massachusetts.....	2,694,000	439,387	16.69	334,945	1,120	11,723	12,843
Rhode Island.....	395,700	62,337	15.75	49,224	198	1,619	1,817
Connecticut.....	840,100	143,921	17.14	101,063	+242	+23,630	+24,072
New York.....	6,851,000	1,208,199	17.56	820,264	5,461	28,224	34,385
New Jersey.....	1,768,000	294,880	16.67	191,776	804	5,065	5,869
Pennsylvania.....	6,070,000	1,139,765	18.78	887,071	8,901	18,528	27,429
South Atlantic Division—							
Delaware.....	173,200	33,174	19.16	+22,698	+218	+623	840
Maryland.....	1,179,000	229,947	19.50	133,627	1,113	3,738	4,856
District of Columbia.....	277,732	42,995	15.50	33,313	147	924	1,071
Virginia.....	1,704,000	367,817	21.58	213,421	3,013	5,563	8,575
West Virginia.....	849,300	215,665	25.40	141,061	3,328	2,636	6,454
North Carolina.....	1,763,000	370,920	21.04	231,725	4,294	3,591	7,885
South Carolina.....	1,274,000	258,183	20.26	182,559	2,245	2,728	4,973
Georgia.....	22,015,000	443,171	22.14	246,688	+4,485	+4,776	9,261
Florida.....	497,600	105,415	21.19	69,477	1,080	1,578	2,653
South Central Division—							
Kentucky.....	1,998,000	400,126	20.03	286,861	4,902	5,247	10,209
Tennessee.....	1,877,000	481,535	25.66	338,176	5,121	4,014	9,135
Alabama.....	1,741,000	319,536	18.36	+213,000	+4,596	+2,587	7,123
Mississippi.....	1,431,000	350,615	24.62	202,693	3,647	4,206	7,853
Louisiana.....	1,253,000	199,947	15.96	124,123	1,425	2,257	3,682
Texas.....	2,979,000	616,568	20.70	440,249	6,815	6,402	13,217
Arkansas.....	1,290,000	316,270	24.53	195,509	4,670	2,511	7,181
Oklahoma.....	280,600	70,309	25.06	+36,400	885	1,238	2,073
North Central Division—							
Ohio.....	3,884,000	825,650	21.54	607,304	10,816	14,900	25,216
Indiana.....	2,244,000	551,073	24.58	402,747	7,115	7,967	15,082
Illinois.....	4,594,000	920,426	20.04	705,481	7,196	18,845	25,541
Michigan.....	2,246,000	491,812	21.90	+347,219	3,563	12,088	15,601
Wisconsin.....	2,072,000	426,565	20.59	273,958	2,502	9,875	12,377
Minnesota.....	1,700,000	371,899	21.88	235,497	2,445	8,798	11,238
Iowa.....	2,101,000	546,896	26.03	347,620	5,824	22,208	28,032
Missouri.....	3,036,000	673,152	22.17	490,481	5,972	8,906	14,938
North Dakota.....	808,600	57,088	18.80	38,478	1,043	1,964	3,027
South Dakota.....	342,900	89,001	25.96	+54,600	1,321	3,187	4,508
Nebraska.....	1,131,000	266,275	23.54	171,442	2,514	6,833	9,347
Kansas.....	1,329,000	367,690	27.67	254,002	4,183	7,433	11,616
Western Division—							
Montana.....	229,400	31,436	13.70	+21,200	216	804	1,020
Wyoming.....	99,700	11,582	11.62	+7,700	105	360	465
Colorado.....	564,800	100,880	17.86	+69,600	+780	+2,340	3,120
New Mexico.....	174,900	24,155	13.81	19,349	323	277	605
Arizona.....	80,650	13,361	16.57	10,439	116	238	354
Utah.....	280,700	60,228	26.55	48,315	484	693	1,177
Nevada.....	41,610	6,860	16.49	4,145	39	265	304
Idaho.....	138,100	31,883	23.09	22,645	296	495	793
Washington.....	479,700	90,113	18.79	63,212	1,184	2,061	3,245
Oregon.....	378,800	87,212	23.03	61,721	1,287	2,030	3,317
California.....	1,467,000	257,929	17.59	188,849	1,390	5,788	7,178

* Including 409,433 secondary students in public high schools.
‡ In 1896-98. § In 1891-92. ¶ In 1894-95.

+ Approximately.

Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1861-1896.

Year Ended June 30.	Army and Navy— Claims Allowed.		Total No. of Ap- plications Filed.	Total No. of Claims Allowed.	Pensioners on the Roll and Amount— Paid, with Cost of Disbursement.			Disburse- ments.
	In- valids.	Widows, Etc.			In- valids.	Widows, Etc.	Total.	
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,072,482.88
1862.....	418	49	2,487	462	4,337	4,399	8,695	790,285.88
1863.....	4,121	3,763	49,332	7,884	4,341	8,818	8,159	1,055,169.88
1864.....	17,041	22,445	53,599	39,487	23,479	27,956	51,135	4,564,617.88
1865.....	15,212	24,959	72,634	40,171	36,880	50,106	85,986	8,585,153.88
1866.....	22,833	27,394	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,998.88
1867.....	16,599	19,893	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,078	153,183	18,619,955.88
1868.....	9,480	19,461	20,768	23,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,882.88
1869.....	7,292	15,904	26,086	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.88
1870.....	5,721	12,500	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,812.88
1871.....	7,964	8,999	43,999	16,562	95,394	114,101	207,495	28,077,294.88
1872.....	6,436	7,244	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	30,169,241.88
1873.....	6,551	4,073	18,306	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,290.88
1874.....	5,937	3,152	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,598,739.88
1875.....	5,790	4,736	18,704	11,153	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,632,117.88
1876.....	5,380	4,376	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,998	232,137	28,251,699.88
1877.....	7,282	3,961	22,715	11,336	123,733	103,381	227,104	28,690,157.88
1878.....	7,414	3,550	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	28,944,415.88
1879.....	7,242	3,379	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	29,790,326.88
1880.....	10,176	4,455	141,486	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,803	37,290,549.88
1881.....	21,394	3,920	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,039,539.88
1882.....	22,946	3,999	40,999	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,299,381.88
1883.....	32,014	5,308	48,778	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,973.88
1884.....	27,414	6,366	41,735	34,192	225,470	97,296	322,766	57,273,537.88
1885.....	27,580	7,743	40,918	35,787	247,148	97,979	345,125	65,036,707.88
1886.....	31,987	8,610	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,594,570.88
1887.....	35,283	11,217	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,315,436.88
1888.....	44,393	15,359	75,736	60,252	343,701	108,357	452,057	79,644,146.88
1889.....	36,630	11,924	81,220	51,912	351,494	173,241	499,735	86,575,113.88
1890.....	50,395	14,612	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,499,999.88
1891.....	41,381	11,914	363,799	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,939.88
1892.....	17,876	7,287	196,345	224,047	703,242	172,823	876,066	141,096,211.88
1893.....	10,232	7,295	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,308	966,012	158,155,262.88
1894.....	6,129	4,225	40,148	39,085	.....	.....	999,544	140,772,163.88
1895.....	5,415	3,627	37,060	39,185	.....	.....	970,524	140,959,078.88
1896.....	3,864	3,912	33,749	40,374	.....	.....	970,673	139,230,073.88
1897.....	3,726	4,612	39,847	50,101	.....	.....	976,014	139,943,717.88
1898.....	4,339	3,741	37,524	52,648	.....	.....	998,714	145,745,935.88
Total.....	583,463	324,668	2,222,940	1,579,314	.....	.....	.....	\$2,268,213,737.88

Beginning with 1893, the total number of applications filed and the total number of claims allowed include army nurses and survivors and widows of Indian wars.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1896.

Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

Agencies.	Army		Navy.	Grand Total.
	Pensions.	Total.		
Augusta.....	\$3,084,511.06	\$3,077,533.34	.....	\$3,077,533.34
Boston.....	6,675,353.75	6,704,082.83	.....	7,581,475.23
Buffalo.....	6,639,158.26	6,667,622.20	.....	6,667,622.20
Chicago.....	10,257,776.91	10,393,490.88	743,541.94	11,137,032.72
Columbus.....	15,957,991.27	15,999,678.45	.....	15,999,678.45
Concord.....	8,000,437.96	8,014,148.90	.....	8,014,148.90
Des Moines.....	8,672,064.49	8,701,574.36	.....	8,701,574.36
Detroit.....	7,082,059.92	7,110,799.60	.....	7,110,799.60
Indianapolis.....	11,277,582.09	11,316,172.48	.....	11,316,172.48
Knoxville.....	8,056,291.41	8,082,496.80	.....	8,082,496.80
Louisville.....	4,323,249.52	4,344,184.41	.....	4,344,184.41
Milwaukee.....	7,623,068.52	7,655,288.49	.....	7,655,288.49
New York City.....	6,523,988.52	6,565,611.00	660,718.59	7,246,329.59
Philadelphia.....	7,806,948.06	7,837,482.24	513,779.33	8,356,241.53
Pittsburg.....	7,022,404.00	7,053,902.69	.....	7,053,902.69
San Francisco.....	3,458,333.86	3,474,241.46	167,390.51	3,641,631.97
Topeka.....	15,549,926.10	15,562,553.14	.....	15,562,553.14
Washington.....	7,724,964.06	8,433,990.45	788,110.13	9,220,100.58
Total.....	\$140,524,039.73	\$142,024,933.66	\$3,733,933.90	\$145,745,935.88

In addition to the above there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the following sum, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897: Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, \$223,363.41.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1885 TO 1897.

The British official "Statistical Abstract" gives the following statement of average price of articles of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom, deduced from the declared quantities and values:

Articles.		1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Alkali.....	Cwt. s.	5.87	5.66	5.22	7.50	6.37	4.99	5.13	5.15
Animals—Horses.....	Each. £	59.94	57.85	69.02	46.74	39.53	25.50	22.82	23.94
Arms, etc.—									
Fire-arms.....	" s.	29.92	34.75	28.09	28.77	29.71	36.80	49.35	44.73
Gunpowder.....	Lb. d.	5.94	6.46	6.15	5.87	6.08	5.41	5.69	5.43
Bags, empty.....	Doz. s.	4.37	4.07	5.04	4.53	4.51	3.98	4.01	4.23
Beer and ale.....	Brl. s.	75.34	76.14	74.93	73.28	72.78	70.42	68.79	68.88
Biscuits and bread.....	Cwt. £	2.92	2.75	2.89	2.81	2.72	2.65	2.45	2.40
Bleaching materials.....	" s.	6.73	7.51	7.39	6.90	8.30	7.09	6.84	6.35
Books, printed.....	" £	9.64	8.81	8.35	7.99	7.68	6.80	6.67	6.42
Butter.....	" s.	122.44	112.81	115.46	115.50	117.40	110.47	109.58	109.89
Candles of all sorts.....	Doz. lbs.	6.14	4.68	4.40	4.75	4.45	3.96	3.64	3.26
Cement.....	Cwt. s.	2.20	1.94	1.95	1.98	1.70	1.62	1.64	1.65
Cheese.....	" s.	81.72	79.28	78.51	77.77	80.70	73.10	72.42	73.83
Clay, unmanufactured.....	Ton. £	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.11	1.03
Coals, manufactured fuel, etc.....	" s.	8.95	8.32	10.21	12.16	9.90	9.33	8.85	8.94
Cordage and twine.....	Cwt. s.	43.31	45.67	50.83	45.92	41.91	37.15	37.58	36.61
Corn—									
Wheat.....	" s.	8.31	8.29	7.86	9.41	6.95	7.53	8.24	8.25
Wheat flour.....	" s.	10.38	10.40	10.79	12.08	9.05	7.70	8.27	9.91
Cotton yarn and twist—									
Gray.....	Lb. d.	11.58	10.88	10.64	10.47	10.13	8.46	9.48	9.06
Bleached and dyed.....	" d.			13.42	13.21	12.38	10.88	11.31	11.31
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece goods—									
Unbleached.....	Yd. d.	2.33	2.27	2.10	2.18	1.98	1.77	1.91	1.85
Bleached.....	" d.			2.51	2.53	2.40	2.21	2.31	2.26
Printed.....	" d.			2.76	2.88	2.77	2.53	2.58	2.60
Dyed or manufactured of dyed	" d.	3.47	3.17	3.82	3.58	3.42	3.30	3.36	3.39
yarn.....	" d.								
Stockings and socks.....	Doz. pairs. s.	6.00	5.13	5.47	5.23	4.91	5.42	5.80	4.34
Thread for sewing.....	Lb. d.	37.74	35.08	37.37	43.22	41.82	31.87	39.89	30.13
Fish—Herrings.....	Brl. s.	24.55	20.62	21.50	26.29	21.53	22.83	19.34	24.37
Glass—									
Plate, rough or silvered.....	Sq. ft. s.	1.21	1.13	1.25	1.29	1.02	1.10	1.14	1.16
Flint.....	Cwt. s.	42.51	48.64	45.40	44.37	51.71	45.50	45.00	47.36
Common bottles.....	" s.	9.57	9.45	9.46	9.39	9.57	9.55	9.48	9.42
Of other sorts.....	" s.	16.65	15.42	15.15	17.45	16.28	15.19	15.77	15.80
Grease, tallow, and animal fat.....	" £	1.44	1.15	1.22	1.33	1.45	1.12	0.90	0.90
Hats of all sorts.....	Doz. s.	21.34	19.08	19.53	18.84	18.49	18.08	18.68	19.61
Leather, tanned—									
Unwrought.....	Cwt. £	9.25	8.79	9.18	9.16	9.46	8.95	9.27	8.82
Wrought—									
Boots and shoes.....	Doz. pairs. s.	58.09	57.94	53.74	54.05	48.98	46.36	48.29	49.15
Linen and jute yarn—									
Linen yarn.....	Lb. d.	14.26	13.77	14.62	14.52	14.84	13.60	13.53	12.75
Jute yarn.....	" d.	2.13	2.22	2.88	2.47	2.44	2.46	2.44	2.43
Linen and jute manufactures—									
Linen manufactures—									
White or plain.....	Yd. d.	6.35	6.07	5.57	5.42	5.37	4.68	5.01	4.95
Printed, checked, or dyed.....	" d.	6.87	6.12	6.81	6.12	5.21	4.74	5.24	5.09
Sailcloth and sails.....	" d.	10.83	11.01	11.05	10.71	10.65	10.29	10.09	10.26
Thread for sewing.....	Lb. d.	30.63	29.74	31.29	30.04	28.88	26.38	26.42	26.87
Jute manufactures.....	Yd. d.	2.13	2.62	2.47	2.14	2.13	2.04	2.12	2.16
Metals—									
Iron—									
Old.....	Ton. £	3.07	2.86	2.95	3.19	2.82	2.60	2.66	2.72
Pig and puddled.....	" s.	43.56	47.26	50.21	52.51	46.92	47.94	47.90	48.11
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod.....	" £	6.13	5.50	6.44	6.74	6.25	5.93	6.14	6.48
Railroad—									
Rails (iron and steel).....	" £	5.54	4.40	4.61	5.03	4.16	3.83	4.46	4.61
Other sorts.....	" £	5.30	5.10	5.54	7.16	6.10	5.54	5.81	5.87
Wire (except telegraph) of iron	" £	12.51	13.58	14.89	16.93	17.48	16.84	16.11	16.86
and steel, etc.....	" £	8.13	9.06	9.20	8.41	9.69	8.53	7.44	8.24
Sheets, not galvanized, and plates*.....	" £	13.41	11.75	13.63	14.09	12.27	11.03	11.63	11.27
Sheets, galvanized.....	" £	6.09	6.06	6.75	7.28	6.90	6.37	6.59	6.91
Hoops.....	" £	14.84	13.53	14.00	13.98	13.18	11.58	11.57	11.20
Tinned plates.....	" £								

* Prior to 1895, iron black plates were included with sheets (not galvanized), etc., and steel black plates with steel sheets. The price of iron sheets (not galvanized), etc., including black plates, was, in 1895, £3.65 per ton, against £7.50 in 1896, and of steel sheets, including black plates, £7.20 per ton, against £7.09 in 1896.

Prices in Great Britain, 1885 to 1897—Continued.

Articles.	1885.	1887.	1890.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cast or wrought, etc.—								
Tubes and pipes, wrought.....Ton.	£ 13.38	12.92	18.96	18.04	15.42	14.54	14.95	15.64
Other sorts....." £	11.32	10.94	11.03	12.55	13.11	12.58	12.43	12.48
Steel—								
Cast in ingots or blooms....." £	5.05	4.01	4.50	4.58	4.54	4.59	4.14	4.76
Bars of all kinds....." £	22.01	18.06	15.33	16.06	14.17	13.68	12.50	12.52
Sheets....." £	12.52	8.80	9.15	9.09	7.25	6.46	6.26	6.39
Manufactures of steel, etc....." £	31.43	29.93	30.27	34.77	25.88	26.59	25.33	24.48
Copper—								
Unwrought—								
Ingots, cakes, etc.....Cwt.	£ 2.40	2.26	2.36	2.78	2.41	2.28	2.44	2.57
Wrought or partly wrought—								
Yellow metal....." £	2.32	2.08	2.67	3.80	2.84	2.11	2.29	2.40
Of other sorts....." £	2.92	2.58	3.01	3.33	2.86	2.99	2.90	3.08
Brass of all sorts....." £	3.95	3.75	4.51	4.53	3.98	3.91	4.12	4.37
Lead—Pig, sheet, and pipe.....Ton.	12.25	13.75	14.56	14.15	11.31	11.83	12.70	13.87
Zinc, unwrought.....Cwt.	£ 4.43	5.48	4.81	4.76	4.50	3.88	3.21	3.25
Zinc, wrought and unwrought.....s.	13.28	13.91	15.63	21.07	16.31	13.30	14.18	15.71
Oil—Seed.....Gall.	s. 1.85	20.87	21.72	21.80	21.73	20.15	18.64	17.01
Oil and floor cloth.....Sq. yd.	d. 13.08	11.93	11.43	10.17	9.67	9.17	9.78	10.22
Paper and pasteboard—								
Writing or printing and envelopes.....Cwt.	s. 41.74	35.90	35.51	38.82	31.09	30.50	30.06	29.65
Unenumerated (except hangings)....." s.	30.86	31.08	31.15	31.23	31.94	30.85	27.98	27.51
Pictures.....Each.	£ 20.73	22.61	18.61	21.63	24.80	31.06	27.00	26.42
Potatoes.....Cwt.	s. *	*	*	*	3.94	4.14	3.48	2.96
Rags and other materials for paper.....Ton.	£ 8.50	7.74	8.04	7.15	6.92	5.96	5.42	5.20
Salt....." £	14.59	12.82	16.15	17.77	15.98	14.75	12.93	13.95
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn.....Lb.	s. 13.24	15.39	13.32	9.92	9.76	8.43	6.73	7.61
Silk manufactures—broad piece goods.....Yd.	s. 3.72	4.15	3.07	2.30	2.12	1.99	1.91	1.90
Slates.....Hund.	s. 10.65	10.70	10.47	10.81	10.52	11.70	12.55	13.32
Soap.....Cwt.	s. 23.50	19.98	20.41	21.79	21.20	20.78	20.73	20.61
Spirits, British.....Gall.	s. 6.32	6.70	7.01	6.69	7.02	7.51	7.68	7.98
Sugar, refined.....Cwt.	s. 15.33	13.19	16.14	14.39	16.09	11.88	12.01	10.88
Wool—								
Sheep and lambs'.....Lb.	d. 9.55	11.25	10.70	10.11	9.48	9.51	9.55	9.19
Flocks and ragwool....." d.	5.73	4.89	5.50	6.17	5.96	5.53	5.44	5.55
Nolls....." d.	.....	.....	.....	15.46	13.79	12.09	12.38	11.91
Combed or carded and tops....." d.	.....	.....	.....	17.07	15.98	15.70	15.30	14.05
Woolen and worsted yarn....." d.	24.19	23.73	22.97	22.55	21.71	21.11	21.81	20.35
Woolen and worsted manufactures—								
Cloths, etc.....Yd.	d. 40.23	40.04	40.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen tissues—								
Heavy broad, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	55.99	57.13	49.80	49.80	51.08
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	23.06	22.86	22.90	22.96	22.41
Heavy narrow, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	37.04	36.57	36.38	36.15	32.30
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	19.17	19.23	19.46	17.00	17.78
Light broad, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	32.06	31.25	33.75	30.54	27.85
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.17	16.08	15.52	16.10
Light narrow, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	17.33	18.36	15.81	14.70	15.06
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	8.18	9.00	9.73	9.07	8.97
Worsted tissues—								
Coatings, broad, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	49.70	44.11	39.24	42.28	40.32
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	34.31	39.31	23.54	26.70	23.22
Coatings, narrow, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	40.71	40.55	39.19	35.70	30.08
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	31.24	27.37	24.77	24.83	24.40
Flannels....." d.	9.47	9.14	8.73	8.54	8.36	7.78	7.77	8.02
Stuffs, etc....." d.	9.35	8.87	8.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worsted stuffs, all wool....." d.	.....	.....	.....	11.73	11.05	11.80	12.12	11.65
mixed....." d.	.....	.....	.....	8.20	8.45	8.25	9.13	8.58
Carpets, etc....." d.	25.74	24.26	25.24	24.94	24.73	24.73	25.46	25.04
Yarn—Alpaca, mohair, etc.....Lb.	d. 23.58	21.29	21.21	20.06	22.33	25.52	25.71	25.40

California Fruit Crops.

(Compiled from the San Francisco "Fruit Grower.")

Fruit Shipments, Tons (\$,000 Lbs.).

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Fresh fruit.....	89,788	66,224	57,650	72,625
Lemons.....	59,068	115,329	99,173	95,676
Cured.....	51,750	61,327	48,575	38,445
Canned.....	53,082	31,298	45,572	73,470
Raisins.....	47,056	46,389	34,438	39,051
Nuts.....	3,951	3,234	4,975	5,810
Totals.....	304,670	324,360	290,385	375,077

Deciduous Fresh Fruit, Overland Shipments.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	74,646,000	1894.....	179,587,000
1891.....	98,680,000	1895.....	132,587,000
1892.....	111,889,000	1896.....	115,300,000
1893.....	159,900,000	1897.....	145,250,000

Itemized Shipments (in Carloads).

Destination.	1895.	1896.	1897.
New York.....	862	1,055	1,482
Chicago.....	1,473	1,007	1,246
Boston.....	279	471	595
Philadelphia.....	82	90	214
Minneapolis.....	124	147	180
Omaha.....	176	85	166
St. Paul.....	109	91	120
Montreal.....	44	81	98
Denver.....	148	186	98
Kansas City.....	91	81	84
New Orleans.....	75	85	81
St. Louis.....	78	68	60
Milwaukee.....	42	32	52
Pittsburg.....	26	25	40
Cleveland.....	29	10	37
Cincinnati.....	15	2	20
Baltimore.....	37	5	16
Buffalo.....	15	7	15
Other points.....	863	599	719
Totals.....	4,568	4,047	5,323

Cured Fruit Output, in Tons (\$,000 Lbs.).

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Prunes.....	22,375	32,250	27,600	48,600
Peaches.....	15,370	12,250	8,200	13,575
Pears.....	3,365	2,700	4,825	9,175
Apricots.....	14,375	5,325	3,370	15,062
Old grapes.....	2,250	2,125	1,045	1,725
Apples.....	2,925	2,220	1,175	2,625
Pigs.....	770	1,375	1,060	1,625
Plums.....	1,880	2,250	1,050	1,625
Nectarines.....	625	675	813	142
Totals.....	63,235	61,220	48,988	88,445

Oranges and Lemons, Overland Shipments.

Year.	Cars.	Cars.
1895-96.....	7,745	2,323,500
1896-97.....	7,850	2,469,600
1897-98.....	15,400	5,174,400

Prune Output.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	16,000,000	1894.....	44,750,000
1891.....	27,500,000	1895.....	64,750,000
1892.....	22,500,000	1896.....	55,200,000
1893.....	53,180,000	1897.....	97,780,000

Almond and Walnut Crop.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1891.....	2,634,000	1895.....	8,470,000
1892.....	4,016,000	1896.....	11,440,000
1893.....	8,556,000	1897.....	12,730,000
1894.....	7,980,000		

Raisin Crop.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890.....	38,000,000	1894.....	108,000,000
1891.....	52,000,000	1895.....	91,800,000
1892.....	57,000,000	1896.....	85,250,000
1893.....	85,000,000	1897.....	98,704,000

In the following table is shown the California pack by varieties:

Pack by Varieties.

Variety.	In Cases	1897.
Apples.....	1896.	7,421
Apricots.....	5,987	317,406
Cherries, black.....	308,015	32,531
Cherries, white.....	19,788	110,170
Currants.....	45,032	5,997
Grapes.....	4,152	22,206
Nectarines.....	29,953	1,899
Pears, Bartlett.....	2,675	329,794
Pears.....	268,637	11,500
Peaches.....	67,314	738,794
Plums.....	617,425	122,630
Quinces.....	105,067	6,199
Strawberries.....	4,069	8,166
Raspberries.....	5,745	3,810
Blackberries.....	3,905	20,976
Gooseberries.....	14,920	4,809

Total table fruits.....	1,506,385	1,753,280
Pie fruits.....	31,430	27,883
Gallon fruits.....	64,630	118,408
Jams and jellies.....	52,743	43,416

Total fruits.....	1,655,188	1,942,982
Tomatoes.....	378,672	318,553
Peas.....	49,233	26,796
Asparagus.....	45,948	72,045
Beans.....	2,110	3,760
Grand total pack.....	2,181,245	2,370,139

The Total Fruit Pack since 1890.

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1890.....	24 2 1/2 lb.	1894.....	24 2 1/2 lb.
1891.....	1,495,300	1895.....	1,523,615
1892.....	1,571,200	1896.....	1,639,607
1893.....	1,602,370	1897.....	1,602,446
1898.....	1,001,640	1897.....	1,942,982

WINE AND BRANDY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Wine.	Gallons.
1890.....		17,500,000
1891.....		20,000,000
1892.....		15,000,000
1893.....		24,700,000
1894.....		16,000,000
1895.....		14,000,000
1896.....		13,500,000
1897.....		34,000,000

Brandy.

Fiscal Year.	Proof Gallons
1899-00.....	1,672,965
1890-01.....	1,245,694
1891-02.....	1,475,523
1892-03.....	2,208,615
1893-04.....	2,007,987
1894-05.....	2,000,005
1895-06.....	1,000,000
1896-07.....	1,120,000
1897-08.....	1,442,400

Prices in Germany.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES AT PRINCIPAL CITIES OF PRODUCTION, 1891 TO 1895.

(See "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, page 547.)

Production of Spirits in United States.

(From Internal Revenue Report.)

Year ending June 30.	Formented Liquors. Barrels. *	Bourbon Whisky. Gallons.	Rye Whisky. Gallons.	Alcohol. Gallons.	Cologne Spirits. Gallons.	+ Fruit Brandy. Gallons.	Totals.
1870.....	6,574,617	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,681,009	20,657,975	129,068	72,703,808
1880.....	13,347,111	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	34,022,019	1,137,649	106,731,588
1890.....	27,561,944	29,931,415	14,845,389	12,280,821	35,356,126	1,228,725	118,904,480
1891.....	30,497,209	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,987	37,690,835	2,044,893	127,978,548
1892.....	31,856,623	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	37,577,052	1,330,276	130,552,444
1893.....	34,591,179	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	35,377,115	1,330,276	127,434,575
1894.....	33,302,373	18,717,153	12,321,543	8,819,923	21,062,216	915,667	124,239,135
1895.....	33,589,784	16,965,862	9,153,067	9,960,301	25,564,738	1,301,188	127,537,843
1896.....	25,859,250	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	16,877,306	630,357	103,653,612
1897.....	34,462,822	13,439,450	8,818,240	11,672,795	20,613,205	924,338	129,930,650

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Year ending June 30.	Post-Offices.	Miles of Post Routes.	Revenue.	Cost of Transportation—Domestic.	Foreign.	Total Expenditure.	Miles transported by Railroads.
1870.....	28,462	281,232	\$19,772,221	\$13,129,640	\$1,115,333	\$23,998,838	47,537
1880.....	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,902	199,809	36,452,804	96,674
1890.....	62,401	427,990	60,882,097	34,116,245	563,690	65,960,717	215,738
1891.....	64,329	439,027	65,931,786	37,547,405	620,966	71,662,463	228,799
1892.....	67,119	447,591	70,900,476	39,082,919	774,016	76,323,762	239,737
1893.....	68,408	453,833	75,896,933	41,179,555	1,067,867	81,074,104	252,737
1894.....	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	45,375,359	1,239,362	84,324,414	264,737
1895.....	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	46,396,326	1,173,591	86,790,172	267,117
1896.....	70,360	463,313	82,490,208	38,504,411	1,528,447	90,982,669	268,063
1897.....	71,022	470,032	82,665,463	40,010,423	1,783,515	94,077,242	273,103
1898.....	73,570	480,462	80,012,618	.....	.....	98,063,523	.....

United States Patent-Office Statistics.

Calendar Year.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents and Reissues.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.
1860.....	2,193	602	996	\$96,925	\$90,100
1861.....	7,653	1,084	4,778	256,352	252,820
1870.....	19,171	3,273	13,333	699,456	537,149
1880.....	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685	593,885
1890.....	41,048	2,311	26,232	1,840,372	1,082,576
1891.....	40,542	2,408	23,244	1,271,285	1,139,713
1892.....	40,753	2,230	23,559	1,296,331	1,110,731
1893.....	38,473	2,247	23,700	1,242,871	1,141,004
1894.....	38,439	2,236	20,807	1,187,439	1,100,047
1895.....	40,690	2,415	22,057	1,245,246	1,106,390
1896.....	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059	1,112,414
1897.....	45,661	2,176	23,794	1,375,642	1,122,843

British Patents.

The number of patents issued in the United Kingdom between 1881 and 1897 shows the following extraordinary rate of increase:

In 1881.....	3,950	In 1897.....	9,226	In 1893.....	13
" 1882.....	4,337	" 1888.....	9,309	" 1894.....	14
" 1883.....	3,962	" 1889.....	10,081	" 1895.....	14
" 1884.....	2,345	" 1890.....	10,646	" 1896.....	14
" 1885.....	9,308	" 1891.....	10,648	" 1897.....	14
" 1886.....	8,923	" 1892.....	11,164		

* Of not more than 31 gallons.

† Grape brandy exclusively to 1888, inclusive; apple, peach, and grape brandies to June 31st 1898, inclusive; apple, peach, grape, pear, pineapple, orange, apricot, berry, and prune brandies since that date.

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement of mercantile failures is from "Bradstreet's" annual report. It is proper to explain that only those business embarrassments are included as failures in which total liabilities are in excess of actual assets, except in the case of banks, the suspension of payment by which during business hours is regarded as a failure:

	No. Failures.	Per Cent. Inc. or Dec.	Actual Assets.	Total. Liabilities.	P. C. Assets to Liab'ls.
1896.....	11,638	11.2 Dec.	72,900,000	141,100,000	52.1
1897.....	13,090	13.3 Dec.	\$85,681,000	\$156,166,000	54.4
1898.....	15,112	16.1 Inc.	148,200,000	247,000,000	59.9
1899.....	13,013	2.2 Inc.	88,100,000	158,800,500	55.4
1894.....	12,721	18.3 Dec.	79,700,000	149,500,000	53.0
1893.....	15,560	51.5 Inc.	262,400,000	402,400,000	65.0
1892.....	10,270	17.1 Dec.	54,700,000	108,500,000	50.0
1891.....	12,394	16.2 Inc.	102,800,000	193,100,000	53.0
1890.....	10,673	9.0 Dec.	92,700,000	175,000,000	53.0
1889.....	11,719	10.7 Inc.	70,500,000	140,700,000	50.0
1888.....	10,587	9.7 Inc.	61,900,000	120,200,000	52.0
1887.....	9,740	7.8 Dec.	64,600,000	130,600,000	50.0
1886.....	10,588	4.9 Dec.	55,800,000	113,600,000	49.0
1885.....	11,116	4% Dec.	55,200,000	119,100,000	46.0
1884.....	11,620	13.0 Inc.	134,600,000	248,700,000	54.0
1883.....	10,299	34.0 Inc.	90,800,000	175,900,000	52.0
1882.....	7,695	28.0 Inc.	47,400,000	93,200,000	51.0
1881.....	5,929	.....	35,900,000	76,000,000	47.0

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN EACH GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN CANADA.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Eastern States.....	2,204	2,082	1,837	1,686	1,784	2,139	1,659
Middle States.....	3,224	3,034	3,794	3,082	3,018	3,415	2,515
Southern States.....	1,602	3,383	2,456	2,185	2,202	2,419	1,915
Western States.....	2,702	1,055	4,018	3,218	2,885	4,371	2,035
Northwestern States.....	700	2,009	1,458	1,324	1,247	1,630	983
Pacific States.....	971	1,251	1,298	1,180	1,182	1,202	991
Territories.....	235	275	253	338	408	384	172
Totals United States.....	11,638	13,090	15,112	13,013	12,721	15,560	10,270
N. Y. City, Man. and Bronx only.....	608	649	848	577	642	815	778
Canada and Newfoundland.....	1,470	1,927	2,206	1,923	1,873	1,781	1,682

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Eastern States.....	\$15,453,833	\$14,525,210	\$10,874,826	\$9,020,244	\$7,826,381	\$23,867,874	\$6,057,759
Middle States.....	30,912,829	23,502,550	37,934,346	25,752,819	26,421,055	74,119,915	12,710,210
Southern States.....	7,133,749	20,748,226	22,347,560	14,181,409	11,623,102	24,780,822	10,929,161
Western States.....	13,599,207	10,420,343	53,094,492	20,246,957	18,122,474	81,003,224	14,984,967
Northwestern States.....	2,701,606	11,596,136	17,853,450	11,795,778	8,824,874	42,628,261	5,806,989
Pacific States.....	2,639,671	4,292,231	4,864,432	6,158,540	5,719,936	13,505,493	3,803,423
Territories.....	523,281	597,250	1,308,150	959,683	1,207,245	2,511,963	932,065
Totals United States.....	\$72,964,176	\$85,680,946	\$148,297,256	\$88,115,530	\$79,755,067	\$262,417,532	\$54,774,106
N. Y. C., Man. & Bronx only.....	17,089,872	7,420,961	13,950,680	7,535,725	9,719,620	35,439,412	3,580,550
Canada and Newfoundland.....	4,194,927	5,224,897	6,793,257	6,299,177	11,947,263	7,388,962	4,848,095

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Eastern States.....	\$33,331,178	\$30,562,691	\$24,855,138	\$19,914,153	\$18,790,018	\$45,485,110	\$16,278,733
Middle States.....	60,054,713	43,808,468	74,335,718	51,239,432	51,493,787	124,381,173	29,990,707
Southern States.....	11,704,221	33,490,357	36,312,587	24,811,980	21,283,668	38,473,231	18,167,705
Western States.....	22,635,661	16,681,660	74,902,873	32,727,634	30,138,654	109,485,547	26,048,280
Northwestern States.....	5,561,475	19,976,293	25,931,329	19,216,225	15,201,215	62,375,445	10,013,973
Pacific States.....	5,866,500	8,586,482	8,700,632	9,211,206	10,604,257	18,268,459	6,858,457
Territories.....	949,347	1,041,422	2,305,066	1,721,854	2,077,805	3,973,850	1,391,983
Totals United States.....	\$141,137,115	\$156,166,373	\$247,052,343	\$158,842,445	\$149,595,434	\$402,427,818	\$108,595,248
N. Y. City, Manhattan and Bronx only.....	31,021,960	13,776,136	30,126,067	18,100,379	20,368,813	58,599,328	10,593,254
Canada & Newfoundland.....	9,825,554	13,219,379	16,369,576	15,793,550	23,985,293	15,990,404	11,603,210

The Corn and Tomato Packs, by States.

CORN PACK.

The pack in 1898 and 1897 is as follows:

	Cases	
	2 Doz. Tins Each.	1897.
Maine.....	915,080	589,000
Maryland and Virginia.....	380,180	280,780
New York.....	1,410,588	826,800
Illinois.....	624,500	402,800
Indiana.....	82,758	75,800
Iowa.....	471,200	321,700
Ohio.....	158,066	217,580
Nebraska.....	54,900	20,489
Kansas.....	10,250	11,705
Missouri.....	29,550	18,700
Minnesota.....	29,000	.....
Pennsylvania.....	29,000	36,150
Delaware.....	36,400	.....
Other States.....	44,350	6,450
Total United States.....	2,264,818	2,786,904
Canada.....	133,750	121,836
Total U. States & Canada.	4,398,568	2,908,740

The pack of corn in 1898 compares with the output of previous years as follows:

Year.	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each.	Year.	Cases 2 Doz. Tins Each.
1898.....	4,398,563	1893.....	4,301,451
1897.....	2,908,740	1892.....	3,351,079
1896.....	2,676,515	1891.....	2,896,153
1895.....	3,121,164	1890.....	1,588,860
1894.....	3,414,806	1889.....	1,780,300
Total ten years.....			30,410,633
Average per year.....			3,041,063
Average per year 1894-98.....			3,308,958
Average per year 1896-98.....			3,327,939

TOMATO PACK.

The pack in 1898 and 1897 is as follows:

	Cases	
	2 Doz. Tins Each.	1897.
Maryland.....	1,918,872	1,381,989
New Jersey.....	810,219	519,813
Indiana.....	1,020,445	587,579
California.....	299,408	806,769
Delaware.....	450,409	206,642
Ohio.....	210,755	152,800
Missouri.....	146,844	180,774
New York.....	162,354	98,610
Illinois.....	75,561	85,000
Iowa.....	134,250	119,506
Virginia, including W. Va..	186,298	119,517
Kansas.....	16,906	33,988
Michigan.....	41,585	21,834
Colorado.....	45,152	67,125
Kentucky.....	27,600	23,600
Connecticut.....	9,720	.....
Wisconsin.....	31,258	2,750
Nebraska.....	21,900	9,800
Pennsylvania.....	42,216	16,900
Arkansas.....	1,000	9,700
Utah.....	18,000	34,300
Other States.....	31,908	9,380
Total United States.....	5,652,249	3,964,355
Canada.....	145,557	185,086
Total U. S. and Canada...	5,797,806	4,149,441

The total pack compares with the output of previous years as follows:

Year.	Cases of 2 Doz. Tins Each.	Year.	Cases of 2 Doz. Tins Each.
1898.....	5,797,806	1893.....	4,635,188
1897.....	4,149,441	1892.....	3,366,792
1896.....	3,541,188	1891.....	3,405,385
1895.....	4,184,780	1890.....	3,166,177
1894.....	6,586,979	1889.....	2,976,765
Total for ten years.....			41,820,476
Average per year.....			4,182,047
Average per year 1895-1898.....			4,496,145

Salmon Pack and California Hop Crop.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SALMON PACKS.

Year.	Columbia River.	Outside Rivers.	British Columbia.	Alaska.
1900.....	438,500	101,123	400,464	688,322
1891.....	372,750	82,447	314,893	789,294
1892.....	502,850	129,000	228,470	480,000
1893.....	385,700	103,500	590,229	637,120
1894.....	511,000	132,340	562,371	678,500
1895.....	634,900	308,100	551,068	607,048
1896.....	501,200	335,872	598,794	874,596
1897.....	518,200	642,150	1,021,319	939,448

THE CALIFORNIA HOP CROP.

Year.	Bales.
1896.....	28,000
1897.....	34,000
1898.....	35,000
1899.....	35,000
1900.....	28,000
1901.....	36,000
1902.....	39,000
1903.....	51,000
1904.....	67,000
1905.....	52,000
1906.....	35,000

NAVAL EXPENDITURE AND MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

The following return has been issued by the British Government, showing aggregate naval expenditure on seagoing force; aggregate revenue; aggregate tonnage of mercantile marine; annual clearances of shipping in the foreign trade; annual clearances of shipping in the coasting trade; annual value of imports by sea, including bullion and specie and transshipment trade; and annual value of exports by sea, including bullion and specie and transshipment trade, of various countries, including British self-governing colonies, for the year 1897:

Countries.	Aggregate Naval Expenditure on Seagoing Force.	Aggregate Revenue.	Aggregate Tonnage of Mercantile Marine.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Foreign Trade.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Coasting Trade.	Annual Value of Imports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade.	Annual Value of Exports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade.
	£	£	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
British Empire.							
United Kingdom	23,880,177 (1896-97)	106,614,000 (Year ended 31st March, 1898)	8,963,171 (1897)	45,275,634 (1897)	49,417,222 (1897)	510,622,000 (1897)	354,516,000 (1897)
India.....	298,229 (1896-97)	56,673,948 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	49,231 (1897)	3,814,586 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	12,738,816 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	53,068,916 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	65,579,875 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)
Self-gov'g Colon's.							
Australasian—							
New S. Wales..	46,934 (1896-97)	9,287,000 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	121,585 (1897)	3,412,554 (1897)	No returns.	17,813,058 (1897)	19,252,453 (1897)
Victoria.....	61,637 (1896-97)	6,630,217 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	96,374 (1897)	2,428,182 (1897)	707,067 (1897)	14,249,623 (1897)	16,031,262 (1897)
So'th Australia (except Nor. Territory)... }	16,780 (1896-97)	2,611,434 (1897)	51,580 (1896)	1,785,673 (1897)	No returns.	4,970,996 (1897)	6,104,453 (1897)
Nor. Territ'y }		71,242 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	184 (1897)	93,738 (1897)	No returns.	150,701 (1897)	142,335 (1897)
West. Austra'a.	3,010 (1896-97)	2,843,775 (1897)	9,710 (1897)	1,181,072 (1897)	No returns.	6,331,266 (1897)	3,940,096 (1897)
Tasmania.....	4,781 (1896-97)	845,020 (1897)	14,376 (1897)	441,538 (1896)	No returns.	1,367,608 (1897)	1,744,461 (1897)
New Zealand..	20,772 (1896-97)	4,815,809 (Year ended 31st March, 1897)	87,837 (1897)	675,333 (1897)	5,446,149 (1897)	8,055,223 (1897)	10,016,983 (1897)
Queensland....	21,542 (1896-97)	3,613,150 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	22,758 (1897)	559,290 (1897)	3,583,524 (1897)	5,230,094 (1897)	7,896,470 (1897)
African—							
Natal.....		2,213,074 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	3,654 (1897)	1,248,073 (1897)	No returns.	6,001,969 (1897)	1,579,538 (1897)
C. of G. Hope..		7,257,700 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	1,929 (1897)	2,709,795 (1897)	3,723,409 (1897)	17,997,789 (1897)	21,660,210 (1897)
American—							
D'n of Canada.		7,773,242 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	708,154 (1897)	5,919,547 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	12,828,243 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	22,868,634 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	23,345,942 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)
Newfoundland		330,984 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	106,118 (1897)	368,029 (Year ended 30th June, 1896)	No returns.	1,220,296 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	1,012,148 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)
France.....	10,620,539 (1897)	138,575,000 (1897)	920,871 (1897)	15,898,635 (1897)	7,055,686 (1896)	147,906,000 (1897)	130,796,000 (1897)
Russian Empire...	5,980,217 (1897)	141,397,000 (1897)	577,207 (1896)	9,063,065 (1897)	14,082,081 (1896)	29,062,000 (1896)	43,791,000 (1896)

Countries.	Aggregate Naval Expenditure on Seagoing Force.	Aggregate Revenue.	Aggregate Tonnage of Mercantile Marine.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Foreign Trade.	Annual Clearances of Shipping in the Coasting Trade.	Annual Value of Imports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade.	Annual Value of Exports by Sea, Including Bullion & Specie & Transshipment Trade.
	£	£	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
Germany.....	5,806,577 (1897)	64,773,000 (1897-98)	1,487,577 (1896)	11,943,209 (1896)	3,469,352 (1896)	249,575,000 (1897)	197,785,000 (1897)
Italy.....	3,973,452 (1896-97)	70,917,000 (1897)	786,644 (1897)	8,614,288 (1896)	18,063,669 (1896)	36,969,000 (1897)	25,408,000 (1897)
Spain.....	937,336 (1896-97)	30,951,000 (1896-97)	756,905 (1896)	13,963,780 (1896)	11,143,245 (1896)	29,966,000 (1896)	36,114,000 (1896)
Austria-Hungary.	1,165,105 (1897)	Austria. 57,801,000 (1897) Hungary. 46,414,000 (1897)	Austria. 155,130 (1896) Hungary. 62,372 (1897)	11,336,990 (1896)	.....	12,519,000 (1897)	8,238,000 (1897)
Netherlands.....	1,268,008 (1897)	10,174,000 (1897)	296,081 (1897)	8,384,139 (1897)	.....	Tons. 9,701,000 (1896)	Tons. 2,037,000 (1896)
Portugal.....	641,959 (1896-97)	11,182,000 (Year ended 30th June, 1897)	.....	7,271,991 (1896)	1,263,282 (1896)	11,392,000 (1897)	8,443,000 (1897)
United States year ended 30th June.	6,625,545 (1896)	89,664,000 (1897)	805,584 (1897)	19,878,405 (1897)	.....	151,858,000 (1897)	205,398,000 (1897)
China.....	Cannot be given.	.....	58,154 (1896)	4,800,455 (1897)	12,116,276 (1897)	31,614,000 (1897)	25,756,000 (1897)
Japan.....	3,667,464 (1897)	16,647,000 (1896-97)	253,326 (1896)	3,062,481 (1896)	.....	18,592,000 (1896)	12,766,000 (1896)
Chili.....	899,384 (1897)	6,184,000 (1896)	30,275 (1896)	2,943,514 (1897)	7,468,990 (1897)	13,646,000 (1897)	13,490,000 (1897)
Brazil.....	1,184,988 (1896)	11,310,000 (1897)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argent. Republic..	822,435 (1896)	8,414,000 (1896)	86,090 (1893)	8,093,285 (1896)	.....	22,411,000 (1896)	22,873,000 (1896)

The World's Wine Production.

(From the "Moniteur Vinicole.")

	1894. Gallons.	1895. Gallons.	1896. Gallons.	1897. Gallons.
France.....	859,160,000	704,553,000	1,178,924,000	854,713,000
Algeria.....	80,124,000	100,259,000	106,920,000	115,402,000
Tunis.....	3,936,000	4,747,000	2,513,000	2,373,000
Italy.....	539,000,000	640,090,000	569,527,000	685,887
Spain.....	528,000,000	537,319,000	470,712,000	519,338,000
Portugal.....	33,000,000	52,669,000	36,562,000	66,050,000
Azores, Canaries, Madeira.	2,640,000	5,544,000	8,448,000	6,805,000
Austria.....	88,000,000	79,200,000	66,000,000	49,556,000
Hungary.....	46,103,000	75,638,000	43,560,000	31,704,000
Germany.....	110,000,000	98,238,000	82,104,000	55,482,000
Russia.....	77,000,000	19,098,000	76,580,000	66,050,000
Switzerland.....	39,600,000	33,000,000	39,600,000	33,025,000
Turkey and Cyprus.	39,600,000	63,390,000	80,120,000	49,556,000
Greece.....	28,600,000	42,240,000	56,760,000	31,704,000
Bulgaria.....	33,000,000	31,690,000	35,904,000	28,798,000
Servia.....	39,600,000	21,120,000	29,040,000	24,306,000
Roumania.....	24,200,000	82,968,000	198,000,000	85,544,000
United States.....	20,900,000	22,440,000	17,952,000	30,279,000
Mexico.....	.....	2,378,000	1,848,000	1,585,000
Argentina.....	26,400,000	35,640,000	41,976,000	38,044,000
Chili.....	19,800,000	36,600,000	45,672,000	73,976,000
Brazil.....	8,800,000	9,240,000	12,540,000	10,304,000
Cape Colony.....	2,024,000	2,904,000	2,376,000	5,152,000
Persia.....	698,000	712,800	844,800	660,000
Australia.....	2,640,000	3,980,000	4,754,000	2,404,000

Imports and Exports of Foreign Countries.

(From the "Canadian Year Book.")

Countries.	Imports.	Value Per Head.	Exports.	Value Per Head.
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	\$2,150,136,666	\$54.48	\$1,442,373,841	\$36.55
Asia—				
India.....	434,586,275	1.96	530,082,755	2.40
Ceylon.....	25,589,620	8.50	19,956,949	6.62
Straits Settlement.....	112,252,791	200.88	97,825,275	175.02
Labuan.....	717,580	122.60	602,182	102.88
Africa—				
Mauritius.....	15,911,104	42.44	15,652,441	41.75
Natal.....	17,277,275	28.86	8,708,116	11.21
Cape of Good Hope.....	91,354,006	50.15	82,585,150	45.84
St. Helena.....	150,623	38.72	23,068	5.96
Lagos.....	4,387,178	51.25	4,746,279	55.44
Gold Coast.....	4,429,684	2.95	3,854,940	2.57
Sierra Leone.....	2,407,481	32.17	2,185,293	29.20
Gambia.....	536,910	41.12	569,307	43.60
America—				
Canada (1897).....	119,218,609	22.99	187,950,253	26.60
Newfoundland.....	6,086,862	29.26	6,698,187	31.91
Bermuda.....	1,434,187	98.04	628,588	33.14
Honduras.....	1,464,643	43.32	1,390,496	40.83
British Guiana.....	6,599,655	23.47	9,244,024	33.22
West Indies—				
Bahamas.....	947,900	18.23	676,330	13.01
Turks Island.....	147,192	23.03	153,290	29.19
Jamaica.....	9,064,873	12.84	7,155,173	10.17
Windward Islands.....	7,199,007	19.90	5,421,408	14.96
Leeward Islands.....	2,025,959	15.86	1,613,465	12.63
Trinidad.....	11,989,155	49.78	10,540,324	43.76
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	100,066,015	77.11	111,968,998	86.30
Victoria.....	70,833,540	60.29	69,099,454	58.81
South Australia.....	35,349,140	98.13	37,682,906	104.61
Western Australia.....	31,601,978	229.08	8,031,100	58.21
Queensland.....	26,441,919	56.00	44,596,800	94.45
Tasmania.....	5,808,062	34.98	7,283,387	43.86
New Zealand.....	34,734,957	43.64	45,362,711	63.52
South Seas—				
Fiji.....	1,180,128	9.79	2,118,965	17.58
Falkland Islands.....	340,598	170.98	643,344	322.96
New Guinea (British).....	168,002	617.65	71,375	282.41
Total.....	\$3,332,393,079	\$11.89	\$2,715,848,511	\$9.69

Countries.	Year.	Imports, Home Consump- tion.	Amount Per Head.	Exports, Domestic.	Amount Per Head.
Europe—					
Russia.....	1894	\$272,324,066	\$3.07	\$363,108,738	\$3.70
Norway.....	1895	57,704,066	28.84	34,718,800	17.35
Sweden *.....	1895	98,084,733	13.92	84,203,066	17.12
Denmark.....	1895	84,319,866	38.81	58,594,666	26.97
German Empire.....	1895	1,002,703,666	19.19	807,355,666	15.45
Holland.....	1895	583,489,533	120.07	477,230,200	98.21
Belgium.....	1895	327,117,866	51.08	469,700,933	42.07
France.....	1895	724,140,533	18.80	656,766,400	17.05
Switzerland.....	1895	190,797,666	63.88	137,128,066	45.91
Portugal.....	1895	43,649,133	9.30	29,521,200	6.29
Spain *.....	1895	149,690,533	8.21	146,887,066	8.06
Italy.....	1895	231,127,733	7.39	202,005,600	6.46
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1895	203,002,533	7.08	300,842,733	7.27
Greece.....	1895	21,335,466	8.78	13,850,533	5.70
Bulgaria *.....	1895	13,436,866	4.06	15,120,733	4.57
Roumania *.....	1895	59,290,600	10.22	51,596,400	8.90
Turkey.....	1893	107,164,000	3.88	68,206,333	2.46
Servia.....	1895	5,497,328	2.40	8,446,674	3.69
Asia—					
China.....	1895	136,658,000	0.35	114,045,466	0.35
Japan.....	1895	71,063,333	1.68	69,291,600	1.64
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1895	41,802,266	6.15	63,076,866	9.27
America—					
Chili.....	1895	70,167,600	20.56	73,934,400	21.66
Uruguay.....	1895	25,739,800	32.47	32,996,000	41.62
Argentine Republic.....	1895	92,559,133	23.35	116,868,133	29.56
Mexico *.....	1895	34,470,600	2.74	89,949,600	7.15
United States.....	1897	789,251,030	10.84	1,032,007,608	14.18
Brazil †.....	1895	175,200,000	10.73	146,000,000	8.94
Peru ‡.....	1893	10,586,947	3.53	16,680,987	5.56
Paraguay.....	1894	2,222,232	4.63	1,835,665	3.82
Venezuela.....	1894	\$16,290,000	7.00	20,955,866	9.02

* Total imports and exports.

† Estimate.

‡ 1890.

\$ Soles, conversions made at 5 to £1.

Revenue and Expenditures in the Principal Countries of the World.

Revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom and British possessions,* principally in the year 1896, with the proportion of each per head of population:

		Revenue		Expenditure	
	Year.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
British Empire.					
Europe—					
United Kingdom†.....	1897	\$505,899,440	\$12.82	\$498,853,122	\$12.51
Gibraltar.....	1896	304,711	14.75	290,637	14.07
Malta.....	1896	1,520,576	8.66	1,508,823	8.53
Asia—					
India†.....	1896	478,784,813	2.16	471,299,356	2.13
Ceylon.....	1896	6,405,434	2.12	6,201,501	2.06
Straits Settlement.....	1896	2,284,431	4.05	2,100,424	3.76
Labuan.....	1896	55,772	9.53	54,638	9.33
Hong Kong.....	1896	2,371,507	9.08	2,509,233	9.60
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1896	4,306,601	11.48	4,158,440	11.08
Natal.....	1896	7,092,378	11.85	6,241,422	10.42
Cape of Good Hope.....	1896	32,511,391	17.84	27,015,650	14.58
St. Helena.....	1896	44,584	11.46	43,176	11.10
Lagos.....	1896	874,759	10.21	819,766	9.57
Gold Coast.....	1896	1,155,639	0.77	1,373,752	0.91
Sierra Leone.....	1896	510,965	6.82	565,423	7.55
Gambia.....	1896	127,370	9.76	123,132	9.43
America—					
Canada†.....	1897	37,829,778	7.29	38,349,760	7.39
Newfoundland.....	1896	1,609,353	7.73	1,379,403	6.63
Bermuda.....	1896	166,713	10.45	168,955	10.60
Honduras.....	1896	308,101	8.96	270,246	8.00
British Guiana.....	1896	2,704,772	9.72	2,374,331	10.33
West Indies—					
Bahamas.....	1896	316,947	6.09	292,652	5.62
Turks Island.....	1896	47,241	9.00	35,980	6.84
Jamaica.....	1896	3,772,679	5.36	4,024,207	5.73
Windward Islands.....	1896	1,573,971	4.36	1,642,330	4.54
Leeward Islands.....	1896	675,085	5.28	727,245	5.69
Trinidad.....	1896	2,907,137	11.66	2,719,002	11.29
Australasia—					
New South Wales.....	1896	45,085,837	34.71	47,947,466	36.95
Victoria.....	1896	31,432,253	26.75	31,829,886	27.09
South Australia.....	1896	15,011,739	36.12	13,174,091	26.37
Western Australia.....	1896	11,676,565	36.10	11,495,081	28.33
Queensland.....	1896	17,722,370	37.53	17,364,008	36.77
Tasmania.....	1896	3,863,483	23.38	3,651,187	21.96
New Zealand.....	1896	23,363,712	32.70	22,678,574	31.76
South Seas—					
Fiji.....	1896	359,496	2.98	355,748	2.95
Falkland Islands.....	1896	60,142	30.69	66,086	33.15
Total.....	....	\$1,242,723,745	\$4.43	\$1,219,168,173	\$4.34
Other Countries.					
Austria-Hungary.....	1894	471,776,096	11.41	457,385,150	11.06
Belgium.....	1894	70,586,133	11.63	68,783,687	11.33
Denmark†.....	1896	21,373,246	9.84	20,134,651	9.27
France.....	1894	673,219,738	17.65	677,435,272	17.66
German Empire.....	1894-95	288,506,463	5.84	289,758,170	5.86
Greece.....	1895	18,193,809	8.32	18,110,940	8.28
Italy.....	1894-95	351,836,185	11.38	351,755,551	11.38
Netherlands.....	1895	53,621,080	11.60	53,993,998	11.68
Norway.....	1895	15,817,107	7.90	\$15,318,101	6.66
Portugal.....	1894-95	40,482,544	7.96	44,627,275	8.78
Roumania†.....	1895	38,869,438	6.70	40,877,255	7.05
Russia in Europe.....	1895	605,569,064	6.08	549,690,430	5.52
Spain.....	1894	145,914,931	8.31	148,573,483	8.47
Sweden†.....	1894	36,521,248	7.49	32,547,055	6.66
Switzerland†.....	1895	15,769,085	5.28	14,873,044	4.96
Turkey.....	1896	90,063,333	3.25	104,146,666	3.76
Asia—					
Japan.....	1894-95	79,580,921	1.80	63,364,476	1.51
Africa—					
Egypt‡.....	1896	51,740,521	7.59	51,653,754	7.58
Tunis‡.....	1896	4,616,734	3.08	4,608,782	3.07
America—					
Argentine Republic†.....	1895	58,764,111	14.82	108,098,626	27.27
Brazil.....	1894	144,069,065	10.01	200,435,472	13.93
Mexico†.....	1895-96	50,521,470	4.21	45,070,123	3.71
Peru.....	1896	8,368,890	2.79	7,790,866	2.60
United States.....	1897	490,387,168	5.91	448,439,622	6.16
Uruguay.....	1894-95	15,347,062	19.77	15,982,150	20.59
Chili.....	1894	30,454,140	10.62	28,645,930	9.99
Venezuela.....	1894-95	9,471,857	4.08	8,544,217	3.66

* Gross revenue and expenditure.

† Year ended 31st March.

‡ Ordinary revenue and

expenditure. § Budget estimate.

ARMED STRENGTH OF EUROPE.

Land Forces.

(Prepared in the Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.)

RUSSIA.

The personnel of the Russian army is as follows:

1. In Europe and in the Caucasus—

	Infan-try.	Cav- alry.	Artil- lery.	Engin- eers.	Adm'- tion.	Total.
Field tr'ps.	408,000	108,000	68,000	17,000	...	501,000
Res'vet'ps.	64,000	...	5,000	1,000	...	70,000
Fort. tr'ps.	10,000	...	28,000	3,000	...	47,300
"Ersatz" troops.	...	5,400	2,000	...	...	7,000
Local tr'ps.	14,000	200	4,000	100	34,000	52,000
Total...	497,000	109,000	107,000	21,100	34,000	787,300

2. In Asia—

Field tr'ps.	48,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	...	67,000
Res'vet'ps.	7,000	...	...	...	...	7,000
Fort. tr'ps.	...	...	2,000	200	...	2,000
Local tr'ps.	11,000	...	...	...	5,000	16,000
Total...	66,000	10,000	8,000	3,200	5,000	92,000

Of these troops there belong to—

The regular army	800,000
The Cossack troops	59,000
The frontier guard	20,000
The Finnish troops	5,000
The militia	3,900

Total..... 869,900

In Europe.....	690,000
In Caucasus.....	112,000
In Asia.....	91,000

These troops are organized as follows:

	In Eu- rope.	In Cau- casus.	In Asia.
1. Embraced in army corps—			
Battalions of infantry.....	708	64	..
Squadrons of cavalry.....	499	78	..
Batteries of field artillery.....	277	24	..
Batteries of horse artillery.....	38	6	..
2. Not bel'ng to army corps—			
Rifle and line battalions.....	60	14	55
Squadrons and sotnias.....	20	12	74
Batteries and companies.....	58	4	31
Engineer battalions.....	35	2	5
3. Reserve troops—			
Battalions of infantry.....	109	26	15
Batteries of artillery.....	39	..	..
Cavalry cadres.....	9	1	..
4. Fortress troops—			
Infantry battalions.....	29	2	5
Artillery battalions.....	47	6	1
Technical companies.....	20	2	1
5. Frontier guards—			
Detachments.....	26	5	2

The number of troop units is as follows:

Infantry—	
772 battalions of field infantry.	
145 battalions of reserve infantry.	
96 rifle battalions.	
38 battalions of frontier guards.	
36 battalions of fortress infantry.	

1,087 battalions of infantry.

Cavalry—	
696 squadrons and sotnias.	

Artillery, field—

375 batteries of field artillery.
40 batteries of reserve artillery.
49 batteries of horse artillery.

Artillery, fortress—

5 sortie batteries.
8 siege battalions.
55 fortress battalions.
11 fortress companies.

Technical troops, field—

1 guard sapper battalion.
1 grenadier sapper battalion.
19 European sapper battalions.
2 reserve sapper battalions.
2 Caucasian sapper battalions.
1 East Siberian sapper battalion.
14 Turkestan sapper battalion.
1 West Siberian sapper company.
1 Trans-Caspian sapper company.
8 pontooner half-battalions.
4 European railway battalions.
2 Trans-Caspian railway battalions.
1 Ussuri railway battalion.
6 field engineer parks.
1 electro-technic instructional company
1 instructional balloon park.

Technical troops, fortress—

12 fortress sapper companies.
9 fortress mining companies.
2 river mining companies.
5 balloon detachments.

Train—

6 battalions.

Frontier guard—

29 brigades and 4 detachments.

Of the foregoing troops the following are Cossack troops:

8 battalions of infantry.
308 sotnias of cavalry (about 60,000 horsemen).

WAR STRENGTH.

	Off- cers.	Off- cials.	N.-C. Off- cers.	Men.	Horses.
Infantry—					
909 battalions of field infantry.....	17,810	1,674	73,961	918,738	30,467
698 battalions of reserve inf'ry.....	11,044	1,224	56,100	623,488	26,980
25 Turk'tan line batt'n cadres.....	...	...	...	25,000	...
155 battalions of fortress inf'y.....	2,418	217	12,493	151,960	651
201 "ersatz" bat- talions of ln'y.	?	?	?	?	?
Cavalry—					
881 squadrons in Europe.....	4,098	565	12,664	146,033	151,76
256 squadrons in the Caucasus.....	1,004	225	3,702	43,033	45,025
130 squadrons in Asia.....	492	88	1,945	21,955	22,742
Artillery—					
Field artillery.....	884	...	...	3,100	...
Horse artillery.....	67	...	...	402	...
Reserve artillery.....	110	...	...	880	...
"Ersatz" artillery.....	52	...	...	222	...
Siege and fortress artillery.....	...	...	...	168	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	4,772

Engineers—	
Field engineer companies.....	157
Reserve engineer companies.....	24
"Ersatz" engineer companies.....	24
Fortress engineer companies.....	41

Total..... 246

RECAPITULATION (Approximation only).

	Officers.	Men.
1. Field Troops—		
Infantry.....	18,000	980,000
Cavalry.....	3,500	110,000
Artillery.....	2,600	90,000
Engineers.....	800	40,000
Field troops.....	24,900	1,200,000
2. Reserve Troops—		
Infantry.....	12,000	750,000
Cavalry.....	2,500	90,000
Artillery.....	800	26,000
Engineers.....	200	9,000
Reserve troops.....	15,500	875,000
3. Fortress Troops—		
Infantry.....	2,300	170,000
Artillery.....	1,400	80,000
Engineers.....	300	10,000
Fortress troops.....	4,000	260,000
4. "Ersatz" Troops—		
Infantry.....	4,000	230,000
Cavalry.....	800	40,000
Artillery.....	600	30,000
Engineers.....	100	6,000
"Ersatz" troops.....	5,500	306,000
5. Landsturm—		
Infantry.....	9,500	688,000
Cavalry.....	350	12,000
Artillery.....	450	28,000
Engineers.....	100	4,000
Landsturm.....	10,400	730,000
Frontier guard in Europe.....	800	29,000
Grand total.....	61,300	3,400,000

FRANCE.

The personnel of the French army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	12,956	248,405	7,445	.....
Cavalry.....	4,115	73,287	68,445	.....
Artillery.....	4,005	77,972	36,756	3,048
Engineers.....	475	12,667	1,872	.....
Train.....	412	11,833	8,991	.....
Administ'n troops.....	.....	15,897	.....	.....
Total.....	21,963	540,041	123,000	3,048

The above personnel is distributed over—

584 battalions of infantry.
448 squadrons of cavalry.
508 field, horse, and mountain batteries in France and Africa.
108 batteries of foot artillery.
7 regiments of engineers (22 battalions).
20 squadrons of train (72 companies).
The above calculation does not include a large force of marine troops.

GERMANY.

The personnel of the German army consists of—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	12,062	363,774	.....	.....
Cavalry.....	2,888	64,127	68,589	.....
Field artillery.....	2,623	55,469	28,588	3,000
Foot artillery.....	861	22,271	16	.....
Pioneers.....	559	14,567	.....	.....
Train.....	307	7,437	4,158	.....
Total.....	18,760	528,695	96,301	3,000

The above personnel is divided among the following organizations:

624 battalions of infantry.
465 squadrons of cavalry (93 regiments).
500 batteries of field and horse artillery.
37 battalions of foot artillery.
23 battalions of pioneers.
7 battalions of railway troops.
21 battalions of train.
The above organizations are distributed over 20 army corps.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The personnel of the Austro-Hungarian army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry—				
Austro-Hungarian army.....	9,736	185,877	724	.....
Royal Austr'n landwehr.....	1,470	20,770	118	.....
Royal Hungarian landwehr.....	2,015	20,814	122	.....
Cavalry—				
Austro-Hungarian army.....	1,641	45,999	40,617	.....
Royal Austr'n landwehr.....	172	1,896	1,401	.....
Royal Hungarian landwehr.....	340	4,140	2,960	.....
Field artillery.....	1,471	27,457	12,385	1,984
Fortress artillery.....	384	7,732	135	.....
Pioneers.....	450	8,400	15	.....
Train.....	367	3,342	1,962	.....
Sanitary troops.....	83	3,065	.....	.....
Total.....	18,129	329,112	60,399	1,984

Total Austro-Hungarian army..... 14,132 261,492 55,768 1,984
Total Royal Austrian landwehr..... 1,642 22,666 1,519
Total Royal Hungarian landwehr..... 3,355 24,954 3,082

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

466 battalions of infantry.
252 squadrons of cavalry.
224 field batteries.
16 horse batteries.
14 mountain batteries.
18 battalions of fortress artillery.
15 battalions of pioneers.
90 squadrons of train.
26 sanitary detachments.
Royal Austrian landwehr—
2 battalions of infantry.
9 squadrons of cavalry.
Royal Hungarian landwehr—
94 battalions of infantry.
60 squadrons of cavalry.

TURKEY.

The personnel of the Turkish army comprises about 24,000 officers and 220,000 men, distributed over the following organizations:

318½ battalions of infantry.
197 squadrons of cavalry.
169 field batteries.
44 mountain batteries.
18 horse batteries.
12 howitzer batteries.
4 battalions of engineers.
17 companies of fortress engineers.
4 telegraph companies.
108 companies of fortress artillery.
15 train squadrons.
68 companies of tradesmen.
430 companies of dismounted gendarmes.
234 companies of mounted gendarmes.
The number of horses is about 30,000 and the number of guns about 1,458.
In addition to the foregoing troops there are 262 battalions of the second line (infantry) which may be mobilized, and some irregular troops (387 squadrons of Hamidje cavalry).

ITALY.

The personnel of the Italian army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Pack Animals.	Guns.
Infantry	6,126	121,598	288	....
Bersaglieri (rifles).....	748	14,820	36	....
Alpini.....	464	10,845	629	....
Cavalry.....	1,080	25,632	20,890	....
Field artillery.....	1,098	21,444	10,116	1,116
Horse artillery.....	58	1,165	651	36
Mountain artillery.....	87	2,218	851	90
Fortress and sea- coast artillery.....	335	8,678	27	....
Engineers.....	323	8,155	548	....
Railway battalion.....	35	770	12	....
Sanitary company.....	321	2,400	....	....
Admin'n comp'y.....	315	1,900	....	....
Total	10,993	219,625	34,088	1,242

The above personnel is distributed over:

288 battalions of infantry (96 regiments).	
36 battalions of bersaglieri (12 regiments).	
22 battalions of alpini (7 regiments).	
144 squadrons of cavalry (24 regiments).	
186 batteries of field artillery.	
6 batteries of horse artillery.	
15 batteries of mountain artillery.	
76 companies of seacoast artillery and fortress artillery.	
17 battalions of engineers.	
12 administration companies.	
12 sanitary companies.	

ENGLAND.

In 1897 the British army consisted of—

7,721 officers.
917 warrant officers.
14,189 sergeants.
3,450 musicians.
194,592 privates.

Total..... 220,899 men of all ranks, which is slightly in excess of the establishment, which contemplates 219,000 men of all ranks.

This personnel was distributed as follows over the various arms:

Household cavalry.....	1,315
Cavalry of the line.....	18,408
Horse artillery.....	3,898
Field artillery.....	14,075
Mountain artillery.....	1,454
Garrison artillery.....	17,586
Engineers.....	7,820
Foot guards.....	5,851
Infantry of the line.....	138,965
Colonial corps.....	5,231
Army service corps.....	3,581
Army ordnance corps.....	1,306
Medical staff corps.....	2,699
Army pay corps.....	573

The troop units of the British army are the following:

148 battalions of infantry, with 69 depots.
124 squadrons of cavalry, with 11 depots.
88 field batteries, one of which is a depot battery.
22 horse batteries, one of which is a depot battery.
10 mountain batteries.
96 companies of garrison artillery, with 6 depots.
6 battalions of engineers.
40 companies army service corps (train).
21 companies medical staff corps.

NETHERLANDS.

The personnel of the Dutch army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
Infantry	1,005	42,225	....	106
Cavalry.....	139	3,979	....	2,603
Field artillery.....	154	4,120	108	1,688
Horse artillery.....	14	873	12	278
Fortress artillery.....	217	7,893	....	12
Armored-fort artill'y.....	19	725	....	1

	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
Pontoneers.....	14	523	....	1
Torpedo corps.....	12	446	....	1
Engineers.....	37	1,567	....	2
Sanitary troops.....	19	698	....	....
Royal gendarmerie.....	19	767	....	508
Total	1,630	62,811	120	5,200

To which may be added:

Active militia.....	867	51,275	....	....
Sedentary militia.....	1,289	77,897	....	....
Total militia	2,156	128,973	....	....
Grand total	3,786	191,783	120	5,200

The above personnel (exclusive of militia) is distributed over—

45 battalions of infantry.
15 squadrons of cavalry.
18 field batteries.
2 horse batteries.
40 companies of fortress artillery (4 regiments).
4 companies of armored-fort artillery.
2 pontonier companies.
2 torpedo companies.
8 field engineer companies.
4 fortress engineer companies.
1 railway company.
1 telegraph company.
3 sanitary companies.
4 divisions of royal gendarmerie.
The active militia forms 180 infantry companies and 25 fortress artillery companies; the sedentary militia forms 89 battalions of infantry.

SWITZERLAND.

The personnel of the Swiss army is as follows:

	Active Army.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.
General staff	69	45	....
Infantry.....	103,107	57,574	54,676
Cavalry.....	3,758	2,205	....
Artillery.....	21,633	11,774	2,986
Engineers.....	6,356	3,519	....
Sanitary troops.....	4,980	3,306	....
Administration.....	1,580	788	....
Cyclists.....	183	....	....
Auxiliaries.....	....	....	107,722
Pioneers.....	....	....	90,367

The above personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

101 battalions of infantry.
36 squadrons of cavalry.
48 field batteries.
2 mountain batteries.
8 engineer battalions.
4 pontoon detachments.
4 telegraph companies.
1 railway battalion.
8 division hospitals.
4 corps hospitals.
40 ambulances.
4 subsistence sections.
8 administration companies.

The personnel of the first reserve is organized into—

94 battalions of infantry.
36 squadrons of cavalry.
7 field batteries.
1 mountain battery.
5 companies of position artillery.
8 park columns.
16 train sections.
11 sapper companies.
2 bridge-train sections.
2½ field telegraph companies.
4 railroad companies.
16 ambulances.
8 sanitary trains.
5 transport columns.
8 hospital sections.
8 administration companies.

SPAIN.

The following statements have no reference to the actual strength of the Spanish army at the present time; they ignore all increases that have been made on account of the insurrections in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, and merely give the normal peace establishment as fixed by law:

1. *The Peninsular Establishment*

(Including African Possessions, the Canaries, and the Balearic Islands).

The personnel of the Peninsular establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
General staff.....	178	.....	.....	...
Infantry.....	4,968	64,190	598	...
Cavalry.....	1,216	14,346	10,482	...
Artillery.....	909	11,774	3,905	408
Engineers.....	416	5,294	298	...
All others.....	2,186	4,396	1,171	...
Total.....	9,873	100,000	16,454	408

The foregoing personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

Infantry—
91 battalions of infantry, viz.:
56 battalions of the line (and 56 battalion depots).
8 African battalions (4 regiments).
4 Balearic battalions (2 regiments).
20 rifle battalions.
2 rifle battalions, regional, Canaries.
1 disciplinary battalion.
Cavalry—
115 squadrons of cavalry, viz.:
28 cavalry regiments of four squadrons.
1 squadron Mallorca mounted rifles.
1 squadron Canaries mounted rifles.
1 squadron Ceuta mounted rifles, and also
7 remount establishments and studs.

Artillery—
68 batteries of field artillery:
14 field artillery regiments of 4 batteries of 6 guns.
3 mountain artillery reg's of 4 batteries of 6 guns.
47 companies (10 battalions) of fortress artillery.
4 companies of workmen.

Engineers—
4 battalions of sappers and miners of 4 companies each.
2 companies of sappers and miners (Balears and Africa).
1 battalion of pontoneers (4 companies).
1 telegraph battalion (4 companies).
1 balloon company.
1 railway battalion (4 companies).
1 topographical brigade.
1 company of workmen.

2. *Cuban Establishment.*

The personnel of the normal Cuban peace establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	526	10,688	777	...
Cavalry.....	193	1,715	1,903	...
Artillery.....	44	735	41	6
Engineers.....	28	407	36	...
All others.....	327	106	.....	...
Total.....	1,018	13,131	2,217	6

This personnel is organized as follows:

2 infantry regiments of 3 battalions of 4 companies each.
5 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.
1 rifle battalion of 4 companies.
1 disciplinary brigade.
2 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons each.
1 battalion of fortress artillery of 6 companies.
1 mountain battery.
1 company of workmen.
1 engineer battalion of 4 companies.
1 sanitary brigade.

3. *Porto Rico Establishment.*

The personnel of the Porto Rico establishment is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	146	3,704	18	..
Cavalry.....	7	8	9	..
Artillery.....	80	574	45	6
All others.....	95	21	16	..
Total.....	278	4,307	83	6

The foregoing personnel is organized into—
4 rifle battalions.

1 section of mounted rifles.
1 battalion of fortress artillery of 6 companies.
1 company of mountain artillery.
1 section of workmen.
1 sanitary brigade.

4. *Philippine Establishment.*

The personnel of the Philippine establishment, exclusive of officers, is as follows:

	Men.	Horses and Mules.	Guns.
Infantry.....	13,126	44	..
Artillery.....	2,318	279	24
Engineers.....	1,288	17	..
Cavalry.....	470	392	..
Administration.....	234	214	..
Medical.....	.....	.....	..
All others.....	.....	141	..
Total.....	17,656	1,087	24

The foregoing personnel is organized into the following organizations:

7 infantry regiments of 2 battalions of 4 companies each.
1 disciplinary battalion.
1 regiment of fortress artillery of 2 battalions of 4 companies.
1 regiment of mountain artillery of 4 companies.
1 company of artillery workmen.
1 engineer battalion of 6 companies.
1 cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons.
1 train brigade.
1 sanitary brigade.

BELGIUM.

The personnel of the Belgian army consists of—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Infantry.....	1,745	27,333	254	...
Cavalry.....	304	5,760	5,536	...
Artillery.....	534	8,205	2,306	204
Train.....	29	455	331	...
Engineers.....	146	1,703	39	...
Staff & admin'n.....	602	974	238	...
Total.....	3,360	45,030	9,044	204

The above personnel is divided among the following organizations:

58 battalions and 2 companies of infantry.
40 squadrons of cavalry (8 regiments).
34 batteries of field artillery (plus 10 reserve) and 4 depot batteries.
58 batteries of foot artillery (plus 8 reserve) and 4 depot companies.
3 battalions and 1 reserve battalion of engineers.
1 regiment of train.
The above organizations are distributed over 4 divisions.

DENMARK.

The personnel of the Danish army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Infantry.....	533	8,450
Cavalry.....	80	1,500
Field artillery.....	68	1,000
Foot artillery.....	97	1,000
Engineers.....	46	550
Total.....	834	12,900

The above personnel is distributed over—

- 31 battalions of infantry.
- 16 squadrons of cavalry.
- 12 batteries of field artillery.
- 12 companies of foot artillery.
- 6 companies of engineers.
- The number of guns is probably 96.

ROUMANIA.

The personnel of the Roumanian army is as follows:

	Men		Horses	
	Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Tem- porary.
Infantry.....	20,800	68,070		
Rifles.....	2,888			
Foot gendarmerie.....	366			
Cavalry.....	6,973	7,200	4,925	7,200
Mounted gen'drie.....	1,101			
Field artillery.....	6,420		3,962	
Fortress artillery.....	2,214			
Ordnance corps.....	899			
Engineers.....	2,820			
Sanitary & special troops.....	1,014			
Total.....	45,481	70,270	8,897	7,200

This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

- 102 battalions of infantry.
- 4 battalions of rifles.
- 78 squadrons of cavalry.
- 65 batteries of field artillery.
- 8 batteries of horse artillery.
- 4 battalions of fortress artillery.
- 6 battalions of engineers.
- 4 train squadrons.
- 4 sanitary companies.

These units are organized into 5 divisions of infantry and a cavalry division. The number of officers is 2,377.

BULGARIA AND EAST ROUMELIA.

The army of Bulgaria and East Roumelia numbers about 2,500 officers and 30,000 enlisted men. These are distributed over—

- 72 battalions of infantry (24 regiments).
- 23 squadrons of cavalry.
- 45 batteries of field artillery.
- 14 companies of foot artillery.
- 3 pioneer battalions.
- 1 railway company.
- 1 telegraph company.
- 1 pontooner company.

The number of guns is probably not far from 300

SWEDEN.

The personnel of the Swedish army is composed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Infantry.....	1,232	26,024	242
Cavalry.....	262	4,977	5,800
Field artillery.....	265	3,216	1,001
Fortress artillery.....	33	478	
Engineers.....	77	900	87
Train.....	66	970	112
Total.....	1,905	36,265	6,742

The personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

- 56 battalions of infantry.
- 50 squadrons of cavalry.
- 36 field batteries.
- 2 horse batteries.
- 2 battalions of fortress artillery.
- 2 engineer battalions.
- 4 train battalions.

These forces are organized in six divisions and the independent command of Gotland.

PORTUGAL.

The personnel of the Portuguese army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Animals.
Staffs.....	206		232
Infantry.....	1,266	16,796	126
Cavalry.....	264	3,952	2,289
Artillery.....	285	3,459	1,080
Engineers.....	123	710	78
Non-combatants.....	468	739	97
Total.....	2,543	26,658	3,965

There are also the—

Municipal guard.....	79	2,176	415
Customs guard.....	106	4,791	362

Total.....	2,730	32,625	4,762
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This personnel is distributed over the following organizations:

- 46 battalions of infantry.
- 22 battalions of rifles.
- 30 squadrons of cavalry.
- 30 batteries of field artillery.
- 4 batteries of mountain artillery.
- 20 companies of fortress artillery.
- 2 battalions of engineers.

These troops are organized in four divisions and two independent commands.

GREECE.

The personnel of the Greek army is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Pack Animals.
General staff, etc.....	204	36	66
Infantry.....	673	12,046	240
Rifles.....	184	3,136	112
Cavalry.....	98	1,509	1,209
Artillery.....	222	2,065	662
Engineers.....	101	1,112	156
Administration, etc.....	206	295	30
Gendarmerie.....	143	3,066	363
Military schools.....	54	168	136
Total.....	1,880	23,453	3,294

The above personnel is distributed over—

- 30 battalions of infantry (10 regiments).
- 8 battalions of rifles.
- 12 squadrons of cavalry.
- 20 batteries of field and mountain artillery.
- 2 engineer battalions.
- 1 telegraph company.
- 1 train company.
- 2 sanitary companies.

The number of guns is probably about 120.

NORWAY.

The personnel composing the permanent and temporary portions of the army number together about 12,000 men.

The permanent personnel is as follows:

	Officers.	Non-Com.	Men.
Infantry.....	375	1,275	794
Cavalry.....	49	105	71
Artillery.....	95	300	196
Engineers.....	36	36	36
Train.....	16	88	88
Sanitary troops.....	58	15	15
Total.....	629	1,819	1,200

The organizations are as follows:

- 20 battalions of infantry.
- 8 squadrons of cavalry.
- 9 batteries of field artillery.
- 2 mountain batteries.
- 2 fortress artillery companies.
- 5 companies of engineers.
- 3 companies of train.
- 3 companies of sanitary troops.

The Navies of the World.

(From the "Statesman's Year Book.")

Navies.	Battle Ships			Port Defense Vessels.	Cruisers			Torpedo Craft		
	Not less than 13 knots speed.				1st Class. Arm'r'd or protected.	2d	3d Class.	1st Cl's. 2d	Cl's. 3d	Cl's.
	1st Cl's.	2d Cl's.	3d Cl's.		a	b	a	b		
	Not less than 6,000 tons and not more than 12 years old.	Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 20 years old.	Not less than 5,000 tons and not more than 27 years old.		Not less than 5,000 tons and not less than 17 knots speed.	Inc. old battle ships conv't'd.	Not less than 2,000 tons and not less than 14 knots speed.	N't less than 12 knots speed.	Less than 12 knots speed.	All other types of cruising vessels, sloops, unarmored gun-vessels, torpedo gunboats, etc.
	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.		Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.	Launched Dec., 1896.	Building.
Great Britain.	28	5	5	9	23	34	10	11	54	7
France.	20	1	8	6	14	8	3	8	29	3
Russia.	15	3	..	1	16	4	3	7	2	1
Italy.	5	2	4	1	2	1	3	5	17	1
Germany.	5	1	5	4	20	1	6	3	10	1
Netherlands.	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	1	6	3
Spain.	1	1	..	1	6	3	3	6	1	29
Austria.	1	5	..	8	1	1	..	4	1	18
Sweden.	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	13	2	5
Norway.	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	5	..	12
Denmark.	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	12
Portugal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	28
Turkey.	1	..	..	7	..	1	9	2	3	28
Greece.	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	9	17
United States.	6	5	..	19	..	5	..	13	6	14
Brazil.	..	1	..	7	2	1	..	4	3	6
Argentina.	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	3	5	10
Chili.	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	..	9
China.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9
Japan.	2	6	1	1	..	5	5	10	6	14

The "Statesman's Year Book" has endeavored, in the above compilation, to devise a system of classification of war-ships which should make a comparison between various countries possible. At the present time almost every country has a classification of its own.

The following table, taken from the report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1897, shows the strength of seven principal navies:

TABLE OF PRESENT STRENGTH OF SEVEN PRINCIPAL NAVIES.

Class.	England.		France.		Russia.		Italy.		Germany.		United States.		Spain.	
	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.	Built.	Building.
Battle ships—														
First class.	11	12	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	12
Second class.	11	12	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	12
Third class.	11	12	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	12	10	12	11	12
Total.	45	13	57	28	9	32	10	8	18	15	2	17	14	2
Coast defense ships.	18	13	16	16	10	4	14	..	17	2	19	6	1	7
Cruisers—														
Armored.	16	16	9	1	10	9	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	3
First class.	11	10	2	4	6	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	7
Second and third classes.	51	24	75	10	9	19	8	1	4	16	1	17	3	5
Lookout ships or gunboats.	19	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	1	12	9	18	22	27
Torpedo gunboats.	84	34	12	3	15	8	15	2	17	9	1	10	3	4
Torpedo-boat destroyers.	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torpedo boats.	..	100	..	241	..	161	..	176	..	145	3	15	18	10

The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The number and tonnage of vessels, exclusive of war vessels, passing through for the years ending March 31 are shown as follows:

Year.	Steam		Sailing		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1897.....	8,287	1,407,435	11,673	441,023	19,960	1,848,458
1898.....	9,395	1,927,946	13,712	541,949	23,108	2,469,795

Suez Canal Traffic.

YEARLY RETURN OF SHIPPING AND TONNAGE THAT PASSED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL FROM ITS OPENING, TOGETHER WITH THE TRANSIT RECEIPTS.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Transit Receipts, Francs.	Mean Net Tonnage per Vessel.
1869.....	10	10,557.61	6,578.00	54,480.80	657
1870.....	480	654,915.02	496,609.37	5,159,327.22	898
1871.....	765	1,142,200.46	761,467.05	8,993,732.87	995
1872.....	1,082	1,744,481.32	1,160,743.54	16,407,591.42	1,071
1873.....	1,173	2,065,072.61	1,367,767.62	22,897,319.18	1,166
1874.....	1,264	2,423,672.22	1,631,650.14	24,859,353.00	1,290
1875.....	1,494	2,940,708.45	2,009,984.09	28,896,302.27	1,345
1876.....	1,457	3,072,107.01	2,096,771.61	29,974,998.74	1,439
1877.....	1,663	3,418,949.72	2,355,447.69	32,774,344.22	1,416
1878.....	1,563	3,291,535.38	2,269,678.31	31,098,229.18	1,425
1879.....	1,477	3,236,942.32	2,263,332.19	29,696,080.81	1,532
1880.....	2,026	4,344,619.89	3,067,421.88	39,840,487.64	1,509
1881.....	2,727	5,794,491.19	4,136,779.77	51,274,352.96	1,517
1882.....	3,198	7,122,125.68	5,074,808.98	60,545,882.08	1,586
1883.....	3,307	8,051,307.3	5,775,961.79	65,847,812.16	1,746
1884.....	3,284	8,319,967.56	5,871,500.92	62,378,115.54	1,797
1885.....	3,634	8,985,411.8	6,335,752.98	62,207,439.21	1,748
1886.....	3,100	8,183,813.15	5,767,655.84	56,527,390.58	1,890
1887.....	3,137	8,430,043.2	5,908,024.09	57,862,370.71	1,881
1888.....	3,440	9,437,957.32	6,640,834.44	64,832,273.20	1,930
1889.....	3,425	9,605,745.48	6,783,187.12	66,167,579.14	1,951
1890.....	3,389	9,749,129.09	6,890,684.41	66,984,000.22	2,033
1891.....	4,207	12,217,986.41	8,698,777.36	83,422,101.24	2,067
1892.....	3,559	10,866,401.468	7,712,028.61	74,452,436.03	2,166
1893.....	3,341	10,733,798.155	7,659,068.105	70,967,361.43	2,232
1894.....	3,852	11,293,854.721	8,039,175.276	73,776,827.68	2,395
1895.....	3,434	11,833,637.331	8,448,393.015	78,103,717.56	2,499
1896.....	3,409	12,039,859.00	8,562,237.00	79,598,994.00	2,511
1897.....	2,096	11,123,403.00	7,890,373.00	72,890,545.00	2,645

Silk Crop Statistics.

The following figures, compiled by the "Seide," give simply the quantities to be exported, and not those likely to be retained for home consumption:

	1895.	1896.	1897.		1895.	1896.	1897.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
France.....	780,000	782,000	750,000	Caucasia.....	185,000	245,000	210,000
Italy.....	3,132,000	3,083,000	2,800,000	Persia.....	30,000	40,000	40,000
Spain.....	100,000	103,000	105,000	China—Shanghai..	*4,246,000	*3,690,000	*3,500,000
Austria-Hungary..	275,000	295,000	290,000	China—Canton.....	1,550,000	1,554,000	1,600,000
Asiatic Turkey...	675,000	890,000	800,000	Japan.....	3,410,000	2,930,000	2,900,000
European Turkey..	155,000	165,000	160,000	India.....	340,000	270,000	270,000
Bulgaria and Roumania.....	36,000	50,000	50,000	Total.....	14,966,000	14,137,000	14,000,000
Greece.....	42,000	40,000	35,000				

English Bank and Stock Exchange Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August, Christmas Day, and day following.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS.—January 1st, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, May 1st, first Monday in August, November 1st, Christmas Day, and day following.

*The totals given for China—Shanghai include about 480,000 kilogrammes of wild silks.

Alcoholic Beverages.

THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

WINE.

Years.	United Kingdom		France		Germany		United States	
	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.	Consumption.	Per Head of the Population.
1885.....	13,768,000	0.38	815,364,000	21.34	.....	.....	18,243,000	0.32
1888.....	13,417,000	0.36	881,056,000	22.94	.....	.....	30,267,000	0.51
1890.....	14,924,000	0.40	793,970,000	20.87	76,340,000	1.54	24,121,000	0.38
1895.....	14,553,000	0.37	940,368,000	24.43	55,198,000	1.06	16,363,000	0.28
1898.....	15,776,000	0.40	1,137,224,000	29.50	.....	.....	15,578,000	0.22

BEER.

1885.....	975,645,000	27.1	182,952,000	4.6	906,282,000	19.8	496,578,000	8.8
1888.....	1,008,475,000	27.2	178,222,000	4.4	1,015,916,000	21.5	639,400,000	10.7
1890.....	1,124,525,000	30.0	189,888,000	4.8	1,142,042,000	23.3	712,875,000	11.4
1895.....	1,160,127,000	29.6	196,548,000	5.1	1,215,676,000	23.5	869,062,000	12.4
1898.....	1,211,529,000	30.7	*199,122,000	5.2	1,333,090,000	25.5	900,161,000	12.7

SPIRITS.*

885.....	34,505,000	0.96	63,536,000	1.69	.....	.....	58,810,000	1.05
888.....	34,138,000	0.92	64,592,000	1.69	74,580,000	1.58	63,179,000	1.05
890.....	38,374,000	1.02	73,712,000	1.91	101,024,000	2.07	73,161,000	1.17
895.....	39,043,000	1.00	88,156,000	1.78	97,748,000	1.89	64,831,000	0.98
898.....	40,076,000	1.01	70,180,000	1.85	100,760,000	1.94	59,186,000	0.83

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	1897.	1898.
Animals, living (for food)...	£11,380,332	£10,385,076
Articles of food and drink, duty-free.....	151,550,115	166,894,715
Articles of food and drink, dutiable.....	26,791,519	27,023,560
Tobacco, dutiable.....	4,072,415	3,877,038
Metals.....	21,265,363	21,560,656
Chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances.....	6,006,210	5,493,230
Oils.....	7,641,231	8,357,177
Raw materials for textile manufactures.....	70,263,511	71,268,397
Raw materials for sundry industries & manufactures.....	52,085,336	52,228,035
Manufactured articles.....	85,038,387	87,119,504
Miscellaneous articles.....	14,139,314	14,797,922
Parcel post.....	1,004,930	1,313,308
Total value.....	£451,238,683	£470,604,198

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

	1897.	1898.
Animals, living.....	£1,133,115	£1,105,570
Articles of food and drink.....	12,138,542	12,106,962
Raw materials.....	20,140,090	21,064,326
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—		
Yarns & textile fabrics.....	96,618,472	94,512,109
Metals & articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)...	34,487,808	32,791,044
Machinery & mill work.....	16,282,065	18,380,076
Apparel and articles of personal use.....	9,878,192	9,573,380
Chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations.....	8,674,864	8,373,069
All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured.....	32,939,649	33,324,966
Parcel post.....	2,057,186	2,139,660
Total value.....	£234,350,003	£233,390,792

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

	1896.	1897.	1896.
Total value.....	£60,619,199	£59,833,677	£56,233,663

Exports from the United States (Calendar Years).

Products of—	1898		1897	
	Value.	Per Ct.	Value.	Per Ct.
Agriculture.....	\$361,922,450	69.06	\$730,323,514	67.63
Manufactures.....	307,324,994	24.96	279,616,898	25.89
Mining.....	25,861,062	2.10	19,792,796	1.83
Forest.....	39,080,313	8.16	40,834,884	3.78
Fisheries.....	5,819,208	.47	5,649,945	.52
Miscellaneous.....	3,016,771	.26	3,645,001	.36
Total.....	\$1,233,564,828	100	\$1,079,863,018	100

* Proof gallons containing 50 per cent. of alcohol.

Life Insurance in Great Britain.

ORDINARY BUSINESS.*

	Whole Term of Life. £	Endow- ment As- surances. £	Miscel- laneous. £	Total. £
1886....	435,247,048	102,729,460	24,368,480	562,344,988
1887....	430,551,541	98,799,984	22,236,887	551,645,412
1888....	423,344,137	85,144,665	20,695,542	529,184,314
1889....	412,866,559	67,955,919	19,243,588	500,066,066
1890....	408,167,052	64,769,652	17,919,378	490,856,082
1891....	405,630,862	57,336,223	17,239,245	480,196,330
1892....	396,787,796	42,483,492	15,912,817	455,184,135
1893....	392,215,642	35,866,867	15,279,719	443,362,228
1894....	392,838,625	34,307,580	15,490,061	442,636,266
1895....	391,186,142	31,368,522	14,955,848	437,510,512
1896....	380,752,944	25,980,743	14,328,081	421,061,768

INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS.*

	Whole Term of Life. £	Endow- ment As- surances. £	Miscel- laneous. £	Total. £
1886....	143,903,712	1,962,952	6,207,155	152,073,819
1887....	139,915,349	1,785,024	6,487,564	147,187,937
1888....	137,080,222	1,612,181	5,440,166	144,142,569
1889....	121,948,069	1,635,278	4,480,778	128,064,110
1890....	120,738,147	1,615,050	4,444,507	126,797,704
1891....	117,602,280	1,005,400	4,152,951	122,760,631
1892....	87,825,402	1,142,684	2,015,675	90,983,761
1893....	83,257,485	1,129,745	1,816,643	86,203,873
1894....	83,005,085	1,099,582	1,815,992	85,920,659
1895....	81,000,222	1,090,574	1,800,828	83,891,620
1896....	80,552,116	1,089,610	1,792,761	83,434,487

Manufactures in Massachusetts.

Industries.	Year.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Made.	Value of Stock Used.	Industry Product.	Total Am't Paid in Wages Dur- ing the Year.
Carpets.....	1886	\$6,083,982	\$5,941,456	\$3,445,442	\$2,496,014	\$1,480,036
do.	1887	6,784,921	6,364,709	3,898,404	2,466,365	1,605,379
Cotton goods.....	1886	112,561,210	85,561,417	49,172,309	36,389,108	25,008,529
do.	1887	110,655,908	85,414,028	48,987,402	36,426,626	26,460,422
Knit goods.....	1886	4,053,589	4,798,611	2,304,645	2,494,966	1,655,417
do.	1887	4,136,120	4,500,470	2,180,800	2,309,670	1,586,599
Woolen goods.....	1886	21,655,990	20,885,906	12,163,271	8,702,655	5,494,181
do.	1887	25,390,647	25,569,323	15,036,808	10,553,025	6,226,265
Worsted goods.....	1886	14,623,706	17,829,822	10,641,680	7,193,182	3,819,656
do.	1887	16,397,780	24,111,096	14,676,178	9,434,980	4,528,514
All industries.....	1886	380,799,877	559,880,511	317,241,327	242,639,183	180,399,959
do.	1887	394,371,391	576,877,064	330,154,301	246,722,768	182,394,075

Industries.	Year.	Profit and Minor Ex- pense Fund.	Percentage of Industry Product. Devoted to Profit, etc.	Paid in Wages.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Average Number of Days in Operation.	Proportion of Business Done. Percent- ages.
Carpets.....	1886	\$1,005,978	40.80	59.70	\$944.52	244.64	68.88
do.	1887	890,926	34.91	65.09	347.33	243.77	67.33
Cotton goods.....	1886	10,785,579	29.64	70.36	829.65	279.32	79.52
do.	1887	9,966,133	27.86	72.14	804.34	285.15	81.90
Knit goods.....	1886	899,549	.....	.....	802.64	286.90	55.79
do.	1887	723,281	.....	.....	302.23	284.82	57.11
Woolen goods.....	1886	3,206,454	36.87	63.13	364.14	264.69	70.30
do.	1887	4,277,680	40.50	59.50	372.66	252.90	73.58
Worsted goods.....	1886	3,868,476	46.86	53.14	348.80	235.44	66.90
do.	1887	4,906,005	52.00	48.00	356.42	234.43	84.94
All industries.....	1886	112,299,225	.....	.....	426.66	231.08	59.99
do.	1887	114,368,698	.....	.....	421.69	238.88	59.72

(For other statistics of manufactures in Massachusetts, see "The Commercial Year Book," volume III, page 534.)

* The above figures are based on returns deposited for the most part during the five years prior to the years given, and are therefore merely an approximation to the amount of contracts in force.

War Budgets in Foreign Countries.

Countries.	War Budget.	Amount per Capita.	Countries.	War Budget.	Amount per Capita.
European States.			European States—Continued.		
Russia (1898).....	\$148,640,191	\$1.17	Denmark (1898).....	\$2,685,852	\$1.22
Germany (1898).....	141,175,250	2.70	Finland (1897).....	1,543,598	.62
France (1898).....	123,517,681	2.21			
England (1897).....	88,153,750	3.21	Non-European States.		
Austria (1897).....	86,063,024	2.08	British India (1897).....	116,637,288	.40
Italy (1898).....	45,659,808	1.46	United States (1898).....	51,033,927	.72
Spain (1897).....	38,257,498	2.12	Japan (1897).....	23,272,829	.54
Turkey (1897).....	19,929,765	.83	China (1897).....	11,869,500	.03
Netherlands (1897).....	9,617,298	1.92	Brazil (1897).....	10,108,187	.59
Sweden and Norway (1897).....	9,497,854	1.36	Argentina (1897).....	5,180,225	1.28
Belgium (1897).....	9,342,430	1.44	Chili (1897).....	4,665,619	1.72
Roumania (1898).....	8,582,775	1.56	Egypt (1897).....	2,404,250	.23
Portugal (1897).....	5,084,477	1.06	Guatemala (1897).....	2,022,806	1.49
Bulgaria (1898).....	4,498,369	1.36	Canada (1897).....	1,611,287	.32
Switzerland (1897).....	4,477,764	1.49	Cape of Good Hope (1897).....	917,366	.51
Greece (1897).....	3,154,645	1.29	Korea (1897).....	432,109	.07
Servia (1897).....	2,724,271	1.16			

Consumption of Coffee.

	Europe. Tons.	United States. Tons.	Total. Tons.		Europe. Tons.	United States. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1898.....	271,488	248,117	519,615	1896.....	221,150	267,880	559,080
1894.....	272,191	258,822	531,013	1897.....	306,150	318,170	623,320
1896.....	277,400	300,890	538,290				

Germany consumes about 136,390 tons yearly; France, 77,310 tons; England, 12,420 tons, and Italy, 12,500 tons.

Gross Receipts of Theaters and Places of Amusement in Paris.

Year.	France.	Year.	France.	Year.	France.	Year.	France.
1890.....	8,206,318	1892.....	14,506,983	1874.....	19,363,279	1886.....	25,074,458
1891.....	8,661,916	1893.....	15,800,517	1875.....	20,907,391	1887.....	22,062,440
1892.....	9,537,963	1894.....	16,023,065	1876.....	21,663,062	1888.....	25,007,074
1893.....	11,352,222	1895.....	15,907,006	1877.....	20,978,180	1889.....	*32,138,998
1894.....	10,738,078	1896.....	16,962,502	1878.....	*30,657,499	1890.....	23,013,459
1895.....	*13,828,123	1897.....	*21,983,367	1879.....	20,619,310	1891.....	23,599,657
1896.....	12,186,125	1898.....	12,361,020	1880.....	22,614,018	1892.....	22,533,316
1897.....	12,722,501	1899.....	15,198,000	1881.....	27,434,418	1893.....	*28,132,106
1898.....	12,737,498	1870.....	*8,107,285	1882.....	20,068,562	1894.....	29,257,431
1899.....	12,452,314	1871.....	*5,715,113	1883.....	20,144,009	1895.....	29,061,331
1890.....	14,432,944	1872.....	16,144,597	1884.....	25,984,064	1896.....	30,071,334
1891.....	13,704,501	1873.....	16,504,373	1885.....	25,590,077	1897.....	30,742,361

*Exposition. +War. †Previous to 1893, the receipts of the café-concerts and other establishments, such as the Pôle-Nord, Bullier, Le Moulin-Rouge, etc.

Electric Street Railways in Europe January 1, 1896 and 1897.

	1897. Miles.	1896. Miles.		1897. Miles.	1896. Miles.
Germany.....	386	245	Servia.....	6	6
France.....	188	79.5	Sweden and Norway.....	4.5	4.5
Great Britain.....	77	62.5	Bosnia.....	3.5	3
Italy.....	69.5	24	Roumania.....	3	3
Austria-Hungary.....	30.5	43	Netherlands.....	2	2
Switzerland.....	47.5	28.5	Portugal.....	2	..
Spain.....	28.5	17.5			
Belgium.....	21	15	Total.....	873	542
Russia.....	9				

The number of lines in operation has increased from 111 in 1896 to 150 in 1897.

Capital Cost and Annual Receipts Per Mile of Railways in Various Countries.

	Cost Per Mile.	Receipts Per Mile.		Cost Per Mile.	Receipts Per Mile.
England and Wales.....	\$265,560	\$23,871	Victoria.....	\$62,109	\$4,886
United Kingdom.....	238,119	19,656	Canada.....	54,010	3,107
Scotland.....	196,492		United States.....	61,409	7,050
France.....	133,833	11,042	Australia.....	49,183	4,029
Belgium.....	108,921	12,420	India.....	35,089	4,220
British Dominions.....	99,236		Tasmania.....	40,554	1,761
Germany.....	98,706	11,451	Cape Colony.....	41,756	4,856
Austria.....	96,520	7,616	New Zealand.....	38,018	2,978
Switzerland.....	95,011		Norway.....	35,483	
Holland.....	90,355		Queensland.....	33,663	2,117
Italy.....	82,217	6,390	South Australia.....	34,344	2,949
New South Wales.....	74,197	6,151	Sweden.....	29,608	
Ireland.....	64,727	.....	Western Australia.....	22,484	2,327

Some Notable Railroad Runs.

(Compiled from the "Railroad Gazette.")

Date.	Railroad.	From.	To.	Dist. Miles.	Time. H.M.S.	Speed. Miles Per Hour.	Stops.	Net Speed. Miles Per Hour.	No. of Cars.
May 9, 1893.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Grimesville.....	.....	1	0:00:35	102.8	0	102.8	4
Nov. 18, 1892.	Central N. J.	Looneyville.....	Grimesville.....	5	0:03:00	100	0	100	..
July 26, 1890.	P. & O.	Skilman's.....	B. Meade.....	4.1	0:02:30	98.4	0	98.4	4
Feb. 23, 1892.	"	Fanwood.....	.....	1	0:00:37	97.8	0	97.3	4
June 7, 1884.	B. & O.	Belmont.....	Warnock.....	6	0:04:00	91.7	0	91.7	4
Nov. 18, 1892.	P. & R.	J'kintown.....	L'horne.....	5	0:03:25	87.8	0	87.8	1
Aug. 27, 1891.	P. & R.	.....	.....	5	0:00:41	87.8	0	87.8	1
Aug. 27, 1891.	P. & R.	.....	.....	5	0:03:27	86.96	0	86.96	1
Aug. 27, 1891.	P. & R.	Winslow.....	Absecom.....	24.9	0:04:00	83	0	83	1
Aug. 27, 1891.	P. & R.	Noble.....	L'horne.....	12	0:08:00	82.73	0	82.73	1
May 7, 1893.	Michigan C.	Windham.....	Waterford.....	6.6	0:04:48	82.5	0	82.5	3
Dec. -, 1892.	L. & N. W.	Stafford.....	Rugby.....	56	0:42:00	80	0	80	4
Nov. 10, 1895.	C. B. & Q.	Neponset.....	Buda.....	8	0:04:30	80	0	80	4
Aug. 21, 1895.	Atlantic City.	L. Park.....	Absecom.....	49.8	0:37:30	79.7	0	79.7	1
Aug. 31, 1888.	Great N. (Eng.).	Camden.....	Atlantic City.....	58.3	0:45:45	76.46	0	76.46	1
Dec. 22, 1891.	B. & O.	Baldwin.....	Leslie.....	7.5	0:03:57	76.3	0	76.3	..
July 9, 1885.	West Shore.	Alabama.....	Gen. June.....	96.3	0:06:00	75	0	75	3
Oct. 24, 1895.	L. S. & M. S.	Erle.....	Buffalo.....	86	1:10:46	72.91	0	73.11	..
Aug. 23, 1893.	P. C. C. & St. P.	Seymour.....	N. Tower.....	42	0:35:34	70.96	0	70.96	5
Apr. 17, 1894.	L. S. & M. S.	C'wood.....	Saybrook.....	42	0:26:00	70	0	70	..
June 10, 1896.	Atlantic City.....	Camden.....	Atlantic City.....	55.5	0:48:00	69.4	0	69.4	6
Aug. 8, 1886.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Syracuse.....	Fairport.....	70.25	1:01:20	68.73	0	68.73	2
Sept. 24, 1895.	"	Albany.....	Syracuse.....	147.84	2:10:00	68.23	0	68.23	2
Aug. 22, 1895.	L. & N. W. (Eng.).	Crowe.....	Carlisle.....	141.25	2:05:30	67.5	0	67.5	..
Aug. 21, 1895.	N. E. (Eng.).	London.....	Grantham.....	105.5	1:51:00	66.5	0	66.5	..
May 7, 1896.	Michigan C.	Newcastle.....	Edinburgh.....	124.25	1:52:30	66.26	0	66.26	..
Oct. 24, 1895.	L. S. & M. S.	St. Thomas.....	Fort Erie.....	118.2	1:47:18	66.13	..	73.68	2
Aug. 21, 1895.	E't Coast (Eng.).	Windsor.....	St. Thomas.....	111.2	1:43:06	64.72	..	67.32	3
Sept. 11, 1895.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	Chicago.....	Buffalo.....	510.1	8:01:07	63.61	3	65.07	..
Sept. 11, 1895.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York.....	East Buffalo.....	436.32	6:51:56	63.64	3	64.22	..
Nov. -, 1891.	Canadian Pacific.	S. Falls.....	Aberdeen.....	540	8:32:00	63.24	3	63.93	..
Aug. 21, 1895.	E't Coast (Eng.).	London.....	Montreal.....	523	2:00:00	63.5	..	61.77	..
Apr. 20, 1884.	C. N. O. & T. P.	Cincinnati.....	New Orleans.....	826	8:40:00	60.95	5	61.77	..
May 8, 1895.	L. S. & N. Y. C.	Chicago.....	New York.....	964	23:20:00	35.4	..	41.7	..
Aug. -, 1891.	Central Pacific.	Vancouver.....	Brockville.....	2762	22:45:00	42.98	..	39.19	3
May 28, 1893.	N. Y. C. & H. R.	New York.....	Chicago.....	964	76:31:00	36.49	22	39.19	3
Aug. 26, 1894.	A. C. Line.	Jacksonville.....	Washington.....	780.8	19:57:00	48.3	10	..	..
					15:49:00	49.36	..	..	..

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Assessed Valuations.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Year.	Tax Rate.	Resident, Personal.	Non-Resident, Personal.	Share-holders of Banks.	Total Personal.	Real Estate.	Total Real and Personal.
1870....	.....	\$196,414,202	\$33,829,175	\$75,074,322	\$305,317,699	\$742,202,525	\$1,047,529,224
1871....	.....	198,156,791	32,025,087	76,765,895	306,947,223	769,306,410	1,076,253,633
1872....	.....	195,032,157	35,189,620	75,727,745	306,949,422	797,148,665	1,104,098,087
1873....	2.50	184,965,583	29,831,665	77,650,395	292,447,643	836,792,930	1,129,240,573
1874....	2.80	170,619,181	26,964,430	74,897,570	272,481,181	881,547,995	1,154,029,176
1875....	2.94	125,922,840	17,986,325	73,390,969	217,300,154	883,643,545	1,100,943,699
1876....	2.80	118,989,535	14,491,527	85,145,117	218,626,179	892,287,015	1,110,913,194
1877....	2.65	118,832,577	13,581,309	73,614,274	206,028,160	895,063,933	1,101,092,093
1878....	2.55	119,619,355	12,733,400	65,179,320	197,532,075	900,855,700	1,098,387,775
1879....	2.58	106,644,723	11,207,282	58,082,970	175,934,955	918,134,380	1,094,069,335
1880....	2.53	133,502,710	12,069,720	65,601,607	201,194,037	942,571,690	1,143,765,727
1881....	2.62	138,613,030	12,175,475	58,424,394	209,212,899	976,735,109	1,185,948,098
1882....	2.25	129,162,101	11,575,971	57,535,510	196,272,582	1,035,203,816	1,233,476,398
1883....	2.29	127,678,542	10,713,533	59,152,420	197,546,495	1,079,180,669	1,276,677,164
1884....	2.25	141,625,409	10,660,572	66,250,765	218,536,746	1,119,761,595	1,338,298,343
1885....	2.40	132,257,930	9,699,642	60,746,294	202,673,866	1,168,443,137	1,371,117,003
1886....	2.29	148,470,530	9,543,848	59,012,843	217,027,221	1,203,941,065	1,420,968,286
1887....	2.16	180,393,471	9,320,393	62,534,950	253,148,814	1,254,491,849	1,507,640,663
1888....	2.22	176,195,256	9,352,821	64,575,475	250,623,552	1,302,818,879	1,553,442,431
1889....	1.95	194,289,301	9,973,575	67,997,948	272,280,822	1,331,578,291	1,603,859,113
1890....	1.97	217,439,160	11,740,041	69,509,182	296,688,363	1,398,290,007	1,696,978,390
1891....	1.90	233,184,137	14,354,931	73,570,450	321,609,518	1,464,247,820	1,785,857,335
1892....	1.85	225,742,545	19,437,107	78,180,020	323,359,672	1,504,904,603	1,828,264,275
1893....	1.82	257,983,766	24,472,646	88,479,724	370,936,136	1,562,582,393	1,933,518,529
1894....	1.79	268,108,047	33,947,475	88,218,780	390,274,302	1,613,057,735	2,003,332,037
1895....	1.91	250,620,354	37,965,233	82,343,420	370,919,007	1,646,028,655	2,016,947,662
1896....	2.14	245,883,488	46,468,081	82,624,193	374,975,762	1,731,509,143	2,106,484,905
1897....	2.10	251,988,384	47,524,235	81,936,398	381,449,065	1,787,186,791	2,168,635,856
1898....	2.01	325,892,478	108,105,545	75,024,428	509,022,449	1,856,467,623	2,365,490,372

We are indebted to the "Record and Guide" for the following valuable figures relating to real estate in New York City:

MORTGAGES.

Year.	Total.	No. Mortgages.	Amount. 000's	No. Over 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's	No. at 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's	At Less 5 P. C.	Amount. 000's	To B. T. & I. Cos.	Am't. 1,000's
1898....	15,856	3234,614	7,179	773,822	5,984	\$99,770	2,683	\$61,023	2,760	\$98,485	
1897....	16,303	214,715	7,156	57,617	6,070	100,193	2,323	56,915	2,593	74,729	
1896....	15,057	217,211	6,246	54,639	6,940	105,936	1,871	56,635	2,395	92,659	
1895....	15,021	215,217	6,421	48,763	6,527	108,195	2,073	58,419	2,421	88,432	
1894....	13,654	2164,271	6,263	43,330	6,027	87,454	1,874	33,487	2,023	59,560	
1893....	13,731	2184,819	6,242	52,543	6,324	100,522	1,095	81,653	1,918	56,082	
1892....	14,450	1193,879	5,797	55,624	7,191	102,750	1,452	35,314	2,331	71,541	

* Includes mortgage given by the Hoboken Ferry Company for \$4,500,000.

† Includes mortgage given by the Edison Illuminating Company for \$15,000,000.

‡ Includes mortgage given by New York Biscuit Company to Central Trust Company for \$1,500,000, also mortgage given by the United Electric Light and Power Company for \$5,000,000. Does not include mortgage given by East River Gas Company for \$3,500,000.

§ Includes mortgage given by Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for \$12,500,000.

|| Includes mortgage given by the Equitable Gas Light Company to Central Trust Company for \$4,000,000 and mortgage given by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company for \$2,500,000.

Conveyances.

The following are the comparative tables of the New York conveyances:

Year.	The Whole City				Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards			
	Total Number of Conveys.	Consid-eration.	No. Nom.	Average Price per Convey.	Total Number of Conveys.	Consid-eration.	No. Nom.	Average Price per Convey.
1882.....	9,975	\$170,764,163	2,724	\$17,218	1,067	\$3,889,064	208	\$3,645
1883.....	10,620	164,534,012	2,818	15,499	1,366	4,343,545	371	3,179
1884.....	12,262	182,044,304	3,061	14,946	1,840	4,382,975	404	2,882
1885.....	11,412	184,837,797	2,514	16,109	1,625	4,787,548	379	2,946
1886.....	13,569	243,961,539	2,404	17,988	2,120	7,911,185	340	3,731
1887.....	13,896	258,063,980	2,684	18,513	2,505	11,226,480	449	4,481
1888.....	12,035	217,732,998	2,846	18,090	2,048	8,219,576	477	4,012
1889.....	15,085	269,873,442	3,474	17,908	2,773	11,535,266	668	4,156
1890.....	15,857	282,047,609	4,042	17,156	2,875	13,382,974	668	4,652
1891.....	14,013	231,908,649	4,068	16,548	2,775	11,153,950	670	3,947
1892.....	13,944	228,608,599	4,458	16,394	2,828	11,066,795	758	3,916
1893.....	13,244	216,825,732	4,963	16,371	2,457	10,062,668	796	4,462
1894.....	13,436	149,614,843	5,705	11,135	2,587	8,750,644	903	3,243
1895*.....	14,410	151,968,784	6,782	10,823	3,512	11,114,409	1,453	3,135
1896*.....	14,072	132,522,092	7,434	9,406	4,192	10,733,782	1,897	2,822
1897.....	14,988	111,232,874	8,072	16,063	4,605	10,987,273	2,163	4,478
1898.....	14,097	104,060,581	7,556	15,909	4,250	12,882,867	2,185	6,228

BUILDINGS PROJECTED FOR FIVE YEARS, EACH DISTRICT GIVEN SEPARATELY AND CLASSIFIED.

South of Fourteenth Street.

	Flats and Tenements.		Private Dwellings.		Hotels, Stores, Churches, Office Buildings, etc.		Miscellaneous—Stables, Shops, etc.	
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	199	\$4,587,500	..	\$.....	97	\$18,066,980	36	\$423,250
1898.....	60	1,295,000	1	2,000	113	16,598,000	41	2,054,130
1895.....	117	2,428,340	3	37,000	115	17,867,750	54	900,220
1894.....	77	1,548,250	4	58,400	90	12,080,000	69	907,891
1893.....	132	3,059,000	3	32,000	90	10,382,000	124	2,490,467

Between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	61	\$1,397,500	10	\$355,000	48	\$10,054,000	37	\$581,800
1898.....	46	1,280,000	11	302,000	61	11,205,650	56	1,078,755
1895.....	128	2,907,800	19	578,000	44	8,202,650	87	530,675
1894.....	67	1,544,500	5	208,000	33	6,280,500	80	640,351
1893.....	56	1,382,000	17	529,750	33	4,178,000	86	1,123,080

Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, East of Fifth Avenue.

	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	174	\$4,250,500	22	\$667,600	23	\$2,062,000	21	\$271,850
1898.....	138	3,287,500	12	232,000	18	543,505	53	417,235
1895.....	354	8,085,300	11	323,000	21	737,900	57	343,535
1894.....	208	4,305,900	50	1,785,000	8	580,000	73	452,255
1893.....	153	3,335,000	54	1,865,000	20	1,304,400	74	570,965

Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, West of Central Park West and Eighth Avenue.

	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	250	\$8,132,000	153	\$2,613,500	24	\$2,589,500	18	\$142,250
1898.....	148	5,301,500	157	2,798,950	32	3,384,000	21	84,225
1895.....	443	13,240,000	204	5,017,800	17	2,377,100	35	226,080
1894.....	202	5,119,500	228	4,477,000	8	512,000	41	382,275
1893.....	120	4,023,000	261	5,231,000	17	777,361,500	45	455,950

One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, Between Fifth and Eighth Avenues.

	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	192	\$5,579,000	42	\$785,000	4	\$357,000	..	\$.....
1898.....	122	4,080,500	44	613,000	7	237,500	5	40,820
1895.....	105	3,008,500	73	989,000	1	600	1	4,000
1894.....	50	1,361,500	39	557,000	2	30,000	8	7,000
1893.....	18	457,000	32	506,000	2	232,000	2	50,000

North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	153	\$4,207,500	264	\$2,871,000	16	\$1,013,250	36	\$363,380
1898.....	154	3,910,000	186	1,587,700	15	427,800	31	137,700
1895.....	245	5,855,000	208	1,991,950	16	154,750	62	568,735
1894.....	91	2,031,000	172	1,584,100	5	97,000	41	95,770
1893.....	56	1,228,000	147	1,568,475	5	316,000	27	184,680

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
1897.....	568	\$7,382,800	836	\$2,792,120	38	\$1,719,655	194	\$408,385
1898.....	510	6,177,750	844	2,861,065	41	1,428,900	222	542,040
1895.....	448	4,892,800	727	2,523,345	29	499,150	214	265,164
1894.....	231	1,974,800	531	1,910,585	22	620,350	159	308,580
1893.....	164	1,484,900	375	1,289,205	8	183,500	151	323,071

* The Twenty-fourth Ward (new district) annexed in June, 1895.

+ Includes Cathedral of St. John the Divine; cost, \$5,000,000.

‡ Includes Hospital of St. Luke; cost, \$1,000,000.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS PROJECTED DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Number of Plans Filed.	Number of Buildings Projected.	Estimated Cost.	Average Cost per Building.
1883.....	1,450	2,623	\$43,214,346	\$16,496
1884.....	1,663	2,812	42,215,423	15,012
1885.....	1,843	3,370	45,918,246	13,624
1886.....	2,065	4,097	58,479,653	14,273
1887.....	2,131	4,385	66,889,980	15,242
1888.....	1,760	3,076	47,142,478	15,332
1889.....	2,046	3,621	68,792,031	18,998
1890.....	2,000	3,507	74,676,373	21,282
1891.....	1,625	2,821	56,072,624	19,877
1892.....	1,783	2,967	59,107,618	19,584
1893.....	1,423	2,272	55,162,953	24,279
1894.....	1,589	2,592	51,420,577	19,452
1895.....	2,184	3,838	84,111,063	21,912
1896.....	1,864	3,149	71,889,785	22,829
1897.....	1,968	3,516	83,668,840	23,796

Building and Loan Associations.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHARES OUTSTANDING OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 YEARS, 1895-96.

TABLE 2.—ASSETS OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 YEARS, 1895-96.

TABLE 3.—LIABILITIES OF ASSOCIATIONS IN 14 YEARS, 1895-96.

(For the above tables, see "Commercial Year Book," Volume III, pages 520 and 521.)

THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA.

Summary of Per Capita Financial and Commercial Statistics of the United States, 1867 to 1898.
(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Popula- tion June 1.	Government Finance (Per Capita)				Gold and Silver										Imports Per Capita.		Exports Per Capita.		Internal Revenue Per Capita.
		Amount of Money in the United States.	Money in Circulation.	Debt, Less Treasury.	Interest Paid.	Net Ordinary Receipts.	Net Ordinary Expendi- tures.	Disbursements for Pen- sions.	Cia. Value of Paper Money, July 1.	Commercial Ratio of Silver to Gold.	Annual Average Price of Silver in Calen- dar Year.	Bullion Value of United States Silver Dollar at Average Price of Sil- ver Exchange at Far.	Gold.	Silver.	Production Per Capita	Gold.	Silver.	Imports Per Capita.	Exports Per Capita.	
1867.	36,211,000	20.11	18.23	69.26	2.84	13.55	9.87	15	71.7	15.57	1.283	...	.66	.08	1.43	.61	.37	.61	1.66	7.94
1868.	36,972,000	19.36	18.30	67.10	2.45	10.97	10.21	15	70.1	15.57	1.283	...	.62	.08	1.43	.61	.37	.61	1.66	7.94
1869.	37,756,000	19.36	17.60	64.43	3.23	9.83	8.55	78	73.5	15.60	1.283	...	.47	.04	1.31	.53	.22	.53	2.63	4.19
1870.	38,558,371	18.73	17.50	60.46	3.08	10.67	8.08	72	86.6	15.57	1.283	...	.60	.04	1.30	.41	.22	.53	1.51	4.79
1871.	39,556,000	18.75	18.10	56.81	2.63	9.69	7.39	84	89	15.57	1.283	...	.53	.08	1.11	.58	.41	.54	2.49	8.62
1872.	40,598,000	18.79	18.19	52.96	2.56	9.22	6.84	74	87.5	15.63	1.283	...	.54	.06	.89	.71	.84	.54	1.97	8.22
1873.	41,677,000	18.58	18.04	50.52	2.31	8.01	6.97	70	86.4	15.92	1.298	...	.82	.10	.86	.86	.86	.62	2.08	8.22
1874.	42,796,000	18.58	18.13	49.17	2.20	7.13	7.07	71	91	16.17	1.278	...	.82	.10	.78	.87	.87	.66	2.08	8.22
1875.	43,951,000	18.16	17.16	45.98	2.11	6.53	6.25	68	87.2	16.59	1.246	...	.75	.06	.54	.88	.88	.43	2.10	8.22
1876.	45,137,000	17.52	16.12	45.98	2.01	6.53	6.25	68	87.2	16.59	1.246	...	.75	.06	.54	.88	.88	.43	2.10	8.22
1877.	46,853,000	16.46	15.58	42.51	1.99	6.07	5.21	62	94.7	17.22	1.201	...	.86	.01	1.01	.86	.86	.43	2.10	8.22
1878.	47,698,000	16.63	15.32	42.51	1.99	5.41	4.98	56	99.4	17.22	1.201	...	.86	.01	1.01	.86	.86	.43	2.10	8.22
1879.	48,896,000	16.63	15.32	42.51	1.99	5.41	4.98	56	99.4	17.22	1.201	...	.86	.01	1.01	.86	.86	.43	2.10	8.22
1880.	50,155,733	24.04	19.45	38.37	1.59	6.66	5.84	1.14	100	18.06	1.123	83.2	.80	.55	.50	.84	.72	.51	2.16	2.47
1881.	51,816,000	27.41	21.71	35.46	1.46	7.01	6.07	.98	100	18.16	1.123	83.2	.80	.55	.50	.84	.72	.51	2.16	2.47
1882.	52,495,000	28.30	22.91	31.91	1.09	7.64	6.39	1.03	100	18.16	1.123	83.2	.80	.55	.50	.84	.72	.51	2.16	2.47
1883.	53,692,000	30.61	25.65	28.66	.96	7.87	6.39	1.13	100	18.64	1.110	86.1	.44	.54	.56	.86	.86	.53	2.19	2.69
1884.	54,911,000	31.06	26.65	25.20	.87	8.27	6.39	1.04	100	18.57	1.112	86.1	.44	.54	.56	.86	.86	.53	2.19	2.69
1885.	56,148,000	32.37	28.03	24.50	.84	8.77	6.39	1.17	100	19.41	1.065	84.5	.49	.51	.57	.89	.89	.57	2.10	2.78
1886.	57,404,000	31.51	27.82	22.34	.79	8.76	6.39	1.13	100	20.78	.983	73.8	.50	.56	.61	.89	.89	.57	2.10	2.78
1887.	58,690,000	32.89	28.45	20.06	.71	8.20	6.39	1.27	100	21.13	.973	73.8	.41	.60	.66	.91	.91	.56	2.10	2.78
1888.	59,974,000	31.40	27.83	17.73	.65	8.23	6.39	1.27	100	21.13	.973	73.8	.41	.60	.66	.91	.91	.56	2.10	2.78
1889.	61,258,000	33.96	29.53	15.32	.53	8.01	6.39	1.45	100	22.10	.963	74.1	.35	.58	.63	.93	.93	.54	2.18	2.83
1890.	62,622,250	34.34	30.23	14.33	.47	8.44	6.39	1.71	100	22.10	.963	74.1	.35	.58	.63	.93	.93	.54	2.18	2.83
1891.	63,975,000	34.31	31.44	13.82	.37	8.43	6.39	1.56	100	20.52	.871	72.4	.46	.43	.52	.90	.90	.57	2.10	2.83
1892.	65,416,000	35.21	32.44	12.75	.36	8.43	6.39	2.27	100	20.52	.871	72.4	.46	.43	.52	.90	.90	.57	2.10	2.83
1893.	66,896,000	34.75	33.87	12.65	.34	8.77	6.39	2.07	100	20.49	.863	49.1	.35	.35	.35	.84	.84	.54	2.24	2.83
1894.	68,276,000	35.44	34.83	13.17	.37	8.48	6.39	2.07	100	20.49	.863	49.1	.35	.35	.35	.84	.84	.54	2.24	2.83
1895.	69,763,000	34.48	33.96	12.93	.44	8.48	6.39	2.07	100	20.49	.863	49.1	.35	.35	.35	.84	.84	.54	2.24	2.83
1896.	71,253,000	34.48	33.96	12.93	.44	8.48	6.39	2.07	100	20.49	.863	49.1	.35	.35	.35	.84	.84	.54	2.24	2.83
1897.	72,747,000	34.48	33.96	12.93	.44	8.48	6.39	2.07	100	20.49	.863	49.1	.35	.35	.35	.84	.84	.54	2.24	2.83
1898.	74,242,000	35.39	34.71	13.91	.51	8.48	6.39	1.94	100	20.49	.863	49.1	.35	.35	.35	.84	.84	.54	2.24	2.83

THE UNITED STATES PER CAPITA.

Summary of Per Capita Financial and Commercial Statistics of the United States, 1867 to 1898—Continued.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Year.	Customs Revenue—				Exports—				Consumption Per Capita of—														
	Merchandise Imported for Consumption Per Capita.	Duty Collected Per Capita.	Per Cent. On Dutiable.	Per Cent. On Free and Dutiable.	Domestic Merchandise—	Exports of Agricultural Products, Per Cent. of Total Expts.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Crude Mineral Oil.	Raw Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Distilled Spirits.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Raw Wool.	Imports and Exports of Merchandise Carried in American Vessels.	Immigration—Per Cent. of Annual Increase of Population.	
1867.....	10.44	4.36	46.67	44.56	7.73	75.34	66.32	12.60	1.65	59.54	8.48	3.92	23.52	24.1	5.01	1.09	.....	5.31	.....	5.45	3.9	.....	.....
1868.....	9.33	4.54	48.83	46.49	7.29	75.36	67.01	13.45	1.63	59.46	10.51	5.36	20.44	20.9	6.52	1.06	.....	5.15	.....	5.14	3.1	.....	.....
1869.....	10.45	4.68	47.08	42.53	9.77	78.40	65.68	22.40	2.4	75.14	12.88	5.41	23.79	35	6.46	1.08	2.07	5.21	.....	5.78	38.6	46.16	.....
1870.....	11.06	4.86	47.08	42.53	9.77	78.40	65.68	22.40	2.4	75.14	12.88	5.41	23.79	35	6.46	1.08	2.07	5.21	.....	5.78	38.6	46.16	.....
1871.....	12.05	5.12	43.06	39.44	10.83	70.74	72.39	22.40	2.4	75.14	12.88	5.41	23.79	35	6.46	1.08	2.07	5.21	.....	5.78	38.6	46.16	.....
1872.....	13.87	5.3	41.35	37.10	10.83	70.74	72.39	22.40	2.4	75.14	12.88	5.41	23.79	35	6.46	1.08	2.07	5.21	.....	5.78	38.6	46.16	.....
1873.....	15.91	4.44	38.07	36.96	12.12	79.10	67.44	16.98	3.60	73.08	13.60	4.79	21.09	40.4	7.39	1.14	1.62	6.10	.....	6.75	39.2	42.53	.....
1874.....	13.25	3.75	38.53	38.48	13.21	79.10	67.44	16.98	3.60	73.08	13.60	4.79	21.09	40.4	7.39	1.14	1.62	6.10	.....	6.75	39.2	42.53	.....
1875.....	11.97	3.51	40.62	28.20	14.53	11.36	71.67	70.06	23.94	6.38	56.17	11.77	4.89	20.55	41.5	6.59	1.27	1.51	.....	4.81	27.4	19.70	.....
1876.....	10.29	3.22	44.74	28.18	14.53	11.36	71.67	70.06	23.94	6.38	56.17	11.77	4.89	20.55	41.5	6.59	1.27	1.51	.....	4.81	27.4	19.70	.....
1877.....	9.49	2.77	42.98	26.08	14.96	12.72	72.63	68.97	19.73	6.66	67.02	14.08	5.01	20.13	39.9	6.94	1.38	1.29	.....	5.16	25.9	11.12	.....
1878.....	9.21	2.67	42.75	27.13	14.47	14.30	72.63	68.97	19.73	6.66	67.02	14.08	5.01	20.13	39.9	6.94	1.38	1.29	.....	5.16	25.9	11.12	.....
1879.....	8.99	2.73	44.87	29.07	14.29	73.12	65.73	20.16	6.38	67.17	15.94	5.55	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.....	5.08	29.3	11.12	.....
1880.....	12.51	3.64	43.47	29.07	13.22	73.12	65.73	20.16	6.38	67.17	15.94	5.55	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.....	5.08	29.3	11.12	.....
1881.....	12.60	3.73	43.20	30.11	13.22	73.12	65.73	20.16	6.38	67.17	15.94	5.55	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.....	5.08	29.3	11.12	.....
1882.....	13.64	4.12	42.66	30.11	13.22	73.12	65.73	20.16	6.38	67.17	15.94	5.55	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.....	5.08	29.3	11.12	.....
1883.....	13.06	3.42	42.45	29.44	11.96	73.96	67.56	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1884.....	12.06	3.47	41.61	30.13	11.96	74.40	68.71	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1885.....	10.32	3.17	45.96	30.13	11.96	74.40	68.71	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1886.....	10.89	3.30	45.55	30.13	11.96	74.40	68.71	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1887.....	11.06	3.36	45.13	29.50	11.96	74.40	68.71	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1888.....	11.55	3.65	45.63	30.13	11.96	74.40	68.71	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1889.....	12.10	3.60	45.13	29.50	11.96	74.40	68.71	20.33	2.58	62.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	44.2	8.30	1.47	1.46	10.08	.....	6.05	16	66.62	.....
1890.....	12.36	3.82	44.41	25.35	12.17	75.07	67.38	21.31	3.67	63.10	17.22	5.62	23.96	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.....	6.33	14.3	42.56	.....
1891.....	12.44	3.89	46.28	25.35	12.17	75.07	67.38	21.31	3.67	63.10	17.22	5.62	23.96	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.....	6.33	14.3	42.56	.....
1892.....	12.64	3.97	49.58	23.49	12.44	75.07	67.38	21.31	3.67	63.10	17.22	5.62	23.96	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.....	6.33	14.3	42.56	.....
1893.....	9.33	2.97	50.06	23.49	12.44	75.07	67.38	21.31	3.67	63.10	17.22	5.62	23.96	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.....	6.33	14.3	42.56	.....
1894.....	10.48	2.14	41.76	20.23	12.73	75.07	67.38	21.31	3.67	63.10	17.22	5.62	23.96	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.....	6.33	14.3	42.56	.....
1895.....	10.66	2.37	40.18	21.59	12.11	68.23	70.59	27.07	4.70	64.78	18.40	4.78	20.19	61.6	8.04	1.31	1.00	15.16	.....	6.32	29	22.73	.....
1896.....	7.89	1.96	40.20	24.77	16.27	70.54	67.38	40.91	1.14	44.78	19.46	3.88	23.73	61.1	9.35	1.56	1.01	15.64	.....	6.34	28	14.49	.....

DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

On April 11, 1898, the President sent a message to Congress outlining the situation in Cuba, declaring that in his opinion intervention by the United States had become necessary, advising that the Cuban Government be not recognized, and requesting Congress to take action in the premises. On April 19th Congress adopted resolutions declaring that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be free and independent; that it was the duty of the United States to demand "that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters"; directing and empowering the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia of the several States to such an extent as might be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

On April 20th the resolutions were signed by the President, and an ultimatum setting forth their provisions was sent to Spain. On that day the Spanish Minister asked for his passports and left Washington.

On the morning of April 21st the Spanish Government presented his passports to the United States Minister at Madrid, and this act constituted the beginning of the war.

The army and navy of the United States were successful in every engagement, and on July 25th the Spanish Foreign Minister decided to open negotiations for peace with the United States, the preliminary negotiations being conducted in behalf of Spain by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon. As a result of these negotiations a protocol, to serve as the basis of a formal treaty of peace, was signed at the White House on August 12th. The signing of the protocol was followed by a cessation of hostilities everywhere as soon as information of the fact could be forwarded. The two Governments immediately appointed commissioners to meet in Paris and agree upon the terms of a treaty of peace. The first session of the Commission was held in Paris on October 1st, and the last on December 10th, when a treaty was signed in duplicate. This treaty the President laid before the Senate for its ratification on January 4, 1899.

As a result of the war and the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Peace, Spain relinquishes her sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other islands belonging to her in the West Indies, the Philippine Islands, and the Isle of Guam in the Archipelago of the Ladronea, and all of these islands pass under the control of the United States.

Until the Treaty of Peace is ratified and Congress shall have enacted legislation for the government or disposition of these possessions, the President will govern them as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. This he will do by virtue of the power necessarily lodged in all military and naval commanders to hold and control whatever possessions they may have taken from the enemy until the legislative authority of the successful belligerent is in a position to assert, and does assert, its authority.

To assist him in the administration of all insular affairs the President has appointed a Colonial Commission, consisting of Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Curtis Guild, of Boston, Mass., and George W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The Commission is under the immediate control of the War Department, and the sanction of the Secretary of War will be necessary to give effect to any line of action proposed by it.

Cuba.—As to Cuba, the Intervention Resolution of Congress of April 19th declared that "the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Article I of the Treaty of Peace, dealing especially with this island, is as follows (the text used being a translation of the Spanish copy of the treaty): "Spain renounces all right of sovereignty over Cuba. Whereas said isle when evacuated by Spain is to be occupied by the United States, the United States, while the occupation continues, shall take upon themselves and fulfill the obligations which, by the fact of occupation, international law imposes on them for the protection of life and property."

On September 10, 1898, commissioners appointed by the President to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba arrived in Havana, and the work of taking over the control of the island was begun.

On December 18th the President, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, promulgated a tariff of duties to be collected "in all ports and places in the Island of Cuba, and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain, on and after January 1, 1899." This tariff, which is published in another part of this volume, makes no discrimination between imports from the United States and other countries, and the duties are considerably lower than those formerly levied by Spain. As to the coasting trade, the order provides simply that "the laws now in force restricting the coasting trade of the island to

Spanish vessels are hereby modified" so that vessels of the United States may engage in the coasting trade of the island, and so that "the officer of the Army of the United States in command at any port of Cuba in possession of the United States is empowered to issue a permit to a resident of Cuba who owns a vessel, which shall entitle such vessel to engage in the coasting trade of the island."

Porto Rico.—Concerning the Island of Porto Rico, the Treaty of Peace provides: "Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and the other islands now under her sovereignty in the West Indies."

On October 18, 1898, the United States Army and Navy took formal possession of Porto Rico at San Juan.

On January 20, 1899, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, promulgated a list of tariff duties and regulations for their administration, "to be in force in all ports and places in the Island of Porto Rico, and all the islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude, evacuated by Spain, on and after February 1, 1899." The rates of duty are somewhat lower than the rates on imports into Cuba. They are uniform against the products of all nations, including the United States, but they are so adjusted as to be low on the necessities of life and on agricultural and manufacturing machinery, which are needed to build up the industries of the Island, and most of which seem likely to be imported from the United States.

The President's order brings Porto Rico within the laws governing the coastwise trade of the United States, by providing that "trade between ports of the United States and all ports or places in Porto Rico, and trade between ports or places in Porto Rico, shall be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and in no others." It is further provided, however, that "this regulation shall not be construed to forbid the sailing of other than registered vessels of the United States with cargo and passengers between the United States and ports or places in Porto Rico, or between ports or places in Porto Rico, provided that none are landed, but are destined for some foreign port or place."

The Philippine Islands.—On July 12, 1898, even before Spain had made any overtures for peace, the President, by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, put forth a list of duties to be levied and collected "upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the Philippine Islands by the forces of the United States." Vessels of all countries are admitted to the ports without discrimination, and the duties upon all imported merchandise are uniform, without regard to the country from which the importation is made.

The Treaty of Peace, after providing for a cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, provides further that "the United States shall, during the term of ten years, counting from the interchange of the ratifications of the treaty, admit to the ports of the Philippine Islands Spanish ships and merchandise under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise of the United States." The President is now acting in conformity with the terms of this agreement, and if the United States Government retains control of the islands, it will be in a position to fulfill the obligation to the end of the ten years. But if the sovereignty is yielded up to the people of the Islands themselves, or to any other power, this Government will no longer be in a position to carry out this important provision of the Treaty.

By reason of the special difficulties involved in the government of the Philippines, the President has appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation, upon the spot, of all facts and conditions bearing upon the problem, and to advise with him as to the result. This commission consists of President J. C. Schurman, of Cornell University (chairman); Professor D. C. Worcester, of Ann Arbor; Col. Charles Denby, Major-General Elwell S. Otis, and Rear-Admiral George Dewey.

The Island of Guam.—On June 21, 1898, the United States cruiser *Charleston*, on her way to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, took possession of the Island of Guam, one of the Ladrões, in the name of the United States.

By the Treaty of Peace, Spain cedes to the United States "the Isle of Guam in the Archipelago of the Marianas or Ladrões." This island is of less importance commercially than any of the other islands or groups ceded by that instrument. No special tariff or navigation laws have yet been promulgated with reference to it.

CUBA.

Area and Population.

The Island of Cuba is the largest of the West India group, and lies about 87 miles south of Florida, between 20 and 23 degrees north latitude and 74 and 85 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich.

The area is estimated at 43,319 square miles, with a length of 775 miles, and a width varying from 30 to 160 miles. The neighboring island of Pinos is 1,214 square miles, and the smaller islands 1,350 square miles—in all, 45,883 square miles.

The latest census of Cuba, taken in 1887, showed the population to be 1,631,619, which is about exactly the same as the estimated population in 1894. Of these, 950,000 were white creoles, 500,000 were colored, and 180,000 Spaniards, emigrants from Spain. In addition, there were about 50,000 Chinese. Havana, the capital, had 198,271 inhabitants in 1887; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307 in 1892; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Cienfuegos, 27,430; Sancti Spiritus, 32,606.

Finances.

The estimated revenue for 1897-98 was 24,755,760 pesos, of which 11,880,000 was from customs; ordinary expenditure, 23,119,124 pesos, of which 12,602,216 pesos was for the debt, 5,896,741 pesos for the Ministry of War, and 4,036,088 pesos for the Ministry of the Interior. The extraordinary revenue was estimated at 80,000,000 pesos. The debt was put at about \$350,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 was due the Spanish Treasury.

Production and Industry.

Of the 35,000,000 acres composing Cuba, it is estimated that only 2,000,000 have ever been under cultivation. There are 17,000,000 acres of virgin forest and 9,000,000 acres of fertile plains which have only served as natural pastures. In the forests are found mahogany, cedar, logwood, redwood, ebony, lignum-vitæ, and caiguaran. The soil is a marvel of richness, fertilizers being rarely employed except in the case of tobacco.

The number of landed estates on the island in 1891 was estimated at 90,900, valued at 220,000,000 pesos, and rental of 17,000,000 pesos.

The live-stock numbered 584,725 horses, 2,485,766 cattle, 73,494 sheep, and 570,194 pigs. The chief produce is sugar and tobacco, the sugar crop for 1894-5 being 1,004,264 tons. The tobacco crop averages 580,000 bales (of 110 lbs. each), 338,000 bales being exported. Coffee is successfully cultivated.

The British Consul-General gives the following details in regard to the sugar trade in 1896 and 1896:

	Quantity	
	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.
Exports.....	852,481	236,628
Stocks.....	185,181	96,260
	967,612	271,888
Local consumption.....	50,000	40,000
	1,017,612	311,888
Stock on January 1 (previous crop).....	13,348	86,667
Total production.....	1,004,264	225,221
Decrease in 1896-95.....		779,048
Equivalent to.....		77.574 per cent.

The mineral wealth of Cuba is considerable. There are rich copper mines near Santiago, which, between the years 1823 and 1840, shipped to the United States alone between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 worth annually. These mines continued in successful operation until 1897, when they ceased operations owing to a combination of circumstances, and not to the poverty of the mines. The iron mines, all of which are situated near Santiago, yield some of the richest ores in the world. The Juragua and Dalquiri iron companies (American), with a combined capital of over \$5,000,000, employing from 800 to 1,400 men, ship from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of iron ore per month to the United States.

Commerce.

The value of the imports of Cuba during the fiscal year ending April, 1896, are given as \$66,166,754, and of the exports as \$94,395,536.

TOTAL TRADE OF UNITED STATES WITH CUBA.

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports—							
Free.....	\$26,044,502	\$36,140,835	\$36,049,369	\$37,418,289	\$17,684,765	\$2,074,763	\$1,270,059
Dutiable.....	35,699,893	11,790,896	12,657,137	8,259,972	35,186,494	37,942,987	17,136,756
Total.....	\$61,714,395	\$77,931,671	\$78,706,506	\$75,678,261	\$52,871,259	\$40,017,730	\$18,406,815
Exports—							
Domestic.....	11,929,605	17,622,411	23,604,094	19,855,237	12,533,260	7,812,348	7,599,757
Foreign.....	236,283	351,159	558,904	270,064	274,401	218,532	600,019
Total.....	\$12,224,888	\$17,963,570	\$24,157,098	\$20,125,321	\$12,807,661	\$7,530,880	\$8,259,776

Imports from Cuba.

Articles.	1896.	1897.	Articles.	1896.	1897.
Free of Duty.....			Dutiable.....		
Asphaltum.....	\$25,992	\$4,180	Fruits, including nuts.....	\$41,728	\$171,436
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.....	377,269	5,273	Iron ore.....	641,943	475,281
Fruits, including nuts—			Spirits distilled.....	19,419	8,295
Bananas.....	1,641,387	147,133	Sugar and molasses—		
Cocoanuts.....	147,394	*	Molasses.....	+	5,437
All other.....	559,019	7,289	Sugar.....	+	11,982,473
Hides and skins, other than fur skins.....	279,153	692,122	Tobacco—		
Sugar and molasses—			Leaf.....	8,940,058	2,306,087
Molasses.....	1,061,084	11	Manufactures of.....	2,787,080	1,971,214
Sugar.....	60,637,631	*	Vegetables.....	87,042	16,066
Textile grasses: Sisal grass.....	2,314		All other dutiable articles.....	159,922	199,857
Wood, unmanufactured.....	1,071,123	63,670	Total dutiable.....	\$12,657,137	\$17,136,756
All other free articles.....	227,053	260,381	Total imports.....	\$78,706,506	\$18,406,815
Total free of duty....	\$66,049,369	\$1,270,059	Gold.....	1,024,950	4,454,082
			Silver.....	199,003	67,653

Exports to Cuba.

Articles.	1896.	1897.	Articles.	1896.	1897.
Agricultural and other Products.....			Provisions, compris'g meat and dairy products:		
Animals.....	\$29,411	\$433,089	Meat products—		
Breadstuffs—			Beef, canned.....	\$49,878	\$2,508
Bread and biscuit.....	31,650	9,992	Salted or pickled, and other cured.....	3,259	4,141
Corn.....	582,050	247,905	Tallow.....	29,674	20,958
Corn-meal.....	4,001	3,741	Hog products—		
Oats.....	24,202	8,565	Bacon.....	556,747	574,403
Wheat flour.....	2,821,557	564,638	Hams.....	761,082	374,185
All other.....	48,747	52,936	Pork, pickled.....	59,276	10,005
Total.....	\$3,512,207	\$1,320,966	Lard.....	4,023,917	1,255,173
Fruit—			All other meat products.....	83,605	38,069
Apples, green or ripe....	45,229	12,121	Dairy products—		
Preserved.....	53,210	19,392	Butter.....	49,257	10,475
All others, including nuts	28,515	16,006	Cheese.....	32,494	11,294
Total.....	\$126,954	\$47,519	Milk.....	46,347	70,485
Glue.....	5,484	4,905	Total.....	\$5,700,536	\$2,421,715
Grease, etc.....	22,650	6,798	Seeds.....	3,810	3,458
Hair, and manufactures of.....	789	789	Vegetables—		
Hay.....	54,791	49,728	Beans and peas.....	392,932	276,635
Hides, etc., other than furs.....	549	40	Onions.....	7,602	1,767
Hops.....	1,387	247	Potatoes.....	554,153	331,563
Oil—			Other.....	23,544	16,999
Animal.....	6,398	232	Total.....	\$978,261	\$636,954
Vegetable—cotton and linseed.....	22,967	578	Wine.....	1,018	299

* See "Dutiable."

† See "Free of Duty"

Exports to Cuba—Continued.

Articles.			Articles.		
Agricultural and other Products—Continued.			1893. 1897.		
All other products of agriculture.....	1893.	1897.	Railway bars of iron or steel.....	1893.	1897.
	\$25,179	\$143,808	Saws and tools.....	\$327,411	\$14,450
Total ag'l products..	\$10,492,352	\$4,628,011	Steam engines, and parts of—	243,544	34,886
Agricultural implements..	130,341	3,624	Stationary engines.....	130,852	1,180
Cars, passenger & freight, for steam railroads.....	271,571	9,202	Wire.....	321,120	35,905
Cotton, manufactures of—			Leather, and man'f's of—		
Cloths, col'd and uncol'd.	75,359	25,008	Leather.....	10,082	1,217
All other.....	72,819	42,444	Manufactures of—		
India-rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.	42,879	27,257	Boots and shoes.....	114,943	15,185
Iron and steel, man'f's of—			Harness and saddles....	22,584	16,512
Car wheels.....	18,073	2,782	All other.....	33,867	6,829
Cutlery.....	21,094	6,773	All other articles.....	8,352,715	2,627,607
Firearms.....	3,055	2,315	Total domestic exports.	\$23,604,094	\$7,599,757
Machinery not elsewhere specified.....	2,792,050	55,000	Total foreign exports..	553,604	660,019
Nails and spikes—			Total exp'ts of mdse....	\$24,157,698	\$8,259,776
Cut.....	107,002	25,016	Gold.....	6,403,294	.....
Wire, wrought, horse-shoe, and all other, including tacks.....	20,581	18,456	Silver.....	19,598	900

TRADE OF SPAIN WITH CUBA.

Description.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports from Cuba.....	\$7,193,173	\$9,570,399	\$5,697,201	\$7,203,120	\$7,176,105	\$4,257,390
Exports to Cuba.....	22,168,050	28,046,036	21,680,373	22,562,943	26,298,497	26,145,800

Imports from Cuba.

(Expressed in pesetas = 19.3 cents.)

Articles.			Articles.		
1893.			1893.		
Copper, cast and old.....	50,621	47,071	Rum (aguardiente).....	1,800,594	767,542
Oil, cocoa and palm.....	.....	64,900	Sweets and conserves.....	440,322	398,622
Paraffine, stearine, wax, etc.	294,483	132,487	Honey.....	273,449	171,628
Perfumery and extracts.....	85,456	128,904	Amber, etc., unmanufactured or manufactured.....	.....	37,362
Woods, fine cabinet.....	100,778	139,817	Sacks and bags.....	83,313	97,437
Cooperage.....	362,161	122,858	Special imports—		
Wood, manufactures of, furniture, etc.....	991,848	62,882	Tobacco, leaf.....	9,198,124	1,772,635
Leather and hides, undressed.....	.....	83,108	Tobacco, partly manufactured.....	4,657,510	5,477,939
Grease.....	.....	79,713	Cigarettes and cigars....	143,244	287,651
All animal remnants, unmanufactured.....	114,041	27,320	Other merchandise.....	.....	.....
Fruits.....	72,444	.....	Total.....	26,098,829	21,998,215
Sugar.....	5,162,097	6,589,450	Gold.....	.....	30,000
Cocoa.....	2,151,022	3,048,059	Silver.....	3,430,814	61,829,986
Coffee.....	127,322	248,240			

Exports to Cuba.

(Expressed in pesetas = 19.3 cents.)

Articles.			Articles.		
1893.			1893.		
Marble, & manufactures of.	142,650	.....	Woolen blankets.....	123,952	1,099,356
Mineral waters.....	44,304	145,154	Other woolen manufact's.	3,761,358	365,036
Glass bottles, etc.....	416,321	334,446	Silk goods.....	1,041,980	371,030
Bricks, tilings, mosaics, etc.	1,462,044	141,854	Paper, in rolls.....	313,591	412,287
Earthenware.....	1,363,898	389,296	Writing paper.....	509,890	441,094
Lime and cement.....	29,700	25,182	Smoking paper.....	1,017,057	1,986,231
Silverware and jewelry....	76,290	34,000	Packing paper.....	1,052,126	1,420,236
Iron bars, etc.....	899,512	863,595	Books, music, etc.....	382,662	198,276
Firearms.....	864,990	9,361,200	Other paper.....	320,586	539,587
Copper, & manufactures of	223,501	78,882	Wood, manufactures of....	3,896,889	2,257,840
Lead, manufactured.....	123,421	76,718	Leather.....	790,232	554,777
Zinc.....	76,265	31,864	Shoes, of leather.....	21,450,368	17,249,770
Other metals.....	224,396	263,270	Saddlery.....	208,184	510,610
Oils and paints.....	963,299	587,710	Machinery and musical instruments.....	545,095	.....
Salt.....	267,173	255,151	Hams & meats, salted, etc.	275,995	378,396
Chemicals, medicines, etc..	379,367	176,823	Butter.....	922,264	359,591
Soap.....	3,575,051	3,176,846	Rice.....	1,948,740	1,494,849
Wax and stearine.....	1,874,132	2,065,622	Corn.....	.....	1,432,815
Perfumery, etc.....	222,256	63,608	Wheat flour.....	.....	20,326,882
Cotton thread.....	679,344	337,254	Beans.....	1,837,043	1,875,019
Other manufactures.....	27,219,728	18,384,033	Other dried vegetables....	670,953	641,398
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of.....	6,999,754	3,700,067	Onions, garlic, & potatoes..	1,144,687	1,205,115

Exports from Spain to Cuba—Continued.

Articles.	1893.	1896.	Articles.	1893.	1896.
Almonds.....cases.....	490,927	401,492	Sandals.....	502,236	13,433,510
Olives.....	1,135,187	608,328	Playing cards.....	326,870	171,725
Raisins.....	298,468	224,912	Felt hats.....	479,464	140,394
Saffron.....	564,485	1,171,380	Cartridges.....		348,595
Pepper, ground & unground	199,894	307,910	All other articles.....	5,417,420	3,070,981
Oil, common.....	4,726,328	3,316,218			
Wine, common.....	8,643,136	7,347,045	Total.....	121,758,941	134,461,675
Wine, other.....	118,841	93,758			
Preserved food.....	5,568,428	4,742,381	Gold.....	248,310	
Pressed meat.....	1,725,860	1,581,570	Silver.....	5,916,960	121,443,200
Soup paste (vermicelli, etc.)	1,180,380	1,435,099			

TRADE WITH OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Chief Articles of Import into Cuba in 1896.

Articles.	From— Europe.	America.	Total Value.	Articles.	From— Europe.	America.	Total Value.
Butter.....cases.....	6,338	54	\$319,700	Coal.....tons.....	29,050	180,487	\$2,085,370
Cheese.....do.....	1,381	44,358	323,673	Potatoes...barrels..	53,083	231,774	996,702
Rice.....cwt.....	853,538	23,800	2,807,481	Maize.....bags.....		97,303	467,049
Beer.....barrels.....	4,629	2,890	83,379	Lard.....cwt.....		194,308	2,078,811
Do.....cases.....	6,574	2,044	43,090				
Salt fish.....drums.....	5,036	79,521	686,000	Total.....			\$14,175,777
Flour.....bags.....	404,019	100,321	4,285,522				

The trade of Mexico with Cuba during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was: Imports from Cuba, \$363; exports to Cuba, \$26,700. The commerce of the island with the principal European countries cannot be given with accuracy, as the various official statistics include Porto Rico in the statements of trade—the figures for Germany comprising other Spanish dependencies as well. The commerce of the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium with Cuba and Porto Rico in 1896 was as follows the figures for the United States and Spain for the same year being repeated for comparative purposes:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$174,187	\$5,843,892	United States.....	\$40,017,730	\$7,530,840
Belgium.....	208,304	1,089,239	Spain.....	4,257,360	26,145,800
France.....	3,338,900	424,600			

Railroads, Etc.

(From the "Railroad Gazette.")

Name of Company.	Headquarters.	Length. Miles.	Gauge.	Loco- motives.	Pas- senger Cars.	Freight Cars.
1. Caibarien.....	Caibarien.....	37.25	4 ft. 8.5 in.	9	12	196
2. ".....	".....	24.75	3 ft.	8	8	245
3. Cardenas & Jucaro.....	Cardenas.....	211	4 ft. 8.5 in.	49	40	1,130
4. Cienfuegos-Santa Clara.....	Cienfuegos.....	64.5	4 ft. 8.5 in.	20	23	455
5. Cuba-Sabanilla-Maroto.....	Santiago de Cuba..	38	4 ft. 8.5 in.	4	10	34
6. Gibara & Holguin.....	Gibara.....	18.75	3 ft.	3	4	16
7. Guantanamo.....	Guantanamo.....	22.4	4 ft. 8.5 in.	7	7	81
8. Las Tunas y Sancti Spiritus....	Sancti Spiritus.....	24.25	4 ft. 8.5 in.	4	5	37
9. Marianao & Havana.....	Havana.....	9	4 ft. 8.5 in.	5	23	35
10. Matanzas.....	Matanzas.....	170	4 ft. 8.5 in.	47	29	1,070
11. Puerto Principe & Nuevitas....	Puerto Principe....	45.4	5 ft.	10	8	93
12. Sagua la Grande.....	Sagua la Grande....	70	4 ft. 8.5 in.	23	21	546
13. ".....	".....	9	2 ft. 6 in.	3	2	40
14. United of Havana.....	Havana.....	227	4 ft. 8.5 in.	78	69	1,819
15. ".....	".....	11	2 ft. 6 in.	3	54	.....
16. Urbano.....	".....	12.5	4 ft. 8.5 in.	11	67	5
17. Western of Havana.....	".....	110	4 ft. 8.5 in.	21	20	219

There are 2,300 miles of telegraph line with 133 offices. Messages in 1894, 357,914.

PORTO RICO.

Area and Population.

In 1887, the population numbered 813,937, 300,000 of which were negroes. It has an area of about 3,668 square miles—35 miles broad and 95 miles long. The chief city, San Juan, numbers 23,414 inhabitants; Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146.

Industries.

Agriculture and lumbering are the chief industries of the island. The principal crops are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton, corn, rice, bananas, pineapples, and many other fruits.

Gold, copper, and iron are found, as also a large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones. There are salt works on the island of considerable importance.

Commerce.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Calendar Years.	Imports.	*Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Calendar Years.	Imports.	*Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
1887.....	\$10,627,510	\$10,610,091	\$21,237,601	1892.....	\$16,483,754	\$15,512,041	\$31,995,795
1888.....	13,890,034	11,579,281	25,469,315	1893.....	16,714,238	16,159,304	32,873,542
1889.....	13,681,362	10,679,350	24,360,712	1894.....	19,086,336	16,690,191	35,776,527
1890.....	17,502,322	10,335,651	27,837,973	1895.....	16,835,453	15,245,639	32,081,092
1891.....	16,274,497	9,539,989	25,814,486	1896.....	18,282,690	18,341,430	36,624,120
Annual average, 1887-1891.....	\$14,412,345	\$10,548,872	\$24,961,217	Annual average, 1892-1896.....	\$17,480,494	\$16,390,041	\$33,870,535

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO PORTO RICO DURING 1894 AND 1895, CLASSIFIED AS AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL.

	Imports.		Exports.*	
	Calendar Years		Calendar Years	
	1894	Per Cent.	1894	Per Cent.
Agricultural.....	\$7,683,416	40.26	\$7,171,352	42.60
Non-agricultural..	11,402,920	59.74	9,664,101	57.40
Total.....	\$19,086,336	100.00	\$16,835,453	100.00
	1895	Per Cent.	1895	Per Cent.
Agricultural.....	\$15,853,069	95.58	\$14,573,366	95.94
Non-agricultural..	733,642	4.42	617,490	4.06
Total.....	\$16,586,711	100.00	\$15,190,856	100.00

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total trade of the United States with Porto Rico is shown as follows:

Imports:	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Free.....	\$1,856,955	\$3,236,337	\$3,994,673	\$3,126,895	\$375,864	\$48,608	\$101,711
Dutiable.....	1,307,155	11,670	13,950	8,739	1,131,148	2,248,045	2,079,313
Total.....	\$3,164,110	\$3,248,007	\$4,008,623	\$3,135,634	\$1,506,512	\$2,296,653	\$2,181,024
Exports:							
Domestic.....	\$2,112,334	\$2,808,631	\$2,502,788	\$2,705,646	\$1,820,216	\$2,080,400	\$1,964,850
Foreign.....	42,900	47,372	7,819	14,832	13,341	21,694	24,138
Total.....	\$2,155,234	\$2,856,003	\$2,510,607	\$2,720,508	\$1,833,544	\$2,102,094	\$1,988,988

The imports into the United States classed as agricultural and non-agricultural, and of sugar and molasses, for a series of years, appear below:

Years ended June 30—	Agricultural Imports.		Non-agricultural Imports.		Sugar		Molasses	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Gallons.	
1888.....	34,385,677	\$9,339	236,606	.61	115,654,059	\$2,997,721	4,995,306	\$1,085,554
1889.....	3,673,195	\$9,113	32,178	.87	81,340,747	2,766,232	3,050,708	804,391
1890.....	4,635,893	\$9,556	17,763	.44	76,926,934	2,750,774	4,106,368	1,110,473
1891.....	3,141,545	\$9,239	22,565	.71	80,013,652	2,416,403	2,464,314	644,921
1892.....	3,231,115	\$9,448	16,892	.52	80,474,547	2,308,657	3,312,448	861,079
Annual average, 1888-1892.....	\$3,693,879	\$9,337	\$23,241	.63	86,881,988	\$2,647,957	3,585,829	\$901,254

* Including re-exports.

† Domestic.

Years ended June 30—	Agricultural imports.		Non-agricultural Imports.		Sugar— Quantities. Pounds.		Values.	Molasses— Quantities. Gallons.		Values.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.							
1893.....	\$3,962,718	99.60	\$15,905	.40	99,617,911		\$3,228,933	2,502,068		\$708,905
1894.....	3,122,046	99.57	13,588	.45	75,546,030		2,364,051	2,554,265		630,870
1895.....	1,432,171	98.38	24,341	1.02	56,352,954		994,084	2,277,346		460,129
1896.....	2,262,253	98.50	34,401	1.50	81,582,810		1,707,318	2,256,073		520,275
1897.....	2,064,319	96.02	96,705	3.98	86,907,317		1,577,911	2,639,134		470,532
Annual av'ge, 1893-1897.....	\$2,560,701	98.67	\$34,968	1.33	79,941,404		\$1,980,460	2,445,897		\$558,042

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN DETAIL.

Imports from Porto Rico.

Articles. Free of Duty.				Articles. Dutiable.			
	1893.	1897.			1898.	1897.	
Coffee.....	\$23,814	\$22,489		Sugar and molasses—			
Fruits, including nuts.....	26,623	61		Molasses.....	†	\$470,532	
Sugar and molasses—				Sugar.....	†\$1,411	1,577,911	
Molasses.....	708,905	.....		All other dutiable articles.	12,539	30,870	
Sugar.....	3,227,522	*		Total dutiable.....	\$13,950	\$2,079,313	
All other free articles.....	7,804	79,161		Total imports.....	4,008,623	2,181,024	
Total free of duty...	\$3,994,673	\$101,711		Gold.....	6,625	24,154	
				Silver.....	11,743	6,969	

Exports to Porto Rico.

Articles. Agricultural and other Products.				Articles.			
	1893.	1897.			1898.	1897.	
Breadstuffs—				Bacon and hams.....	\$113,844	\$112,902	
Bread and biscuit.....	\$22,768	\$29,787		Pork, pickled.....	282,980	152,411	
Corn.....	14,614	433		Lard.....	306,809	228,051	
Corn-meal.....	43,065	1,698		Oleomargarine.....	5,458	.....
Wheat flour.....	733,308	516,188		All other meat products.	10,895	23,529	
All other.....	23,301	13,579		Dairy products—			
Total.....	\$387,056	\$561,485		Butter.....	9,780	4,009	
Fruits, including nuts.....	5,873	4,123		Cheese.....	28,721	3,022	
Hops.....	518	206		Milk.....	544	729	
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.	129	.....		Total.....	\$764,067	\$627,706	
Oils—				Vegetables—			
Animal—Animal & other.	300	454		Beans and peas.....	23,685	57,550	
Vegetable—Cotton and linseed.....	2,763	165		Onions.....	44	.....
Provisions, compris'g meat and dairy products—				Potatoes.....	1,559	5,707	
Beef, canned.....	354	192		All other.....	681	213	
Beef, salted or pickled...	3,894	2,905		Total.....	\$25,969	\$63,470	
Tallow.....	778	256		All other ag'l products....	2,636	3,020	
				Total ag'l products....	\$1,639,301	\$1,160,689	

COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH PORTO RICO.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Imports from Porto Rico.....	\$3,200,650	\$4,428,891	\$4,108,654	\$4,164,964	\$5,824,664	\$5,423,760
Exports to Porto Rico.....	3,905,243	3,929,186	4,653,023	5,535,027	8,572,549	7,328,980

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES.

Imports into Spain.

(Expressed in pesetas = 19.3 cents.)

Articles.				Articles.			
	1893.	1896.			1893.	1896.	
Leather, & manufactures of	343,268	369,227		Special imports—			
Fruits.....	113,639	.....		Tobacco—			
Sugar.....	5,311,467	8,346,250		Leaf.....	1,215,280	459,794	
Cacao.....	248,474	1,016,787		Manufactures of.....	149,750	65,150	
Coffee.....	13,329,968	16,985,768		Other articles.....	423,164	239,101	
Sacks and bags.....	169,998	231,576		Total.....	21,288,365	27,857,293	
				Silver.....	.....	28,346,749	

* See "Dutiable."

† See "Free of Duty."

Exports from Spain.

Articles.			Articles.		
	1893.	1896.		1893.	1896.
Glass and earthen ware....	143,214	81,510	Hams and meats, salted, etc.	34,668	110,312
Oils and paints.....	82,227	129,261	Butter.....	160,763	233,916
Chemicals, medicines, etc..	60,352	131,494	Rice.....	101,403	2,652,611
Soap.....	1,371,872	1,255,814	Wheat flour.....	.....	478,185
Wax and stearine.....	377,807	701,578	Beans.....	572,042	451,366
Perfumery, etc.....	274,696	307,104	Other dried vegetables....	155,532	141,826
Cotton, manufactures of....	7,299,649	12,439,767	Oil, common.....	877,213	1,202,075
Flax, hemp, etc., manufac-	.....	.....	Wine.....	605,523	603,461
tures of.....	692,628	812,912	Preserved food and pressed	.....	.....
Wool, manufactures of.....	308,248	438,688	meat.....	709,671	844,021
Silk, manufactures of.....	330,445	229,235	Chocolate and sweets....	430,909	387,512
Paper in rolls.....	25,568	83,660	Soup pastes & biscuits, etc.	410,971	524,846
Writing paper.....	79,923	107,074	Sandals.....	136,188	3,601,380
Books, music, etc.....	76,314	125,127	Playing cards.....	41,315	69,065
Packing paper.....	233,907	350,560	Felt hats.....	1,428,640	829,446
Other paper.....	237,231	176,747	Umbrellas.....	195,495	93,567
Wood, manufactures of....	404,539	468,195	Other articles.....	1,893,522	1,726,826
Leather.....	199,896	342,068	Total.....	24,044,929	37,660,909
Shoes.....	3,907,890	5,380,740	Silver.....	64,000	5,466,980
Saddlery.....	106,512	105,120			
Machinery and musical in-	.....	.....	
struments.....	80,246	38,500			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Imports into Porto Rico.

From			Annual Average.	From			Annual Average.
Calendar Years—			1893-1896.	Calendar Years—			1893-1896.
1893.	1896.			1893.	1896.		
Spain.....	\$5,012,408	\$3,971,445	\$5,765,317	Germany.....	\$1,148,437	\$1,237,429	\$1,370,663
United States.....	4,397,614	3,973,855	4,214,375	British East Indies.	1,090,320	886,339	914,485
United Kingdom.....	2,177,004	2,267,982	2,136,191	Cuba.....	699,622	662,719	703,134
Brit. poss'ns, n.e.s..	1,281,004	1,751,971	1,570,393				

Exports from Porto Rico.

To			To				
	Calendar Years— 1893. 1896.	Annual Average. 1893-1896.		Calendar Years— 1893. 1896.	Annual Average. 1893-1896.		
Spain.....	\$4,035,847	\$5,288,257	\$4,122,757	Germany.....	\$1,860,895	\$1,885,739	\$1,679,701
Cuba.....	3,754,190	3,873,632	3,903,086	United Kingdom.....	522,999	139,430	727,739
United States.....	2,588,256	2,552,174	2,630,877	Italy.....	535,900	1,024,096	666,223
France.....	1,686,877	2,606,002	1,892,293				

The following table shows the quantity of coffee exported to various countries in 1895 and 1896, and the value for the latter year:

Countries to which Exported.	Quantities—		Values. 1896.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities—		Values. 1896.
	1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.			1895. Pounds.	1896. Pounds.	
Spain.....	9,760,620	16,405,900	\$3,734,195	United States.....	78,502	322,591	\$73,426
France.....	6,232,410	11,306,689	2,573,549	Denmark.....	92,872	.....	.....
Germany.....	5,237,342	8,120,409	1,848,310	Netherlands.....	16,237	.....	.....
Italy.....	2,665,152	4,388,819	908,951	Danish possessions.	11,382	19,595	4,460
Cuba.....	14,341,560	15,577,710	3,545,688	British possessions..	.....	452	103
United Kingdom.....	1,117,881	334,119	76,050	Santo Domingo.....	.....	23,501	5,349
Austria-Hungary..	651,562	2,280,221	519,008				
Sweden & Norway..	38,173	.....	.....		
				Total.....	40,243,693	50,780,006	\$13,379,069

SHIPPING, 1895.

Entrances.—			Clearances.—			Entrances.—			Clearances.—		
Country.	Vessels.	Ton- nage.	Country.	Vessels.	Ton- nage.	Country.	Vessels.	Ton- nage.	Country.	Vessels.	Ton- nage.
Spain.....	150	296,424	121	126,662	Venezuela.....	25	36,089	1	68		
England.....	109	135,349	3	1,590	Haiti.....	2	2,454	.....	.....
Germany.....	50	79,495	25	32,740	Argentine Republic.	1	296	.....	.....
France.....	44	55,908	48	65,926	Uruguay.....	9	4,983	.....	.....
Belgium.....	16	12,751	.....	.....	Brazil.....	4	2,789	.....	.....
Italy.....	3	4,537	8	8,139	West Indies—						
Cuba.....	171	180,772	262	358,427	British.....	180	49,997	151	44,285		
United States.....	190	182,165	284	201,051	Danish.....	45	11,140	47	24,528		
Denmark.....	.....	.....	11	4,696	Dutch.....	7	279	9	505		
Austria.....	.....	.....	5	8,513	French.....	30	2,264	34	1,597		
Dominican Republic	59	20,103	60	21,594	Mexico.....	.....	.....	1	78		
Colombia.....	2	1,341	.....	.....	Total.....	1,077	1,079,236	1,070	900,379		

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Area and Population.

The Philippine Islands, the most northerly of the Indian Archipelago, embrace an area of about 115,000 square miles, and are bounded on the north and east by the Pacific, on the south by the Celebes and Sooloo (or Mindoro) Seas, and on the west by the China Sea. The group consists of nine larger and over 1,200 smaller islands, most of the latter being hardly more than bare rocks of volcanic origin. The larger islands, exclusive of Palawan, with their area and population, as estimated by Dr. Meyer in 1871, are as follows:

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.		Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
Luzon.....	41,121	4,544,191	Negros.....	3,490	235,873
Panay.....	4,742	1,052,588	Samar.....	5,023	250,062
Cebu.....	2,215	427,356	Mindanao.....	33,377	191,802
Leyte.....	3,562	283,496	Mindoro.....	3,940	70,926
Bohol.....	1,180	283,515			

The total population is variously estimated at from 7,500,000 to 10,000,000.

Climate.

The climate of one region differs considerably from that of another, owing to the great distance covered by the islands, though the general characteristics are everywhere tropical. The northern islands lie in the regions of the typhoons. Three seasons are usually recognized—cold, hot, and wet. The cold extends from November to February or March. The atmosphere is bracing, for the most part clear and sunshine, and woollen garments can be worn with comfort in the mornings. The hot season lasts from March to June, and the heat becomes very oppressive at the approach of the southerly monsoon. During July, August, September, and October the rain comes down in torrents, flooding the lower country. The following meteorological record, kept by the Jesuits during eight years, will give an idea of the temperature and precipitation:

		Cold.	Hot.	Wet.
Manila.....	Mean temperature.....	72.8	87.3	84.6
	Rainfall, inches.....	8.6	10.5	26.0
Cebu.....	Mean temperature.....	75.0	86.2	75.9
	Rainfall, inches.....	12.5	9.3	28.9
Davao.....	Mean temperature.....	86.9	88.7	87.1
	Rainfall, inches.....	16.5	39.3	32.1
Sulu.....	Mean temperature.....	82.0	83.0	83.0
	Rainfall, inches.....	15.7	33.8	35.4

Industry and Production.

The "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale" (Paris, 1897) says of the industrial condition:

"There are about 25,000 Europeans resident in the islands, of course not counting the troops. Some 12,000 are established in the capital, Manila. English, Spanish, and German houses are engaged in trade, advancing money to the natives on their crops. Such business methods involve risks and necessitate large capital in the beginning, but the profits are immense. The land is fertile and productive, and lacks only intelligent cultivation. Abaca (manila hemp) is one of the chief sources of wealth of the country. Sugar cane does not give as satisfactory returns, owing largely to the ignorance of planters. The average production is 178,000,000 kilograms (175,186.96 tons), while that of Cuba is equal to 720,000,000 kilograms. The sugar goes almost entirely to Japan, England, and the United States. It is of poor quality and very cheap. The cultivation of tobacco is one of the most important industries, although it is capable of much greater development. The native coffee, although not equal to the mocha or bourbon varieties, has a fine aroma. It goes chiefly to Spain. Cocoa trees grow in abundance, and the oil is used for lighting houses and streets. The indigo is famous for its superior qualities. The inhabitants are apathetic to a degree that is noticeable even in these countries, where every one is averse to exertion. The women have long and slender fingers, remarkably fine and sensitive, and well adapted to their work. The hats and cigarette holders they make and the articles they embroider are models of delicacy. Cotton spinning and work in bamboo are among the chief industries."

MINERAL RESOURCES.—The following memorandum is compiled from a recent report of the U. S. Geological Survey. Only about a score of the islands are known to contain deposits of valuable minerals. Grouped according to the character of the minerals, the distribution is shown below:

COAL.
Luzon.
Mindoro.
Carraray.
Hatan.
Rapu-Rapu.
Masbate.
Samar.
Semirara.
Panay.
Leyte.
Cebu.
Negros.
Mindanao.

GOLD.
Luzon.
Catanduanes.

Mindoro.
Samar.
Sibuyan.
Panay.
Cebu.
Bohol.
Panaon.
Mindanao.

COPPER.
Luzon.
Mindoro.
Masbate.
Panay.
Mindanao.

LEAD.
Luzon.

Marinduque.
Cebu.
IRON.
Luzon.
Panay.
Cebu.

SULPHUR.
Luzon.
Biliran.

MARBLE.
Luzon.
Romblon.

KAOLIN.
Luzon.

SILVER.
Marinduque.

Cebu.
OIL.
Panay.
Leyte.
Cebu.

GAS.
Panay.
Cebu.
MERCURY (?)
Panay.
Leyte.

PLATINUM.
Mindanao.

PEARL.
Sulu Archipelago.

Coal.—All of the coal is best characterized as a highly carbonized lignite. It is analogous to the Japanese coal and to that of Washington, and it is stated that the native coal might supplant the English or Australian coal for most purposes. Analyses of some of these coals show the heating effect is about three-fourths that of Cardiff coal. The islands in which coal is found appear in the preceding paragraph.

Gold.—Deposits of gold are found in a vast number of localities. In most cases the deposits are detrital, and are found either in existing water-courses or in stream deposits now deserted by the current. They are washed by natives, largely with cocoanut shells for pans, though the batea is also in use. At Paracale there are parallel quartz veins in granite, one of which is 20 feet in width and contains a chute in which the ore is said to assay 88 ounces to the ton. This is hardly supposed to be an average sample. In the island of Mindanao there are two known gold-bearing districts. The product of one of these districts was estimated at 150 ounces per month, all extracted by natives with bateas or cocoanut-shell dishes. The general distribution of gold findings appears in a preceding paragraph.

Copper.—Copper ores are reported from a great number of localities. Some of the deposits are worked by the natives, who employ an ancient process said to have been introduced from China or Japan.

Fiscal Affairs.

Official statistics give the following figures as the revenue for Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Contribution direct.....	\$3,496,170.00	Obligation general (bonds Spanish Government, etc.).....	\$1,507,000.48
Customs receipts.....	6,300,550.00	Estado (State).....	74,000.00
Monopolies, opium, etc.....	1,222,000.00	Gracia y Justicia (charity & justice).....	1,893,277.31
Lotteries.....	1,000,000.00	War (army).....	6,045,449.43
Rent for Government property.....	257,100.00	Haciendo (interior).....	1,393,184.86
Miscellaneous.....	298,900.00	Navy.....	3,586,528.58
Total.....	\$17,474,020.00	Gobernacion (government).....	2,195,267.05
		Fomento (school and education).....	615,198.74
		Total.....	\$17,298,887.86
		Deductions.....	35,787.86
		Total.....	\$17,258,145.00
		Excess of increase.....	215,875.00

Foreign Commerce.

The following table shows the volume of trade of the islands, reduced to American currency, for representative years from 1810 to 1894:

Calendar Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Calendar Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1810.....	\$5,488,870	\$4,938,850	*\$550,020	1887.....	\$13,532,150	\$19,445,688	\$5,893,529
1841.....	3,200,667	4,522,980	1,322,283	1888.....	16,413,338	19,452,676	3,039,338
1851.....	4,224,986	4,384,772	159,786	1889.....	17,236,256	25,392,679	8,156,423
1856.....	7,348,704	9,728,628	2,380,224	1890.....	15,844,060	20,687,572	4,803,512
1861.....	11,325,864	8,444,055	*2,881,809	1891.....	16,798,289	20,179,880	3,381,591
1865.....	18,781,370	21,999,532	3,218,162	1892.....	16,314,901	19,163,950	2,849,049
1870.....	24,510,500	29,204,000	4,693,500	1893.....	15,890,502	22,183,223	6,292,721
1873.....	13,482,193	17,088,666	3,606,493	1894.....	14,250,717	16,541,842	2,291,125
1875.....	11,921,840	17,817,856	5,896,016	Annual average, 1880-1884.....	19,500,274	20,838,325	1,338,051
1880.....	22,937,815	21,105,000	*1,832,815	Annual average, 1885-1889.....	15,789,165	20,991,265	5,202,100
1881.....	18,491,717	21,875,312	3,383,596	Annual average, 1890-1894.....	15,827,694	19,751,293	3,923,599
1882.....	18,964,602	18,440,316	524,286	Annual average, 1880-1894.....	17,039,044	20,526,961	3,487,917
1883.....	18,569,270	22,977,613	4,418,343				
1884.....	18,547,968	19,793,383	1,245,415				
1885.....	16,046,519	20,551,434	4,504,915				
1886.....	15,697,554	20,113,847	4,416,293				

* Excess of imports over exports.

EXPORTS IN 1897.

Hemp.....	\$18,040,780	Rope.....	\$83,400
Sugar.....	12,928,000	Sibucao, dyewood.....	49,100
Copra.....	4,462,020	Gums.....	47,500
Tobacco leaf.....	2,786,300	Skins for glue.....	38,900
Cigars.....	1,694,000	Mother-of-pearl shells.....	27,800
Various articles.....	1,000,000		
Indigo.....	107,000	Total.....	\$41,842,280
Coffee.....	96,100		

IMPORTS IN 1897.

Woven fancy goods (ginghams, grand-villa, muslins, regattas, trouserings, etc.).....	\$280,000	Skirtings, gray cloths, drills (white and twills), crydons, etc.....	\$300,000
Printed goods (prints, printed grandines, etc.).....	270,000	Imports from Hong Kong.....	300,000
Yarns and sewing thread.....	180,000	Total.....	\$1,610,000
Ironware, hollow ware, and fancy articles, known in China trade as "muck and truck".....	220,000	Say, in Mexican money.....	\$16,100,000

Coal imports amounted to about 90,000 tons.

Petroleum imports amounted to about 114,330 cases.

The average value of coal in Manila is \$10 a ton, which would make this item \$900,000. Petroleum is worth on an average \$3 a case, or \$342,990. Adding these two items to the estimated table of imports gives a total of \$17,342,990.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1897, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	\$6,223,426	\$2,063,598	India *.....	\$7,756	\$80,156
France *.....	1,990,297	359,796	Straits Settlements *.....	274,130	236,001
Germany *.....	223,720	774,828	New South Wales.....	119,550	176,858
Belgium *.....	272,240	45,660	Victoria *.....	180	178,370
Spain +.....	4,819,344	4,973,589	United States.....	4,388,740	94,597
Japan.....	1,332,300	92,823			
China.....	56,187	97,717	Total.....	\$19,702,819	\$9,174,098

Principal Imports from Philippines.

Countries.	Hemp.	Tobacco.	Cocoanuts and Copra.	Sugar.
Great Britain.....	\$3,694,214	\$718,767	\$222,404	\$1,512,703
France.....	78,754	86,451	1,787,198	.....
Germany.....	186,600	31,654	.....	.....
Japan.....	100,993	64,477	.....	1,156,411
India.....	4,965	3,053	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	2,533,150	.....	413,794
United States.....	2,701,651	.....	.....	1,199,202
Total.....	\$6,745,177	\$3,436,552	\$2,009,602	\$4,232,110

Principal Exports to Philippines.

Countries.	Cotton Manufactures.	Silk Manufactures.	Woolen Manufactures.	Apparel.	Machinery.	Metals, and Manufactures of.	Coal.	Provisions.
Great Britain.....	\$1,268,087	\$12,205	\$17,943	\$6,273	\$151,630	\$185,413	\$16,856	\$79,455
France.....	143,223	81,720	2,493	3,912	10,353	5,035	.....	.....
Germany.....	111,028	43,792	44,268	99,246	29,036	146,370	.....	31,654
Japan.....	120	4,418	.....	157	250	398	40,996	7,429
United States.....	2,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,524,622	\$142,135	\$64,704	\$109,588	\$191,269	\$337,216	\$57,852	\$118,538

COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.	Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
1896.....	\$10,607,491	\$3,522,061	1896.....	\$7,477,538	\$2,470,240
1894.....	7,948,085	3,117,744	1897.....	6,223,426	1,947,598
1895.....	7,836,918	2,023,505			

* 1896.

+ 1895.

Imports from Philippines, 1897.

Articles.	Value.
Gum, of all sorts.....	\$31,185
Hemp, dressed, undressed and tow.....	3,694,214
Tobacco—Unmanufactured.....	226,989
Manufactured.....	489,828
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom.....	222,404

Articles.	Value.
Sugar—Unrefined.....	\$1,512,708
All other articles.....	46,153
Total.....	\$3,222,435

Exports to Philippines, 1897.

Articles.	Value.
Alkali.....	\$21,870
Apparel and haberdashery.....	6,273
Carriages, railway.....	4,540
Coal and cinders, etc.....	16,856
Cotton yarn.....	169,608
Cottons—Entered by the yard.....	962,780
Entered at value.....	133,104
Earthen and china ware.....	15,719
Glass manufactures, unenumerated.....	6,142
Hardware and cutlery.....	7,879
Hats of all sorts.....	535
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....	15,018
Linens, entered by the yard.....	40,065

Articles.	Value.
Machinery and millwork.....	\$151,630
Metals—Iron, wrought and unwrought..	160,080
Copper.....	23,533
Oil seed.....	10,901
Painters' colors and materials.....	38,623
Pickles, vinegar, sauces.....	6,745
Provisions.....	27,510
Saddlery and harness.....	2,488
Silk manufactures.....	12,205
Woolens and worsteds.....	17,943
All other articles.....	100,386
Total.....	\$1,947,596

COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
1893.....	\$984,800	\$2,258,100
1894.....	1,080,800	2,026,500

Year.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
1895.....	\$1,428,200	\$1,697,100
1896.....	1,900,297	359,736

Imports from Philippines, 1896.

Articles.	Value.
Cocoanuts and kernels.....	\$1,787,198
Hemp.....	76,754
Tobacco.....	86,451
Gum and resins.....	22,281
Oils, volatile, and essences.....	8,376

Articles.	Value.
Shells.....	\$5,536
All other articles.....	3,701
Total.....	\$1,900,297

Exports to Philippines, 1896.

Articles.	Value.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$142,267
Silk manufactures.....	81,721
Woolen manufactures.....	39,813
Jewelry, etc.....	12,916
Machinery, and parts of.....	10,753
Copper, and manufactures of.....	7,699
Toys and buttons.....	6,391
Thread.....	6,263

Articles.	Value.
Wine.....	\$7,075
Metals, and manufactures of.....	6,035
Paper.....	4,730
Apparel.....	3,912
Medicines.....	8,067
All other articles.....	29,564
Total.....	\$359,736

COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

Imports from Philippines.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Dyewoods.....	\$11,662	\$3,332
Iron and ironware.....		238
Flax, hemp, dressed and undressed.....	126,378	166,600
Wood and its manufactures.....	476	

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Tobacco and its manufactures.....	\$19,516	\$61,654
Gums of all sorts.....	47,362	21,658
Other articles.....	238	226
Total.....	\$205,632	\$223,720

Exports to Philippines.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Cotton and cotton goods.....	\$54,978	\$110,908
Wool and woolen goods.....	30,461	44,268
Silk and silk goods.....	17,850	43,792
Apparel and haberdashery.....	88,090	99,246
Brushes and sieves.....	32,368	23,324
Drugs and dyes.....	51,170	44,744
Iron, and articles of.....	170,646	128,966
Crockery.....	12,376	21,860
Glass and glassware.....	15,946	11,186
Wood, and manufactures of.....	21,420	15,946

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Instruments and machinery.....	\$90,214	\$39,036
Copper, and manufactures of.....	57,358	17,374
Hardware.....	40,364	69,732
Groceries, etc.....	21,896	31,654
Paper, and manufactures of.....	27,132	23,942
Pottery.....	6,330	30,706
All other articles.....	51,884	37,128
Total.....	\$762,453	\$774,928

COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Imports into Spain (Calendar Years).

Articles.	Values.		Articles.	Values.	
	1898. Pesetas.	1899. Pesetas.		1898. Pesetas.	1899. Pesetas.
Flaxseed, etc.....	817,578	1,974,474	Tobacco—		
Jute, etc.....	65,129	27,515	Leaf.....	13,641,536	16,784,081
Yarn of jute & other fibers		31,603	Manufactures of.....	1,097,140	703,430
Fruits.....		185,384	Other articles.....	241,180	156,269
Sugar.....	1,414,266	1,623,153			
Cocoa.....		30,000	Total merchandise.....	17,573,879	22,519,994
Coffee.....	797,080	106,736	Gold and silver.....	3,222,197	456,776
Confectionery.....		911,229			

Exports from Spain (Calendar Years).

Articles.	Values.		Articles.	Values.	
	1898. Pesetas.	1899. Pesetas.		1898. Pesetas.	1899. Pesetas.
Glass and glassware.....	60,667	84,918	Bacon, hams, and other		
Iron and steel.....	327,587	654,733	cured meat.....	76,039	182,317
Copper and brass.....		63,682	Wheat flour.....		778,882
Lead.....	64,748	52,377	Vegetables.....	175,289	189,906
Other metals.....	52,323	90,692	Oil, ordinary.....	274,472	481,414
Paints and colors.....	84,712	100,225	Wine, ordinary.....	490,215	735,570
Chemicals, medicines, etc.	143,432	158,152	Sherry.....		35,496
Candles, wax, stearine, etc.	343,622	370,797	Preserved foods.....	804,566	906,085
Perfumery, etc.....	166,752	145,056	Confectionery.....	163,025	158,825
Cotton fabrics.....	12,883,935	25,470,731	Paste for soups, etc.....	105,977	105,127
Flax, hemp, etc., manufac-			Sandals (alpargatas).....	30,216	447,360
tures.....	1,100,842	981,577	Playing cards.....	322,970	355,420
Wool, manufactures.....	182,476	255,414	Umbrellas.....	396,156	639,453
Silk, manufactures.....	138,135	249,230	Hats, of felt and other....	79,776	283,598
Paper, and manufactures of	1,793,882	1,571,932	Buttons.....		32,851
Wood, and manufactures of	202,674	447,513	Cartridges.....		83,407
Leather, and manufactures			Other articles.....	1,094,007	1,122,574
of.....	1,095,138	1,012,898			
Machinery and musical in-			Total merchandise.....	22,686,681	38,367,757
struments.....	73,113	140,952	Gold and silver.....		2,951,900

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending June 30—	Imports into U. S.			Exports from U. S.	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Total.	
1895.....	\$27,234	\$7,742,462	\$7,769,756	\$169,354	
1896.....	32,304	9,484,708	9,566,912	182,937	
1897.....	37,423	8,577,407	8,614,830	147,632	
1898.....	45,876	10,222,402	10,268,278	165,903	
1899.....	35,264	10,557,908	10,593,172	179,647	
1900.....	33,158	11,559,498	11,592,656	122,764	
1901.....	3,067,238	2,079,941	5,167,209	124,572	
1902.....	6,239,642	69,011	6,308,653	60,914	
1903.....	9,117,170	42,687	9,159,857	154,378	
1904.....	6,992,394	15,978	7,008,342	145,466	
1905.....	3,657,952	1,073,414	4,731,366	119,255	
1906.....	2,599,029	2,383,857	4,982,857	162,446	
1907.....	3,066,057	1,297,683	4,363,740	94,597	

Imports into the United States, Fiscal Years ending June 30.

Articles.	Values.		Articles.	Values.	
	1893.	1897.		1893.	1897.
Free of Duty.		*	Dutiable.		
Sugar: Cane and other.....	\$2,965,966		Sugar.....	+	\$1,199,202
Textile grasses, etc.—			Oil.....	\$11,221	1,320
Manila.....	6,217,192	\$2,701,651	Straw, manufactures of.....	20,039	72,137
All other.....		384,155	All other dutiable articles....	2,427	24,524
Hide cuttings, raw, and all					
other glue stock.....	7,079		Total dutiable.....	\$42,687	\$1,297,683
All other free articles.....	29,933	251			
Total free of duty.....	\$9,117,170	\$3,086,057	Total imports of merchan-	\$9,159,857	\$4,383,740
			dise.....		

Exports from the United States, Fiscal Years ending June 30.

Domestic Merchandise.	Values.		Domestic Merchandise.	Values.	
	1893.	1897.		1893.	1897.
Breadstuffs: Wheat flour.....	\$7,800	\$10,068	Iron and steel, manufactures of..	\$9,006	\$9,655
Carriages and street cars, and			Oil, mineral, refined.....	105,936	45,908
parts of.....	2,553	1,707	Varnish.....	2,442	2,230
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medi-			All other articles.....	16,530	19,540
cines.....	1,067	3,316			
Cotton, manufactures of.....	8,444	2,164	Total domestic merchandise..	\$154,378	\$94,597

* See "Dutiable."

+ See "Free of Duty."

To the United States.

The following statistics show the value of Manila hemp imported directly from the Philippines, and also by the way of other countries, during each of the six years 1892-1897:

Years ended June 30—	Direct Imp'ts from Philip- pine Islands.	All Sources.	T'l Imp'ts, Direct and Indirect.	Years ended June 30—	Direct Imp'ts from Philip- pine Islands.	All Sour. es.	T'l Imp'ts, Direct and Indirect.
1892.....	\$3,798,842	\$2,873,437	\$6,672,279	1897.....	\$2,701,651	\$706,671	\$3,408,322
1893.....	6,217,192	2,169,178	8,376,370	Ann'l average.			
1894.....	3,324,223	689,032	4,013,255	1892-97.....	\$3,685,607	\$1,336,948	\$5,022,555
1895.....	3,572,236	486,281	4,058,517	Per cent.....	73.38	26.62	100
1896.....	2,499,494	1,105,091	3,604,585				

The following table shows the average annual importations of sugar into the United States from the Philippine Islands since 1848:

Year ending June 30.	Pounds.	Value.	Year ending June 30.	Pounds.	Value.
Ann'l Av'ge for the 10 Y'rs.			Ann'l Av'ge for the 10 Y'rs.		
1848-1857.....	16,213,569	\$491,878	1888-1897.....	144,340,785	\$3,217,228
1858-1867.....	19,262,950	763,221	Ann'l Av'ge for the 5 Y'rs.		
1868-1877.....	79,419,133	2,822,427	1888-1892.....	182,126,462	4,213,905
1878-1887.....	194,108,709	5,633,679	1893-1897.....	106,555,107	2,220,541

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

These islands became part of the territory of the United States on July 7, 1898, by the President's signature. They occupy a central position in the North Pacific, being 2,100 miles from San Francisco; to Yokohama, 3,440 miles, and to Hong Kong, 4,888 miles. The areas of the several islands comprising the group are as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niebau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63; total, 670 square miles.

A census taken in 1897 showed a total population of 109,020 inhabitants, distributed according to race as follows: Hawaiians, 31,019; part Hawaiians, 8,485; Japanese, 24,407; Chinese, 21,616; Portuguese, 15,100; Americans, 3,096; British, 2,250.

The biennial estimate of revenue was, for 1896, \$2,383,071; for expenditure, \$2,137,108. The public debt in 1896 was 4,101,174. The taxes collected amounted to \$706,541, or \$6.48 per capita.

There are three railroads on the islands, being respectively 13, 20, and 36.5 miles in length. There are about 250 miles of telegraph in the islands.

Foreign Commerce.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Calendar Years.	Free.	Imports. Dutiable.	Total.	Domestic.	Exports. Foreign.	Total.	Excess of Exports.
1875.....	\$176,801	\$1,505,670	\$1,682,471	\$1,835,383	\$254,353	\$2,089,736	\$407,265
1880.....	2,153,173	1,520,095	3,673,268	4,889,194	79,250	4,968,444	1,295,176
1885.....	2,516,189	1,314,356	3,830,545	9,048,164	110,654	9,158,818	5,328,273
1890.....	4,410,200	2,551,941	6,962,201	13,163,204	119,525	13,282,729	6,320,528
1891.....	4,550,839	2,888,644	7,439,483	10,244,316	151,473	10,395,789	2,956,306
1892.....	2,687,805	1,340,400	4,028,205	8,081,538	100,149	8,181,687	4,153,382
1893.....	2,877,345	1,485,833	4,363,178	10,887,069	75,499	10,962,568	6,599,420
1894.....	3,399,050	1,705,431	5,104,481	9,591,310	87,486	9,678,795	4,574,314
1895.....	3,634,422	1,705,363	5,339,785	8,358,107	116,031	8,474,138	3,134,353
1896.....	3,969,847	2,063,846	6,033,693	15,436,037	79,193	15,515,230	9,451,578
1897.....	5,300,118	2,373,511	7,673,629	15,933,689	88,066	16,021,775	8,349,147

Imports by Articles.

Articles.	1896.	1897.
Ale, beer, cider, and porter..	\$69,962	\$90,695
Animals.....	21,680	105,999
Building materials.....	71,080	189,858
Clothing, boots, and hats.....	211,341	376,435
Coal and coke.....	999	136,469
Crockery, glassware, lamps, etc.....	28,966	49,260
Drugs, surgical instruments, and dental material.....	56,248	75,941
Dry goods—		
Cottons.....	269,598	341,421
Linsens.....	21,327	21,235
Silks.....	17,595	24,383
Woolens.....	52,447	81,486
Mixtures.....	17,898	27,512
Fancy goods, millinery, etc.....	87,104	127,398
Fertilizers, bone meal, etc.....		402,756
Fish (dry and salt).....	89,865	109,873
Flour.....	168,203	231,272
Fruits, fresh.....	9,247	16,701
Furniture.....	51,095	105,703
Grain and feed.....	259,042	368,952
Groceries and provisions.....	417,509	609,682
Guns and gun materials.....	17,011	16,151
Gunpowder, blasting, etc.....	8,281	16,445
Hardware, agricultural implements, etc.....	195,869	405,567
Iron, steel, etc.....	30,285	66,663
Jewelry, plate, clocks.....	20,448	31,164
Leather.....	32,087	43,089
Lumber.....	154,052	288,869
Machinery.....	111,316	595,424
Matches.....	8,263	13,749
Musical instruments.....	10,150	16,965
Naval stores.....	38,328	79,157
Oils— Coconut, kerosene, whale, etc.....	100,448	96,065

Articles.	1896.	1897.
Paints, paint oils, and turpentine.....	\$39,876	\$67,619
Perfumery and toilet articles.....	13,887	21,283
Railroad materials, rails, cars, etc.....	28,364	116,319
Saddlery, carriages, and material.....	37,989	127,890
Sheathing metal.....	6,432	1,951
Shooks, bags, and containers.....	119,362	237,206
Spirits.....	75,680	70,496
Stationery and books.....	55,310	98,510
Tea.....	20,858	34,000
Tin, tinware, and materials.....	6,859	11,575
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	172,667	221,019
Wines, light.....	83,765	140,964
Sundries not otherwise specified.....	117,730	269,084
Charges on invoices.....	67,000	102,114
25 per cent. added on uncertified invoices.....	3,793	1,087
Total.....	\$3,491,328	\$6,658,711
Discounts.....	18,785	18,571
Damaged and short.....		
Total at Honolulu.....	\$3,472,543	\$6,640,140
Total at other ports.....	428,360	1,042,488
Total dutiable merchandise.....	\$3,898,903	\$7,682,628
Values of goods free by civil code.....	464,275	*
Total merchandise.....	\$4,363,178	\$7,682,628
Specie.....	908,631	1,155,575
Customs receipts.....	545,754	708,493

Exports by Articles.

Articles.	1896.	1897.
Sugar.....pounds..	380,822,879	520,158,232
Rice.....pounds..	7,821,004	5,499,499
Wool.....pounds..	391,592	249,200
Tallow.....pounds..	13,250	9,000
Coffee.....pounds..	49,311	387,158
Molasses.....gallons..	67,282	33,770
catskins.....pieces..	5,911	6,065
Bananas.....bunches..	108,239	75,835
Hides.....pieces..	19,826	20,100
Horns and bones.....pounds..		105,235
Sheepskin.....pieces..	6,785	9,907
Betel leaves.....boxes..	111	

Articles.	1896.	1897.
Taro flour.....pounds..	3,060	218
Awa.....pounds..	16,725	6
Pineapples.....pieces..	79,042	116,715
Watermelons.....pieces..	650	
Canned fruits.....dozen..		115
Total domestic exports.....	\$10,742,659	\$15,933,689
Total domestic exports furnished as supplies.....	144,440	
Total foreign exports.....	75,499	88,066
Total.....	\$10,962,598	\$16,021,775

THE LADRONES.

The Ladrões or Mariana Islands, a chain of fifteen islands in the North Pacific, are situated to the north of the Carolines and between 13 and 21 degrees north latitude and 144 and 146 degrees east longitude. They comprise an area of about 500 square miles. The principal island of the group is Guam, upon which is centered nearly all the population. A distance of about 1,200 miles intervenes between this group and the Philippines.

Commercially, the group is of little value, the trade being insignificant.

* Detailed in general statement of articles of merchandise.

† Boxes.

CUBAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

DISPOSITION FOURTH.*

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.†

General Rules.

1. *Number of Threads.*—By the number of threads in a tissue shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant one-half of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of 6 millimeters. Should this half contain a fraction, the fraction shall be counted as an entire thread.

2. *Ascertainment of the Number of Threads.*—In order to determine, for customs treatment of tissues, the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads subject to the highest duty are found in the tissue, the instrument known as "thread-counter" shall be employed.

Should there be doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a tissue, owing to the tissue being closer woven in some parts than in others, the closest-woven part and the loosest-woven part shall be taken, and the average threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like tissues, and generally in all tissues in which the hair has been removed by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the tissue must be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the tissue shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs, and should the tissue be mixed it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the highest taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MIXED TISSUES.

3. *Admixtures of Two Materials.*—Tissues of all kinds, composed of two materials, shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,‡ provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

(b) Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,‡ provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(c) Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,‡ provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(d) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,§ provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(e) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,§ provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

* Dispositions first, second, and third suspended.

† The warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same, or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or to give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue, and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff.

‡ Class IV, group 2, Note I.

§ Class V, group 2, Note I.

(f) *Tissues of wool, flock wool, or hair, containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class VI, with the surtaxes established in each case,* provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.*

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI.

4. *Admixtures of More than Two Materials.*—Tissues composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Tissues containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as mixed woolen tissues, whatever be the proportion of the threads of vegetable fibers, and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(b) Tissues containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V, and assimilated to tissues of jute, hemp, etc., whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(c) Tissues of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V, and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woolen threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of woolen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as mixed woolen tissues.

5. *Silk Tissues.*—All tissues containing silk or floss-silk threads, the number of which, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth without being more than one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total, the tissues shall be considered and dutiable as of pure silk.

Exceptions.

For knitted stuffs, tulle, lace, blondes, tulle for borders and ribbons, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

6. *Knitted and Netted Stuffs.*—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulle, lace, blondes, and tulle of all kinds for borders, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class comprising the threads of the highest taxed material, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the tissue.

Knitted stuffs, lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, comprised in Class VII, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

Tulle less than 15 centimeters in width shall be considered as tulle for borders.

7. *Ribbons.*—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest-taxed threads.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. When not exceeding 15 centimeters in width they shall be considered as mixed silk tissues, provided that they contain in any proportion threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers or of wool or flock wool.

8. *Trimnings.*—Trimnings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimnings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest-taxed material. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimmings shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

Trimnings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real tissues, with warp and weft, while trimmings are plated.

SURTAXES.

9. *Establishment of Surtaxes.*—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the tissue by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons must, when necessary, be added together.

10. *Brochés.*—Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.

By broché or brocaded tissues are meant all tissues with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of the small shuttle called "*espôlin*" in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

11. *Embroidery.*—Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case; by taking into account whether the embroidery contains metallic threads or not.

* Class VI, group 2, Note I.

† Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter A.

‡ Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter B, and Class VII, group 2, Note II, Letter A.

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the tissue, as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the tissue, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and cannot be unraveled.

12. *Metallic Threads.*—Tissues and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus the surtaxes established in every case.*

Tissues exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII, plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

13. *Made-up Articles.*—Tissues manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus the surtaxes established in every case.†

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

DISPOSITION FIFTH.

RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED AND TO ARTICLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL MATERIALS.

1. Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble.

When an article presented for customs clearance is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the repository, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the customs authorities to indicate the number according to which such article is to be dutiable.

In such case the clearance shall be effected according to the number so indicated.

2. Articles which, owing to their nature or for their application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts ‡ shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

3. In case of doubt as to which is the material chiefly determining the value of an article, such article shall be dutiable according to the most highly taxed component material.

4. When the mixture of different materials has been made with a view of evading the payment of the duties of any specified number of the tariff, the duties leviable on the article subject to the highest duty shall always be collected.

DISPOSITION SIXTH.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES—TARIFF.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods or for other purposes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.

Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.

Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.

Mineral pitch and tar; asphalt, bitumens, and schists.

Mineral oils of all kinds.

Ores.

Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.

Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II, excepting those comprised in Nos. 32, 33, 40, 43, 45 (letters a and b), 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 (letters b, c, and d), 53, 54, and 55.

Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.

Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters, in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler-makers' work, partly wrought.

Mercury.

Nickel, aluminium, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned, also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.

Filings, shavings, scrap iron or steel, and other waste of common metals.

Scoriae.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut. Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 62.

Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.

Tan bark.

Opium.

Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 86 and 87.

Natural colors in powder or in lumps.

Natural dyes.

Blackings.

Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 94 (excepting phosphorus), 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 (letter a).

Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 105.

Crude oils and animal fats.

Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.

Fertilizers.

Glue, albumen, and gelatin.

Carbons for electric lighting.

* Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter C, and Class VII, group 2, Note II, Letter B.

† Classes IV, V, and VI, group 2, Note II, Letter D, and Class VII, group 2, Note II, Letter C.

‡ As, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself, the glass and frame of a mirror.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:
Textile materials of all kinds, woolen, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:
Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:
Staves.
Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.: wood, planed or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.
Casks or shoofs, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogheads, tierces, and barrels.
Lattice or fencing wood.
Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.
Cork, in the rough or in sheets.
Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, finestraw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:
Furs, untanned hides and skins, hides tanned with

the hair, and hides tanned without the hair, comprised in No. 214.
Animal remains.

Included in Class XI:
All articles comprised in group 2.

Included in Class XII:
Jerked meat ("tassajo").
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated.
Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.
Rice in sacks.
Wheat and other cereals.
Flour of all kinds in sacks.
Pulse, dried.
Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.
Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.
Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:
Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.
Tobacco in cakes and snuff.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare. When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowance shall be made for tare:

<i>Included in Class III:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Natural colors, prepared.....	17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals.....	10
The same, prepared.....	17
Varnish.....	15
Chemical products not specified (No. 102)....	12
Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose.....	10

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the undermentioned tares:

<i>Included in Class I:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1, letters c and d.....	20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2, letter b.....	12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels.....	30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed.....	16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles): In cases or barrels.....	30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed.....	20
Ordinary bottles: In cases or barrels.....	20
In crates or otherwise packed.....	15
Flat glass and crystal of all kinds: In single cases.....	25
In double wooden cases.....	30
In any other package.....	20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.: In a single receptacle.....	35
In two or more receptacles.....	40
Earthenware or stoneware; faience and porcelain: In cases or barrels.....	30
In hampers or otherwise packed.....	16

<i>Included in Class II:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 32, 40, 43, 45 (letter b), 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 60 (letters a and b), 61, 62 (letter a), 64 (letter b), 65:	
In cases or barrels.....	18
In hampers.....	7
In other packages or in bales.....	5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 53, 45 (letter a), 48, 51, 55, 60 (letter c), 62 (letter b), 64 (letter a), 67, 75, 78, 77, and 78 (letter a):	
In cases or barrels.....	18
In hampers.....	12
In other packages or bales.....	6

	Tare. Per Cent.
Common soap.....	6
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 115, letter a).....	10
<i>Included in Class XII:</i>	
Meat in brine.....	10
Salt cod and stockfish.....	10
Olive oil.....	10

<i>Included in Class III:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Spirits of turpentine.....	18
Phosphorus: In tinplate receptacles.....	25
In cases or otherwise packed.....	35
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 100 (letter b), 108, and 104.....	20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 108	14
Perfumery and essences.....	20

<i>Included in Class VIII:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Paper of all kinds: In cases.....	10
In other packages or in bales.....	8

<i>Included in Class IX:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Fine wood, sawn in veneers.....	6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 194, 196, and 197 (letter a): In cases.....	20
In crates or otherwise packed.....	10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 196 and 197 (letter b): In cases.....	30
In other packages.....	10
Cork, manufactured: In cases.....	10
In other packages or in bales.....	5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 202: In cases.....	25
In other packages or in bales.....	10

<i>Included in Class X:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (a, b, d, and e); saddlers' and harnessmakers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters: In cases or barrels.....	15
In other packages or in bales.....	6
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (letter c); hides comprised in Nos. 216 and 217; leather cut out for boots and shoes; gloves	

	Tare. Per Cent.		Tare. Per Cent.
and manufactured articles comprised in		In bales.....	4
No. 227:		Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelon"), and other	
In cases or barrels.....	18	spices comprised in No. 304:	
In other packages or in bales.....	8	In cases or barrels.....	15
<i>Included in Class XII:</i>		In sacks.....	1
Pork, lard, and other goods comprised in		In double sacks.....	2
Nos. 258 (letter b), 259, 260, 261, 262.....	12	Tea.....	10
Other meat.....	12	Vanilla.....	12
Butter.....	12	Alimentary preserves and other goods com-	
Salt cod and stockfish:		prised in Nos. 282, 291, 292, 293, and 294.....	15
In cases or barrels.....	10	Chocolate and bonbons:	
In sacks.....	2	In cases or barrels.....	15
Rice in barrels.....	8	Otherwise packed.....	10
Flour in barrels.....	8	Eggs.....	25
Fruits:		Pastes and fecules for alimentary purposes..	10
In cases or barrels.....	12	Common biscuits.....	8
In baskets or other packages.....	8	Fine biscuits.....	14
Cocoa:		Cheese.....	12
In sacks.....	1		
In double sacks.....	2	<i>Included in Class XIII:</i>	
In ceroons.....	5	Fans comprised in No. 319 (letter a).....	15
Coffee:		Cartridges with or without projectiles or	
In sacks.....	1	bullets.....	10
In double sacks.....	2	Varnished cloth or oilcloth.....	12
In barrels, casks, etc.....	10	Toys and games.....	25
Cinnamon:		Articles of caoutchouc.....	20
In cases or barrels.....	15	Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues.....	10

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists or not included in the above-mentioned cases shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff: all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight entitled or not to tare allowance shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 49, 50, and 55 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10. When the same package contains two or more articles dutiable on gross weight and paying different rates of duty, the highest-taxed article shall be dutiable together with the weight of all exterior packages, subject to deduction for tare, if any.

The other article or articles shall be dutiable separately, with no allowance for tare.

11. When goods dutiable on gross weight and liable to the same duty, but for which different tares have been established, are included in the same package, the lowest tare shall be deducted. Should part of the goods be dutiable on gross weight without any allowance for tare, no tare shall be deducted.

12. When the same package contains goods dutiable on gross weight as well as other articles dutiable on net weight or otherwise than on weight, all such articles shall pay separately, and those dutiable on gross weight must comply with the foregoing rules, save that no article contained in the package shall be entitled to any tare allowance.

13. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter b) on 15 per cent. of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 10, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

14. Receptacles containing brandies and liquors shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter a), on 14 per cent. of the gross weight if single, and on 20 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks and in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are included.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter b) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, also for any other receptacle serving to import alcohol, brandies, or liquors, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be liable to the duties established in the numbers of the tariff applicable thereto.

15. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter a), on 12 per cent. of gross weight if single, and on 18 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are classed.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter b) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

Common bottles containing claret, Burgundy, or like wines shall follow the régime of No. 10, and for this purpose shall be considered as weighing 760 grams each.

Ordinary half bottles shall be considered as weighing 400 grams each.

Ordinary champagne and similar bottles shall be considered as weighing 950 grams each.

Half bottles of the same description shall be considered as weighing 550 grams each.

For bottles and flasks of a shape different from the ordinary kind or of an unknown capacity, also for any other receptacle used for importing wine, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff applicable thereto.

16. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation takes place in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter a), on 18 per cent. of gross weight if single, and on 25 per cent. if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or barrels, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which comprised.

Exterior cases or barrels shall respectively be liable to the duty prescribed in No. 189 (letter b) or in No. 191 (letter a) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, and likewise for all other receptacles used for importing beer or cider, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

DISPOSITION SEVENTH.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

1. Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the proper authorities.
2. Paintings, publications, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.
3. Artificial wine (other than medicinal wines of known composition) and adulterated wines.

Import Rates of Duty.

Abbreviations Employed in the Tariff.

Disp. = General disposition.

G. W. = Gross weight.

N. W. = Net weight.

G. W.; T. = Gross weight or tare, as the case may be.

T. = Tare.

S. T. = Special tare.

Kilo = Kilogram.

Hectog. = Hectogram.

Hectol. = Hectoliter.

Duties shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish alphonos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted at the following rates: Alphonos (25-peseta piece), \$4.82; louis (20-franc piece), \$3.86.

The following Spanish silver coins, now in circulation in the Island of Cuba, shall be received for customs at the following fixed rates in American money: Peso, 60 cents; medio peso, 30 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents; medio real, 3 cents.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the Island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba.

Importations from the United States are dutiable like other commodities.

CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.

Group 1.—Stones and Earths Employed in Building, Arts, and Manufactures.

1. Marble, jasper, and alabaster:

- a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W. 100 kilos. .. \$0.50
- b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimension, polished or not,* G. W. do .. 1.00
- c. Sculptures, high and bas reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do .. 3.10
- d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do .. 2.00

2. Stones, other, natural or artificial:

- a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W. do .. .50
- b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do .. 1.00

3. Earths employed in manufactures and arts: Cement, lime, and gypsum, G. W. do .. .60

4. Gypsum manufactured into articles:

- a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do .. 3.00
- b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do .. .75

Group 2.—Coal. (See "Free List.")

Group 3.—Schists, Bitumens, and their Derivatives.

5. Régime applicable to goods classed in the present group.

Whenever doubt arises as to the classification of the products enumerated in Nos. 6, 7, and 8, the customs must, before collecting duty, refer the matter to the collector at the chief port.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less or from 10 barrels or less comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.
2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with

* Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases, the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

6. In order that the Government may always be enabled to know the nature of products imported under the denominations comprised in the present group, the customs must enter in their statistics and collection sheets the following different kinds:

No. 6 of the tariff:

- a. Tar* and other liquid products, even thick.
- b. Pitch, asphalts, schists, and other solid or pasty products.

No. 7 of the tariff:

- a. Petroleum, crude.
- b. Other crude oils which can be used in the preparation of illuminating oils.
- c. Oleonaphtha and the other products classed in this number.

No. 8 of the tariff:

- a. Petroleum, refined.
 - b. Other refined oils designed for illumination.
 - c. Benzine, vaseline, and other products comprised in this number.
6. Tar and mineral pitch, asphalts, bitumens, and schists, † G. W. 100 kilos. . . \$0.60
7. Oleonaphtha, crude natural petroleum, and crude oils derived from schists, †† G. W. do . . 1.40
- a. Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas and only at gas works in Cuba, said gas works to be subject to inspection by the customs authorities, and to be used for no other purpose, provided that the importer gives such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W. 100 kilos. . . .70
8. Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination; benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils not specially mentioned; vaseline, ‡ G. W. 100 kilos. . . 4.70
- a. A product from petroleum known under the name of cordage oil, imported by and used exclusively for cordage works in their manufacture of rope and cordage, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the president of the cordage company, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W. 100 kilos. . . 2.35

Group 4.—Ores.

9. Ores, G. W. 100 kilos. . . .10

Group 5.—Crystal and Glass.

10. Common or ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5). . . 100 kilos. . 1.00
- Common bottles of glass, intended to contain beer rum, and sparkling wines, manufactured with native fruit, and garrañones or demijohns and siphons to contain mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, shall enjoy a rebate of 60 per cent. of the duties stipulated in this number, when imported and declared in the custom-house by the manufacturers of said beverages.
11. Crystal, and glass imitating crystal: †
- a. Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5). . . 100 kilos. . 14.00
 - b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) . . . do . . 7.00
12. Plate glass and crystal: †
- a. Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) . . . do . . 1.05
 - b. For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) . . . 100 kilos. . 2.40

* The customs authorities must take special care that, under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, neither crude petroleum, oleonaphtha, nor oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300 degrees centigrade. Under the name of asphalts or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 107 of Class III.

(†) Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 227 of Class XIII.)

‡ For the collection of duty, the following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oil derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well, and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300 degrees C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of its primitive weight.

§ The residue from the distillation of petroleum, known under the name of gas oil, imported direct by and for use in gas works, provided that the importation be effected at the direct demand of the president of a company, and that the latter submit their works to the control of the collector of customs, is classed in this number.

¶ Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are likewise dutiable according to this number.

§ All petroleum and other mineral oils not having the properties described in the note to No. 7 shall be considered as refined.

|| Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number.

c. Window glass set in lead and polished, or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	\$4.90
d. Articles, engraved or annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	9.80
13. Glass and crystal, tinned, silvered, or coated with other metals:		
a. Common mirrors not exceeding 2 min. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	10 00
b. Mirrors, other, not beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	15 00
c. Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	18 00
14. Glass and crystal in statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration; spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, * T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.56
15. Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not.....	hundred..	2.50

Group 6.—Pottery, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

16. Bricks of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; articles of fire clay, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.30
17. Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, per square (10 by 10 feet).....		1.60
18. Slabs or conduits of clay, glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.50
19. Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles, per square (10 by 10 feet).....		2.50
20. Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware:		
a. Household and kitchen utensils, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	.80
b. Dishes or other articles, provided that they be neither gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	5.50
c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc.....	do ..	1.00
d. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.60
21. Hollow ware or dishes of falenoe:		
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.50
b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	6.40
22. Hollow ware or dishes of porcelain:		
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.80
b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	9.80
23. Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas reliefs, articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, of fine clay, falenoe, stoneware, porcelain, or bisque, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.25

CLASS II.—METALS AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.

Group 1.—Gold, Silver, and Platinum, and Alloys of These Metals.

24. Gold and platinum in jewelry or goldsmiths' wares, with or without precious stones or pearls; jewelry or wares of silver, with precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls, not set, N. W.....	hectog..	\$7.50
25. Gold or platinum wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W.....	do ..	2.80
26. Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W.....	kilo..	2.80
27. Jewelry or wares of silver, without precious stones or pearls, N. W.....	hectog..	1.50
28. Silversmiths' wares, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W.....	kilo..	8.00
29. Plate, N. W.....	do ..	2.40

Group 2.—Cast Iron (I).

(I) Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.

30. Cast iron:		
Pigs, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.10
31. Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned—		
a. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.50
b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.35
c. Articles, other, G. W.....	do ..	.75
32. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.20
33. Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, tinned or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	2.30

Group 3.—Wrought Iron and Steel.

34. Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos;" * steel in ingots, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.40
35. Wrought iron or steel, rolled—		
a. Rails, G. W.....	do ..	.425
b. Bars of all kinds, including rods; ‡ tires, hoops, and beams, G. W.....	do ..	.90

* Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number.

† By "tochos" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron or iron in any other form, containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)

Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross shall be comprised in No. 36, letter b.

In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind.

‡ The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel,* G. W.....		100 kilos..	\$1.60
36. Sheets, rolled—			
a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W. do ..		1.10	
b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron,† G. W.		100 kilos..	1.20
c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W.		do ..	1.50
d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W.....		100 kilos..	1.20
37. Wrought iron or steel:			
Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing each—			
a. 25 kilos or more, G. W.		100 kilos..	1.00
b. Less than 25 kilos, G. W.		do ..	1.35
28. Cast in pieces, finished—			
a. Wheels weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes, G. W.		100 kilos..	.60
b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W.		100 kilos..	1.40
39. Pipes—			
a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W.		do ..	1.40
b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W.		do ..	1.40
40. Wire, galvanized or not—			
a. 2 millimeters or more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	1.00
b. More than $\frac{1}{4}$ and up to 2 millimeters in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	1.30
c. $\frac{1}{4}$ millimeter or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		100 kilos..	1.60
41. In large pieces, composed of bars or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same, unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W.		100 kilos..	1.80
42. Anchors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, & signal disks, G. W.		do ..	.80
42a. Arrivals, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	2.50
43. Wire gauze—			
a. Up to 20 threads per inch, ‡ T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	2.00
b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		kilo..	.06
44. Cables, fencing (barbed wire), and netting; furniture springs, G. W.		100 kilos..	1.00
45. Tools and implements—			
a. Fine, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do ..		8.00	
b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	2.50
46. Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; Parisian and similar tacks, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		100 kilos..	1.50
47. Nails, clasp nails, and brads, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	1.00
48. Buckles:			
a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		kilo..	.20
b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	.15
49. Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens; pieces of clockworks, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....		kilo..	.30
50. Crochet hooks and the like; hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....		kilo..	.30
51. Cutlery of all kinds; tailors' scissors; side arms and pieces for same, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		kilo..	.40
52. Firearms:			
a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W.		do ..	.25
b. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		kilo..	1.00
c. Sporting guns; Muzzle-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		kilo..	.60
d. Breech-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	2.50
53. Manufactures of tinplate, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		100 kilos..	4.00
54. Wrought iron and steel:			
Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished—			
a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		100 kilos..	3.00
b. In which sheet does not predominate T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	2.00
55. Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware—			
a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		100 kilos..	3.00
b. In which sheet does not predominate (Disp. VI, rule 5).....		do ..	3.00

Group 4.—Copper and Alloys of Common Metals with Copper (Brass, Bronze, etc.).

56. Copper scales, copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W.....	100 kilos..	3.00
57. Copper and alloys of copper: In ingots, G. W.	do ..	4.00
58. Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W.	do ..	4.50
59. Rolled in sheets, G. W.	do ..	5.00
60. Wire, galvanized or not—		
a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	6.00
b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	6.00
c. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.50

*Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)

†By hoop iron ("deses") shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.

‡This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of one inch, i. e., of 25 millimeters.

61.	Wire covered with tissues or insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	\$7.50
62.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 100 threads per inch,† T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	6.00
	b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo ..	.15
63.	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W.....	100 kilos ..	4.50
64.	Nails and tacks:		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo ..	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.12
65.	Pins or pens, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	do ..	.60
	Copper and alloys of copper:		
66.	Articles not specially mentioned, varnished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.20
67.	Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.50

Group 5.—Other Metals and their Alloys.

68.	Mercury, G. W.....	kilo ..	.20
	Nickel, aluminium, and alloys having for a basis these metals:		
69.	In lumps or ingots, G. W.....	100 kilos ..	3.00
	Tin and alloys thereof:		
70.	In lumps or ingots, G. W.....	do ..	4.00
	Zinc, lead, and other metals not specially mentioned, as well as their alloys:		
71.	In lumps or ingots, G. W.....	do ..	1.00
	Nickel, aluminium, and their alloys:		
72.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.....	do ..	7.00
	Tin and alloys thereof:		
73.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.....	do ..	7.00
	Zinc, lead, and other metals:		
74.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.....		1.50
75.	Tin hammered in thin leaves (tin foil) and capsules for bottles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo ..	.04
	Nickel, or aluminium, and their alloys:		
76.	Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.50
	Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal, etc.):		
77.	Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.50
78.	Zinc, lead, and other metals, and their alloys:		
	a. Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.30
	b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.15

Group 6.—Wastes and Scoriae.

79.	Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for remelting, G. W.....	100 kilos ..	.15
80.	Scoriae resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W.....	do ..	.93

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Simple Drugs.

81.	Oleaginous seeds, copra or cocoanuts, G. W.....	100 kilos ..	\$2.00
82.	Resins and gums:		
	a. Colophony, pitch, and similar products, G. W.....	do ..	.50
	b. Spirits of turpentine, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
	c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted in lumps, G. W.....	do ..	3.00
83.	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W.....	do ..	5.25
84.	Tan bark, G. W.....	do ..	.25
85.	Opium, G. W.....	kilo ..	6.00
86.	Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W.....	100 kilos ..	2.75
87.	Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W.....	do ..	1.80
88.	Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W.....	do ..	.60

Group 2.—Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

89.	Artificial colors of metallic bases:		
	a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos ..	2.55
	b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos ..	5.00
90.	Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), kilo.....		.25
91.	Natural dyes:		
	a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W.....	100 kilos ..	.20
	b. Madder, G. W.....	do ..	4.50
	c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W.....	kilo ..	.30

* By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, whatever be their thickness, provided that they be covered with an insulating wrapper without taking into consideration whether they are inclosed in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with cordage or iron or steel wire.

† This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 25 millimeters.

92. Artificial dyes:		
a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), 100 kilos.....		\$5.00
b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	3.00
c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	kilo..	.20
93. Varnish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	7.50
94. Blacking, G. W.....	do ..	3.00

Group 3.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

95. Simple bodies:		
a. Sulphur, G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$0.15
b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus. Phosphorus, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5); other, G. W.....	kilo..	.18
96. Inorganic acids:		
a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric, also aqua regia, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.30
b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
c. Other, G. W.....	do ..	5.00
97. Organic acids:		
a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W.....	do ..	1.00
b. Oleic, stearic, and palmitic, G. W.....	do ..	1.40
c. Acetic, G. W.....	do ..	6.00
d. Other, G. W.....	do ..	5.00
98. Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.25
99. Inorganic salts:		
a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), G. W.....	do ..	.50
b. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.45
c. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.08
d. Other salts of ammoniac, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphite of soda and borax, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.75
e. Chlorates of soda and potash, G. W.....	do ..	1.80
100. Organic salts:		
a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W.....	do ..	2.50
b. Citrates and tartrates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.00
101. Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W.....	kilo..	6.75
102. Chemical products not specially mentioned,* G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	do ..	.05
103. Pills, capsules, medicinal drages, and the like,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.25
104. Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.10

Group 4.—Oils, Fats, Wax, and their Derivatives.

105. Vegetable oils:		
a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$2.50
b. Liquid, except olive oil, G. W.....	do ..	8.00
106. Crude oils and animal fats:		
a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W.....	do ..	1.47
b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W.....	do ..	1.40
c. Other crude oils and fats, G. W.....	do ..	.50
107. Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W.....	do ..	2.50
108. Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.40
109. Common soap, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	do ..	1.50
110. Perfumery and essences, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.20

Group 5.—Various.

111. Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$0.05
112. Starch and feculae for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	1.40
113. Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W.....	do ..	3.90
114. Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W.....	do ..	3.00
115. Gunpowder and explosives:		
a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	4.00
b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosive not intended for mines,† N. W.....	kilo..	.20

CLASS IV.—COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Group 1.—Cotton in the Wool and Yarns.

116. Cotton in the wool and cotton waste, ‡ G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$1.00
117. Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, § including the weight of reels, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	kilo..	.33

* The products or substances comprised in Nos. 102, 103, and 104 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declarations simultaneously with the customs employees.

† All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms, capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 2½ millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as sporting.

‡ Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

§ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 163, Class VII.

Group 2.—*Tissues.*

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair or wastes of these materials shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

(a) Tissues, broches, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads of purl or common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pafiolones," traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs, shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of Hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

118. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:

a. Up to 9 threads, N. W.	kilo..	\$0.13
b. From 10 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.17
c. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.23
d. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.35

118a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.

119. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:

a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.15
b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do ..	.20
c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.27
d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.37
e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.50

119a. The same tissue, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent., N. W.

120. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:

a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.15
b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do ..	.18
c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.20
d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.32
e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.42

120a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.

121. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:

a. Up to 6 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.18
b. From 7 to 11 threads, N. W.	do ..	.23
c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W.	do ..	.32
d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W.	do ..	.43
e. 20 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.55

121a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns:

Dutiable as the tissues, with surtax of 40 per cent., N. W.

122. Tissues for counterpanes, N. W. do .. | .24 |

123. Piques of all kinds, N. W. do .. | .45 |

124. Carded tissues:

a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, N. W. do .. | .06 |

b. Bleached, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns, N. W. do .. | .20 |

125. Velvety tissues, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, N. W. do .. | .47 |

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126. Knitted goods, even with needlework*.....	kilo..	\$0.30
a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W.....	do ..	.70
b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish, N. W.....	do ..	.80
c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W.....	do ..	.70
d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, N. W.....	do ..	.90
127. Tulles:†		
a. Plain, N. W.....	do ..	.70
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W.....	do ..	.92
128. Lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds,‡ N. W.....	do ..	1.47
129. Carpets of cotton, N. W.....	do ..	.15
130. Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains manufactured with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W.....	kilo..	.32
131. Wicks for lamps and candles, N. W.....	do ..	.15
132. Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons,‡ § N. W.....	do ..	.82

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

133. Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reels): † also the fibers of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared for spinning, not otherwise provided for, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	kilo..	\$0.10
133a. Bags for sugar.....	100 kilos..	2.00
134. Rope and cordage:		
a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, G. W.....	100 kilos..	6.00
b. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, N. W.....	100 kilos..	6.00
c. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, or other fibers, N. W.....	100 kilos..	6.00

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 60 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. IV, rule 4, letter b), with a surtax of 60 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

(a) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

* Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall respectively be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 9 and 13.

§ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool or silk, shall respectively be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

¶ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 163, Class VII.

Sheets, towels, tablecloths, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs shall, for the making-up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

125. Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:		
a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.	100 kilos..	\$2.00
b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.05
c. 9 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.08
135a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent., N. W.		
135b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent., N. W.		
136. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:		
a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.06
b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.	do ..	.08
c. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do ..	.12
d. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do ..	.16
e. 17 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.20
136a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent., N. W.		
136b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent., N. W.		
137. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:		
a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.06
b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do ..	.12
c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do ..	.18
d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.	do ..	.25
e. 21 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.35
137a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.		
137b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent., N. W.		
138. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 8 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:		
a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.	kilo..	.10
b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	do ..	.14
c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	do ..	.20
d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.	do ..	.25
e. 21 threads or more, N. W.	do ..	.30
138a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent., N. W.		
138b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent., N. W.		
139. Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc., N. W.	kilo..	.20
140. Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework:*		
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers, N. W.	kilo..	.80
b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W.	do ..	1.00
141. Tullies:†		
a. Plain, N. W.	do ..	.60
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W.	do ..	.75
142. Lace, blonde, and tullies for borders,† N. W.	do ..	2.00
143. Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool, N. W.	do ..	.05
144. Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W.	kilo..	.28
145. Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, ‡ § N. W.	do ..	.40

CLASS VI.—WOOL, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

146. Bristles, hair, and horsehair.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
147. Wool, raw.....	do do ..	40
148. Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached or dyed, single or twisted.....	do do ..	40
Woolen yarns mixed with silk shall be liable to the following surtaxes:		
When containing up to one-fifth of silk.....	do do ..	22
When containing up to two-fifths of silk.....	do do ..	50
When containing three-fifths or more of silk the yarns shall be dutiable as untwisted silk.		

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When such goods are mixed with silk, they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

§ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

Group 2.—Tissues and Filled Stuffs.

NOTE I.—When the tissues comprised in this group are mixed, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of wool or hair containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 45 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

2. Tissues containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (Disp. IV, rule 4, letter a), with a surtax of 45 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

A. Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 20 per cent.

B. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 40 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be of 100 per cent.

C. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

D. Shawls, including those called "mantones" and "pañolones," fichus, horse cloths or blankets, traveling rugs, bed covers, counterpanes or bordered blankets (even when the border consists of a silk ribbon, provided the latter be not more than 2 centimeters in width) shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

On other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

149.	Swanskin of pure or mixed wool.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
150.	Baizes:		
	a. Of pure wool.....	do do ..	40
	b. Of mixed wool.....	do do ..	40
151.	Flannels, white or colored, for underclothing:		
	a. Of pure wool.....	do do ..	40
	b. Of mixed wool.....	do do ..	40
152.	Blankets or counterpanes of wool, pure or mixed with other materials:		
	a. Gray blankets ("pardas").....	do do ..	40
	b. Other.....	do do ..	40
153.	Astrakhans, plushes, and velvets of wool, pure or mixed.....	do do ..	40
154.	Cloths and other tissues not specially mentioned, of wool, hair, or flock wool, comprised or not in drapery, weighing per square meter:		
	300 grams or more:		
	a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
	b. Of wool or hair, mixed.....	do do ..	40
155.	From 175 to 300 grams:		
	a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure.....	do do ..	40
	b. Of wool or hair, mixed.....	do do ..	40
156.	Less than 175 grams:		
	a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure.....	do do ..	40
	b. Of wool or hair, mixed.....	do do ..	40
157.	Tissues of bristle or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
158.	Knitted stuffs, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework:*		
	a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
	b. In stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles.....	do do ..	40
159.	Carpets of wool, pure or mixed with other materials:		
	a. With uncut pile.....	do do ..	40
	b. Plushy or with cut pile.....	do do ..	40
160.	Tissues called tapestry, for curtains and upholstering furniture, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even figured or damasked, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
161.	Felts of wool, pure or mixed.....	do do ..	40
162.	Trimmings of wool; ribbons and galloons†‡.....	do do ..	40

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

‡ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII (Disp. IV, rule 7).

CLASS VII.—SILK, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Group 1.—Yarns.

163. Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins*.....	per cent. ad valorem..	50
164. Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	do do ..	50

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. IV, rule 5.)

This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff, when containing threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture (Disp. IV, rules 6 and 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

A. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving, or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 50 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

B. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silvers shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

C. Shawls called "mantones," handkerchiefs of manila hemp, blankets, counterpanes, shawls, veils, mantles, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

165. Tissues of unbleached silk.....	per cent. ad valorem..	50
166. Tissues of silk or floss silk:		
Not mixed with any other material—		
Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—		
a. Black.....	do do ..	50
b. Colored †.....	do do ..	50
Figured, plushy or velvety.....	do do ..	50
167. Figured, plushy or velvety.....	do do ..	50
168. Mixed with another material:		
Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—		
a. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	do do ..	50
b. Mixed with wool or hair.....	do do ..	50
Figured, plushy or velvety.....	do do ..	50
169. Figured, plushy or velvety.....	do do ..	50
170. Knitted stuffs of boiled silk, of unbleached silk; or of floss-silk, made up in any kind of article:		
a. Of pure silk.....	per cent. ad valorem..	50
b. Mixed with other textile materials.....	do do ..	50
171. Tulles of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed:		
a. Plain.....	do do ..	50
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom.....	do do ..	50
172. Lace tulles for borders and blondes, of silk or floss silk, plain or figured:		
a. Not mixed.....	per cent. ad valorem..	50
b. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	do do ..	50
173. Trimmings of silk ‡.....	do do ..	50

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Group 1.

174. Paper pulp, § G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$0.15
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Group 2.—Printing and Writing Paper.

175. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, uncut and unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	\$4.00
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* Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

† Tissues consisting of black yarns combined with colored yarns shall be considered as colored tissues.

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

§ This number only includes paper pulp perforated in such manner as to be fit only for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard. Should the pulp not be perforated, the customs will cut it at the expense of the importer, in order to render it unserviceable for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard.

176. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	\$2.50
177. Paper in sheets, unruled, unprinted, and uncut, white or colored, used for writing purposes.....	100 kilos..	8.00

Group 3.—Paper, Printed, Engraved, or Photographed.

178. Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter *	100 kilos..	1.50
179. Headed paper: forms or invoices, labels, cards, and the like, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.10
180. Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, and engravings; pictures, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., used as labels and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes:		
a. Of a single printing and bronze or leaf, including labels printed only in bronze or leaf, T.....	kilo..	.05
b. Of two printings and bronze or leaf, T.....	do ..	.20
c. Of three to ten printings (inclusive) and bronze or leaf, T.....	do ..	.40
d. Of more than ten printings and bronze or leaf, T.....	do ..	.50

Group 4.—Wall Paper.

181. Wall paper, printed:		
a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	4.00
b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	6.00
c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.27

Group 5.—Pasteboard and Various Papers.

182. Blotting paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.75
183. Thin paper, of common pulp, for packing fruit, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.20
184. Other paper not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	4.00
185. Pasteboard in sheets:		
a. Cardboard paper and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.50
b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.00
186. Manufactures of pasteboard:		
a. Boxes lined with ordinary paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.00
b. Boxes with ornaments or lined with fine paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.22
c. Articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.17
187. Paste and carton-pierre:		
a. In moldings or unfinished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.00
b. In finished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.15

CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.

Group 1.—Wood.

188. Staves.....	thousand..	\$0.80
189. Ordinary wood:		
a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood and timber for shipbuilding, G. W.....	cubic meter..	.40
b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases wherein imported goods were packed, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.16
190. Fine wood for cabinetmakers:		
a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W.....	do ..	1.20
b. Sawn and veneers, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.75
191. Coopers' wares:		
a. Fitted together, G. W.....	do ..	.65
b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G. W.....	do ..	.26
192. Wood, cut, for making hogheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W.....	do ..	.08
193. Latticework and fencing, G. W.....	do ..	.60

Group 2.—Furniture and Manufactures of Wood.

194. Common wood manufactured into joiners' wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chiseled, inlaid, nor carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	4.75
195. Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chiseled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metal, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	15.00
196. Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	12.00
197. Battens:		
a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.05
b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.20
198. Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chiseled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather, N. W.....	kilo..	.66

* Bookbindings shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards, they shall be dutiable as printed matter on gross weight.

Group 3.—Various.

199. Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, G. W.....	1,000 kilos..	\$1.50
200. Cork:		
a. In the rough or in boards, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.40
b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	4.50
201. Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.83
Baskets wherein imported goods were packed shall be dutiable according to this number, with a rebate of 60 per cent.		
202. Esparto manufactured into fine articles; rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	13.10

CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.

Group 1.—Animals.

203. Horses and mares:		
a. Above the standard height.....	each..	\$10.00
b. Other.....	do ..	5.00
204. Mules.....	do ..	5.00
205. Asses.....	do ..	5.00
206. Bovine animals:		
a. Oxen.....	do ..	1.00
b. Cows.....	do ..	1.00
c. Bullocks, calves, and heifers.....	do ..	1.00
207. Pigs.....	do ..	1.00
208. Sucking pigs.....	do ..	1.00
209. Sheep, goats, and animals not specially mentioned.....	do ..	1.00
210. Singing birds, parrots, etc.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25

Group 2.—Hides, Skins, and Leather Wares.

211. Pelts in their natural state or dressed, G. W.....	kilo..	1.50
212. Hides and skins, green or not tanned, G. W.....	do ..	.02
Wet-salted hides and skins shall enjoy a reduction of 60 per cent., in respect of salt and moisture.		
Dry-salted hides and skins shall be allowed a rebate of 30 per cent.		
213. Hides tanned with the hair, G. W.....	kilo..	.20
214. Hides tanned without the hair:		
a. Cow and other large hides, whole, G. W.....	do ..	.15
b. Other and backs of large hides, G. W.....	do ..	.20
215. Hides and skins, curried, dyed or not:		
a. Sheepskins (basils), T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.20
b. Calf or goat skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.25
c. Kid, lamb, or young calf skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.38
d. Cow and other large hides, whole, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.15
e. Backs of large hides and hides and skins not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.20
216. Hides and skins, varnished, satiny, grained, dulled, and hides and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.50
Leather cut out for boots and shoes or other articles shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the respective duties leviable thereon.		
217. Chamois leather or parchment of all kinds and gilt or bronzed hides and skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.60
218. Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.50
219. Shoes of cowhide and similar leather: *		
a. For men.....	dozen..	2.50
b. For women.....	do ..	2.00
c. For boys below size 4½.....	do ..	1.50
220. Shoes of patent and similar leather: *		
a. For men.....	do ..	2.75
b. For women.....	do ..	2.25
c. For boys below size 4½.....	do ..	1.75
221. Boots of calfskin, with elastics, or for lacing: *		
a. For men.....	do ..	5.00
b. For women.....	do ..	3.00
c. For boys below size 4½.....	do ..	2.00
222. Boots of patent and similar leather: *		
a. For men.....	do ..	6.00
b. For women, and top-boots ("polacas").....	do ..	7.00
c. For boys below size 4½.....	do ..	5.00
223. Other boots and shoes, fancy *.....	do ..	8.00
224. Riding boots.....	pair..	2.00
225. Sandals *.....	dozen..	.40
226. Saddlery and harnessmakers' wares; valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.20
227. Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.40

* Boots and shoes the inside soles of which do not measure more than 18 centimeters shall enjoy a rebate of 40 per cent.

Group 3.—Various.

228. Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W.....	kilo..	\$2.00
229. Other feathers and feather dusters, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	40
230. Intestines, dried, N. W.....	do ..	2.00
231. Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W.....	100 kilos..	50

CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.

Group 1.—Instruments.

232. Pianos : *		
a. Grand.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
b. Other.....	do do ..	40
233. Harmoniums and organs.....	do do ..	40
234. Harps, violins, violoncellos; guitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and fifes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments of wood or copper.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
235. Musical instruments, other.....	do do ..	40
236. Watches :		
a. Of gold; also chronometers.....	do do ..	40
b. Of silver or other metals.....	do do ..	40
237. Clocks with weights and alarm clocks.....	do do ..	40
238. Works for wall or table clocks, finished, with or without cases †.....	do do ..	40

Group 2.—Apparatus and Machines.

239. Weighing machines.....	per cent. ad valorem..	30
240. Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy ‡.....	do do ..	10
241. Agricultural machinery and apparatus § I.....	do do ..	10
242. Steam motors, stationary §.....	do do ..	20
243. Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors.....	per cent. ad valorem..	20
244. BOLLERS:		
a. Of sheet iron.....	do do ..	30
b. Tubular.....	do do ..	20
245. Locomotives and traction engines.....	do do ..	30
246. Turntables, trucks, and carts for transshipment, hydraulic cranes and columns, per cent. ad valorem.....		20
247. Machines of copper and its alloys; detached parts of the same metals, † per cent. ad valorem.....		20
248. Dynamo-electric machines:		
a. Exceeding 50 kilos in weight.....	per cent. ad valorem..	30
b. Weighing 50 kilos or less; inductors and detached parts.....	do do ..	20

* Strung frames for pianos shall be liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

† Finished or spare parts of steel are comprised in No. 49. The same parts of other metals or alloys shall be dutiable according to the component material.

Cases, stands, bell jars, and other accessories shall be dutiable as manufactured articles according to their class.

Clockworks for wall or table clocks, unfinished, shall be taxed according to No. 67.

Unfinished pieces are those which are only roughly filed, with no escapements, the wheels of which are not adjusted and the last wheel not crenated.

When clockworks are imported within cases, on stands, etc., and the importer does not wish to separate them for examination, the works and the dial will be reckoned as weighing 1 kilogram, and the rest shall be dutiable conformably to the preceding paragraph.

‡ This number includes:

1. The following articles, whoever be the importer:

Weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crushers; complete apparatus for diffusion; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; reservoirs for sirup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus; apparatus called "trenes jamaquinos," complete; furnaces for making animal black; steam desiccators; centrifugal machines; vessels called "bombonaa," "cachimbaa" (kind of kettle to transfer cane sirup from one vessel into another), skimmers, distributors, and sugar molds; copper apparatus or vessels ("tachos") acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.

2. The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments:

Steam plows; stills; donkey-engines, with or without pumps; gasometers for lighting the works; material for portable railways; carts for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

§ For the application of duty it should be observed:

a. That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (fluses), belting, etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.

b. That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 247 when of copper, and to No. 251 in all other cases.

c. That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments shall be liable to the duties stipulated in Nos. 247 and 251, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port.

† The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops, also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

§ Machines and separate pieces of the same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, shall also be taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight.

249. Sewing-machines and detached parts thereof.....	per cent. ad valorem..	20
250. Velocipedes.....	do do ..	20
251. Machines and apparatus, other, or of materials not specially mentioned, as detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys*.....	per cent. ad valorem..	20

Group 3.—Carriages.

NOTE.—Carriages and other vehicles (except those for the conveyance of goods) imported in the rough, or prepared for upholstering or painting, shall pay the duties corresponding to their class, with a rebate of 40 per cent., provided that the stipulated conditions be complied with.

252. Coaches and berlins, new, used or repaired:		
a. With four seats, and calashes with two "tableros".....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
b. With two seats, with or without folding seat; omnibuses with more than 15 seats; diligences.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
c. Four or two wheeled, without "tableros," with or without hood, irrespective of the number of seats; omnibuses up to 15 seats; carriages not specially mentioned, per cent. ad valorem.....		40
253. Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem.....		40
254. Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem.....		40
255. Tramway carriages of all kinds, and finished wooden parts for the same, per cent. ad valorem.....		40
256. Wagons, carts, and hand-carts.....	do do ..	40

Group 4.—Vessels.

NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables, and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking-trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails and masts, necessary for the manoeuvres and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon.

NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel.

The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted.

National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage.

Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a fiscal duty of \$6 per horse-power when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery.

Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a fiscal duty of \$3 per each square meter of heating surface.

Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.

256a. Salvage from wrecked vessels is *prima facie* dutiable on appraised value according to its material.*

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Meat and Fish, Butter and Greases.

257. Poultry, live or dead, and small game, N. W.....	kilo..	\$0.06
258. Meat in brine, N. (Disp. VI, rule 4):		
a. Beef, brine or salt, N. W.....	100 kilos..	2.80
b. Pork, brine or salt, N. W.....	do ..	2.80
259. Lard, N. W.....	do ..	2.80
260. Tallow, N. W.....	do ..	2.00
261. Bacon, N. W.....	do ..	4.00
262. Ham, N. W.....	do ..	5.50
263. Jerked beef ("tasajo"), N. W.....	do ..	3.96
264. Meat of all other kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5):		
a. Beef, canned, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
b. Beef, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	4.50
c. Mutton, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	4.50
d. Pork, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	4.00

* It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare woolen hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number.

For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed:

1. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which, by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine and can have no other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined to machinery.

3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture, and industry cannot be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.

† The tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea, and the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Cuba and abandoned for two years, are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry.

265. Butter and oleomargarine, N.W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	\$7.00
266. Cheese, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
267. Condensed milk.....	per cent. ad valorem ..	10
268. Salt cod and stockfish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos ..	2.00
269. Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W.....	do ..	1.00
270. Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W.....	do ..	2.00
271. Salmon, canned, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
272. Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W.....	do ..	1.00
273. Eggs (taken out of group 7).....	do ..	5.00

Group 2.—Cereals.

274. Rice, husked or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.00
275. Wheat, N. W.....	do ..	.60
276. Cereals:		
a. Corn, N. W.....	do ..	.30
b. Rye, N. W.....	do ..	.40
c. Barley, N. W.....	do ..	.50
d. Oats, N. W.....	do ..	.40
277. Flour:		
a. Of wheat,* T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.50
b. Of rice, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.00
c. Of Corn, N. W.....	do ..	.50
d. Of oats, N. W.....	do ..	1.20

Group 3.—Pulse, Garden Produce, and Fruits.

278. Beans, N. W.....	100 kilos..	1.10
279. Pease, N. W.....	do ..	1.10
280. Onions, N. W.....	do ..	.70
281. Potatoes, N. W.....	do ..	.50
282. Flour of pulse, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
283. Fruits, fresh, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.60
284. Apples, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	.60
285. Fruits, dried or drained, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.50
286. Apples, dried, N. W.....	do ..	1.50

Group 4.—Seeds and Fodder.

287. Clover, N. W.....	100 kilos..	3.00
288. Flax, N. W.....	do ..	.82
289. Timothy, N. W.....	do ..	2.00
290. Fodder and bran.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25

Group 5.—Preserves.

NOTE I.—All preserves are dutiable with the weight of immediate receptacles. (See Disp. VI, rule 5.)

291. Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem.....		25
292. Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem.....		25
293. Fruits, preserved:		
a. In brandy (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
b. Other (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	25
294. Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	per cent. ad valorem..	25

Group 6.—Oils and Beverages.

295. Olive oil:		
a. In receptacles of earthenware or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	2.40
b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	do ..	3.00
296. Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14).....	do ..	14.00
297. Brandy and all compound spirits not specially mentioned:		
a. In casks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14).....	do ..	21.00
b. In bottles or flasks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14).....	do ..	34.00
c. Rum, in casks.....	do ..	18.00
d. Whiskies, in casks.....	do ..	10.00
298. Wines, sparkling, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	.85
299. Liqueurs and cordials:		
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	.18
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	.36
300. Wines, other:		
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	4.50
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	13.00
301. Beer and cider:		
a. Malt liquor, in casks (Disp. VI, rule 16).....	do ..	3.30
b. Malt liquor, in bottles (Disp. VI, rule 16).....	do ..	7.05
c. Cider.....	do ..	1.80

* To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 60 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it shall be dutiable as flour; in contrary cases as semolina.

Group 7.—Various.

302. Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar".....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
303. Cinnamon of all kinds (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do do ..	25
304. Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelón"), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem.....	do do ..	25
305. Vanilla (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
306. Tea (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do do ..	25
307. Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	12.15
308. Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste; cocoa butter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5) do ..	do ..	20.25
309. Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
310. Eggs (see last item, group I).		
311. Pastes and feculæ for soups and other alimentary purposes (Disp. VI, rule 5), per cent. ad valorem.....	do ..	25
312. Biscuits:		
a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	.60
b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
314. Honey.....	per gallon..	.20
315. Molasses.....	do ..	.08
316. Sugar, raw.....	per pound..	.015
317. Sugar, refined.....	do ..	.02
318. Saccharine.....	do ..	1.50

CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

319. Fans:		
a. With mountings of bamboo, reeds, or other wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	\$0.15
b. With mountings of horn, bone, composition, or metal (other than gold or silver), N. W.....	kilo..	.60
c. With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl; also fans of kid skin, silk tissue, or feathers, N. W.....	kilo..	.80
320. Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold and silver, N. W.....	kilo..	.75
321. Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl:		
a. Unwrought, N. W.....	do ..	1.00
b. Wrought, N. W.....	do ..	1.80
322. Horn, whalebone, celluloid, meerschaum, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:		
a. Unwrought, N. W.....	kilo..	.60
b. Wrought, N. W.....	do ..	1.20
323. Walking-sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols*.....	hundred..	4.00
324. Buttons of all kinds other than gold or silver, N. W.....	kilo..	.20
325. Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
326. Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	30.00
327. Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.28
328. Oilcloths:		
a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.00
b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.08
Pads and brief cases of oilcloth shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.		
329. Cases:		
a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W.....	kilo..	.75
b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, N. W.....	do ..	.20
330. Artificial flowers of tissue, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W.....	kilo..	1.00
331. Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W.....	do ..	.20
332. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.05
333. Games and toys other than those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.10
334. Umbrellas and parasols:		
a. Covered with silk.....	each..	.10
b. Other.....	do ..	.05
335. Oil paintings.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
336. Hats of straw or "guano" bast, straw of Curaçoa, and the like.....	dozen..	.10
337. Hats of "varey" leghorn or Indian straw, rice straw or esparto, and their imitations:		
a. Shaped or not, but without linings, ribbons, borders, or trimmings.....	dozen..	1.40
b. Finished, or with either of these accessories.....	do ..	.80
338. Hats known as "jipijapa," having:		
a. Up to 4 straws, inclusive.....	do ..	4.50
b. Of from 4 to 6 straws, inclusive.....	do ..	8.00
c. More than 6 straws.....	do ..	30.00
339. Hats of woollen felt:		
a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats.....	dozen..	.40
b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories.....	do ..	.80
340. Hats of felt of hair, carded or not, and those of silk, velvet, cloth, cashmere, satin, or plush:		
a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats.....	dozen..	.75
b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories.....	do ..	1.00

*Sword-sticks shall, for the swords, be liable to the duties leviable on foil blades, and in addition the duty on walking-sticks shall be collected.

+ Umbrellas and parasols shall always be dutiable according to the tissue with which covered and not the tissue with which lined.

341. Hats for ladies or children, with whatever kind of trimmings or accessories.....	each..	\$0.40
342. Caps of all kinds.....	dozen..	.40
343. Waterproof and caoutchouc stuffs: *		
a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.25
b. On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.50
CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO.		
344. Tobacco:		
a. In cakes, so-called "brevas," or in carrots.....	100 kilos..	10.50
b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured.....	per lb..	.12
c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler.....	do ..	5.00
d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.		
Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars.		
345. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
345a. On crude materials not otherwise enumerated.....	do do ..	10

Free List.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariffs on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs ordinances:

346. Manures, natural.
347. Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state.
348. National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.
349. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, pano-amas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.
350. Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, and brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.
351. Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.
352. Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.
353. Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:
 - (a) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.
 - (b) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.
 - (c) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.
354. Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.
355. Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.
356. Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.
357. Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also national silver or bronze coins.
358. Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.
359. When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove, to the satisfaction of the customs, that the effects are intended for private use.
360. Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes.
361. Plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, cane knives, etc., for agricultural purposes, and other agricultural implements not machinery.
362. Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.
363. Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow.
364. Abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hackled, or tow.
365. Single yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturers only, the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags.
366. Books, maps, and scientific instruments, for the use of schools.
367. Coal and coke.
368. Mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, natural or artificial, root beer, ginger ale, and other similar non-alcoholic beverages, not otherwise provided for.
369. Fresh fish.
370. Second-hand clothing donated for charitable purposes to needy persons, and not for sale.

Export Rates of Duty.

Tobacco:		
Manufactured—		
a. Cigarettes in boxes.....	thousand..	\$0.90
b. Tobacco, cut.....	100 kilos..	3.75
c. Cigars.....	thousand..	1.35
In the leaf or filler tobacco—		
a. Harvested in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom-houses of Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo.....	100 kilos..	2.30
b. Other.....	do ..	6.30

* All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number.

PORTO RICO CUSTOMS TARIFF.

DISPOSITION FOURTH.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.

General Rules.

The text of the Porto Rican Tariff is identical with the Cuban Tariff under Disposition Fourth, which latter tariff should be consulted for this information.

DISPOSITION FIFTH.

The same as Cuban Tariff.

DISPOSITION SIXTH.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES—TARMS.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods, or for other purposes, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.
2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.
3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
Mineral oils of all kinds.
Ores.
Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.
Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II (excepting those comprised in Nos. 29, 30, 38, 42, 44 [letters a and b], 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 [letters b, c, and d], 54, 55, and 56).
Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters, in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler-makers' work, partly wrought.
Mercury.
Nickel, aluminium, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned, also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
Filings, shavings, scrap iron, or steel, and other waste of common metals.
Scoriae.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.
Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 81.
Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.
Tan bark.
Opium.
Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 85 and 86.
Natural colors in powder or in lumps.
Natural dyes.
Blacking.
Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 94 (excepting phosphorus), 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99 (letter a).
Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 104.

Crude oils and animal fats.
Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.
Fertilizers.
Glue, albumen, and gelatin.
Carbons for electric lighting.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, woolen, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.
Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.; wood, plain or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.
Casks or shoofs, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheds, tierces, and barrels.
Lattice or fencing wood.
Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.
Cork, in the rough or in sheets.
Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Furs, untanned hides and skins, hides tanned with the hair, and hides tanned without the hair, comprised in No. 214.
Animal remains.

Included in Class XI:

All articles comprised in group 2.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tasajo").
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated.
Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.
Rice in sacks.
Wheat and other cereals.
Flour of all kinds, in sacks.
Pulse, dried.
Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.
Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.
Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.
Tobacco in cakes and snuff.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare. When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowance shall be made for tare:

<i>Included in Class III</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Natural colors, prepared.....	17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals.....	10
The same, prepared.....	17
Varnish.....	15
Chemical products not specified (No. 101)....	12
Common soap.....	6
Starch and feculae for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose.....	19

	Tare. Per Cent.
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 114, letter a).....	10

Included in Class XII:

Meat in brine.....	10
Salt cod and stockfish.....	10
Olive oil.....	10

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the undermentioned tares:

<i>Included in Class I:</i>	Tare. Per Cent.
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1, letters c and d.....	20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2, letter b.....	12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels.....	30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed.....	16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles):	
In cases or barrels.....	30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed.....	20
Ordinary bottles:	
In cases or barrels.....	20
In crates or otherwise packed.....	15
Flat glass and crystal of all kinds:	
In single cases.....	25
In double wooden cases.....	30
In any other package.....	20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.:	
In a single receptacle.....	35
In two or more receptacles.....	40
Earthenware or stoneware; falence and porcelain:	
In cases or barrels.....	30
In hampers or otherwise packed.....	16

<i>Included in Class II:</i>	
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 30, 38, 42, 44 (letter b), 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 59 (letters a and b), 60, 61 (letter a), 63 (letter b), 65:	
In cases or barrels.....	13
In hampers.....	7
In other packages or in bales.....	5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 31, 44 (letter a), 48, 51, 54, 59 (letter c), 61 (letter b), 63 (letter a), 66, 74, 75, 76, and 77 (letter a):	
In cases or barrels.....	18
In hampers.....	12
In other packages or bales.....	6

<i>Included in Class III:</i>	
Spirits of turpentine.....	18
Phosphorus:	
In tinplate receptacles.....	25
In cases or otherwise packed.....	35
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 99 (letter b), 102, and 103.....	20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 107.....	14
Perfumery and essences.....	20

<i>Included in Class VIII:</i>	
Paper of all kinds:	
In cases.....	10
In other packages or in bales.....	3

<i>Included in Class IX:</i>	
Fine wood, sawn in veneers.....	6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood,	

	Tare. Per Cent.
wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 194, 196, and 197 (letter a):	
In cases.....	20
In crates or otherwise packed.....	10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 195 and 197 (letter b):	
In cases.....	20
In other packages.....	10
Cork, manufactured:	
In cases.....	10
In other packages or in bales.....	5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 202:	
In cases.....	25
In other packages or in bales.....	10

Included in Class X:

Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (a, b, d, and e); saddlers' and harnessmakers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and leather dusters:	
In cases or barrels.....	15
In other packages or in bales.....	6
Hides, curried, comprised in No. 215 (letter c); hides comprised in Nos. 216 and 217; leather cut out for boots and shoes; gloves and manufactured articles comprised in No. 227:	
In cases or barrels.....	18
In other packages or in bales.....	8

Included in Class XII:

Pork, lard, and other goods comprised in Nos. 258 (letter b), 259, 260, 261, 262.....	12
Other meat.....	12
Butter.....	12
Salt cod and stockfish:	
In cases or barrels.....	10
In sacks.....	2
Rice in barrels.....	8
Flour in barrels.....	8
Fruits:	
In cases or barrels.....	12
In baskets or other packages.....	8
Cocoa:	
In sacks.....	1
In double sacks.....	2
In ceroon.....	5
Coffee:	
In sacks.....	1
In double sacks.....	2
In barrels, casks, etc.....	10
Cinnamon:	
In cases or barrels.....	15
In bales.....	4
Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelon") and other spices comprised in No. 304:	
In cases or barrels.....	15
In sacks.....	1
In double sacks.....	2
Tea.....	10
Vanilla.....	12
Alimentary preserves and other goods comprised in Nos. 232, 231, 232, 233, and 234.....	15

Chocolate and bonbons:	Tare. Per Cent.	Included in Class XIII:	Tare. Per Cent.
In cases or barrels.....	15	Fans comprised in No. 317 (letter a).....	15
Otherwise packed.....	10	Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets.....	10
Eggs.....	25	Varnished cloth or oilcloth.....	12
Pastes and feculee for alimentary purposes.....	10	Toys and games.....	25
Common biscuits.....	8	Articles of caoutchouc.....	20
Fine biscuits.....	14	Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues.....	10
Cheese.....	12		

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists or not included in the above-mentioned cases shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight entitled or not to tare allowance shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 48, 49, and 64 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10. When the same package contains two or more articles dutiable on gross weight and paying different rates of duty, the highest-taxed article shall be dutiable together with the weight of all exterior packages, subject to deduction for tare, if any.

The other article or articles shall be dutiable separately, with no allowance for tare.

11. When goods are dutiable on gross weight and liable to the same duty, but for which different tares have been established, are inclosed in the same package, the lowest tare shall be deducted. Should part of the goods be dutiable on gross weight without any allowance for tare, no tare shall be deducted.

12. When the same package contains goods dutiable on gross weight as well as other articles dutiable on net weight or otherwise than on weight, all such articles shall pay separately, and those dutiable on gross weight must comply with the foregoing rules, save that no article contained in the package shall be entitled to any tare allowance.

13. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter b) on 15 per cent. of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 8, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

14. Receptacles containing brandies and liquors shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter a), on 14 per cent. of the gross weight if single and on 20 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks and in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are included.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter b) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, also for any other receptacle serving to import alcohol, brandies, or liquors, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be liable to the duties established in the numbers of the tariff applicable thereto.

15. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter a), on 12 per cent. of gross weight if single and on 18 per cent. if double.

When the importation takes place in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or hampers, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which they are classed.

The cases shall be dutiable according to No. 189 (letter b) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

The hampers shall be classed under No. 201 on 8 per cent. of gross weight.

Common bottles containing claret, Burgundy, or like wines shall follow the régime of No. 8, and for this purpose shall be considered as weighing 760 grams each.

Ordinary half-bottles shall be considered as weighing 400 grams each.

Ordinary champagne and similar bottles shall be considered as weighing 950 grams each.

Half-bottles of the same description shall be considered as weighing 550 grams each.

For bottles and flasks of a shape different from the ordinary kind or of an unknown capacity, also for any other receptacle used for importing wine, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff applicable thereto.

16. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation takes place in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to No. 191 (letter a), on 18 per cent. of gross weight if single and on 25 per cent. if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks packed in wooden cases or barrels, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which comprised.

Exterior cases or barrels shall, respectively, be liable to the duty prescribed in No. 189 (letter b) or in No. 191 (letter a) on 15 per cent. of gross weight.

For bottles or flasks, and likewise for all other receptacles used for importing beer or cider, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

DISPOSITION SEVENTH.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

The same as Cuban Tariff.

Money Receivable for Customs, Etc.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 30, 1898.

It is hereby ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Porto Rico shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coins, such as the Spanish alphonosinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues, at the following rates:

Alphonosinos (25-peseta piece)..... \$4.82 | Louis (20-franc piece)..... \$3.88

It is further ordered that on and after February 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Porto Rican or Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Porto Rico shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues, at the following fixed rates in United States money:

The peso.....	\$0.60	The real.....	\$0.08
The medio peso.....	.30	The medio real.....	.08
The peseta.....	.12		

It is further ordered and directed that out of the Porto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at the rate hereinbefore enumerated, namely, \$0.60 United States money for one Porto Rican silver piece.

It is further ordered that all existing contracts for the payment of money in the currency of Porto Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in accordance with the contracts, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, for each \$100 United States currency, 166⅔ Porto Rican pesos.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Porto Rico will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar, in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Import Rates of Duty.

Abbreviations Employed in the Tariff.

Disp. = General disposition.
G. W. = Gross weight.
N. W. = Net weight.
G. W.; T. = Gross weight or tare,
as the case may be.

T. = Tare.
S. T. = Special tare.
Kilo = Kilogram.
Hectog. = Hectogram.
Hectol. = Hectoliter.

The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Porto Rico.
Importations from the United States are dutiable like other commodities.

CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.

Group 1.—Stones and Earths Employed in Building, Arts, and Manufactures.

1. Marble, jasper, and alabaster:
 - a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W....100 kilos.. \$0.50
 - b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimension, polished or not,* G. W..... do .. 1.00
 - c. Sculptures, high and low reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....100 kilos.. 3.10
 - d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5). do .. 2.00
2. Stones, other, natural or artificial:
 - a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W..... do .. .50
 - b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 1.00
3. Earths employed in manufactures and arts: Cement, lime, and gypsum, G. W.... do .. .00
4. Gypsum manufactured into articles:
 - a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 3.00
 - b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. .75

Group 2.—Coal.

5. Coal and coke + ‡1,000 kilos net.. .30

* Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

‡ Coal and coke shall be cleared in conformity to the weight indicated in the certificate issued to the master of the vessel at the port of shipment, proving the quantity received on board according to the charter party and the bills of lading. In case of doubt the customs may verify the quantity.

‡ Before discharging coal the vessels conveying the same will be visited, and the approximate quantity of cargo will be calculated according to the empty space in the hold and the net tonnage of the vessel by taking for a basis 800 kilograms of coal and 450 kilograms of coke per cubic meter. Should the result not tally with the quantity entered in the manifest and declared, the clearance will be effected by weighing. Particulars must be given at the time of payment of duty as to the method of control adopted, and also the name or names of the controlling officer or officers.

Group 3.—Schists, Bitumens, and Their Derivatives.

Régime applicable to goods classed in the present group.

Whenever doubt arises as to the classification of the products enumerated in Nos. 365 (free list), 366 (free list), and 6, the customs must, before collecting duty, refer the matter to the collector at the chief port.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken, and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definite until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases, the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

6. In order that the Government may always be enabled to know the nature of products imported under the denominations comprised in the present group, the customs must enter in their statistics and collection sheets the following different kinds:

No. 365 of the free list: *

a. Tar and other liquid products, even thick.

b. Pitch, asphalt, schists, and other solid or pasty products.

No. 366 of the free list:

a. Petroleum, crude.

b. Other crude oils which can be used in the preparation of illuminating oils.

c. Oleonaphtha and the other products classed in this number.

No. 6 of the tariff:

a. Petroleum, refined.

b. Other refined oils designed for illumination.

c. Benzine, vaseline, and other products comprised in this number.

6. Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination: benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils not specially mentioned; vaseline, † G. W. 100 kilos.. \$4.00

Group 4.—Ores.

7. Ores, G. W. 100 kilos.. .10

Group 5.—Crystal and Glass.

8. Common or ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).. 100 kilos.. 1.00

Common bottles of glass, intended to contain beer, rum, and sparkling wines, manufactured with native fruit, and garrophones or demijohns and siphons to contain mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, shall enjoy a rebate of 60 per cent. of the duties stipulated in this number when imported and declared in the custom-house by the manufacturers of said beverages.

9. Crystal, and glass imitating crystal: ‡

a. Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... 100 kilos.. 14.00

b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 7.00

10. Plate glass and crystal: ‡

a. Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 1.65

b. For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... 100 kilos.. 3.40

c. Window glass set in lead and polished, or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5), 100 kilos..... 4.90

d. Articles, engraved or annealed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... 100 kilos.. 9.80

11. Glass and crystal, tinned, silvered, or coated with other metals:

a. Common mirrors not exceeding 2 mm. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... 100 kilos.. 10.00

b. Mirrors, other, not beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 15.00

c. Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... do .. 18.00

12. Glass and crystal in statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration; spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, § T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)..... kilo.. .56

13. Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not..... hundred.. 2.00

* The customs authorities must take special care that, under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, neither crude petroleum, oleonaphtha, nor oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300 degrees centigrade. Under the name of asphalt or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 107 of Class III.

(Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 325 of Class XIII.)

† All petroleum and other mineral oils not having the note to No. 366 shall be considered as refined.

‡ Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number.

§ Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number.

Group 6.—Pottery, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

14. Bricks of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; articles of fire clay, G. W. 100 kilos.....	\$0.30
15. Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, per square (10 by 10 feet).....	1.50
16. Slabs or conduits of clay, glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W. 100 kilos.....	1.50
17. Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles, per square (10 by 10 feet).....	2.50
18. Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware:	
a. Household and kitchen utensils, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos.. .80
b. Dishes or other articles, provided that they be neither gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos.. 5.50
c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc.....	do .. 1.00
d. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do .. 5.00
19. Hollow ware or dishes of faience:	
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do .. 3.50
b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do .. 6.40
20. Hollow ware or dishes of porcelain:	
a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do .. 5.80
b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do .. 9.30
21. Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas reliefs, articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, of fine clay, faience, stoneware, porcelain, or bisque, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo.. .25

CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.

Group 1.—Gold, Silver, and Platinum, and Alloys of these Metals.

22. Gold and platinum in jewelry or goldsmiths' wares, with or without precious stones or pearls; jewelry or wares of silver, with precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls, not set, N. W.	hectog.. \$7.50
23. Gold or platinum wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W.	do .. 2.80
24. Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W.	kilo.. 2.60
25. Jewelry or wares of silver, without precious stones or pearls, N. W.	hectog.. 1.50
26. Silversmiths' wares, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W.	kilo.. 8.00
27. Plate, N. W.	do .. 2.40

*Group 2.—Cast Iron (I).***(I) Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.**

28. Cast iron:	
Pigs, G. W.	100 kilos.. .10
29. Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned—	
a. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W.	100 kilos.. .50
b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W., 100 kilos.....	do .. .35
c. Articles, other, G. W.	100 kilos.. .75
30. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos.. 1.20
31. Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, tinned, or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos.. 2.00

Group 3.—Wrought Iron and Steel.

32. Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos;" * steel in ingots, G. W.	100 kilos.. .34
33. Wrought iron or steel, rolled—	
a. Rails, G. W.	do .. .425
b. Bars of all kinds, including rods; † tires, hoops, and beams, G. W.	do .. .80
c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel, ‡ G. W.	do .. 1.40
34. Sheets, rolled—	
a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W.	do .. 1.00
b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron, § G. W.	100 kilos.. 1.00
c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W.	do .. 1.30
d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W.	100 kilos.. 1.20
35. Wrought iron or steel:	
Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing, each—	
a. 25 kilograms or more, G. W.	100 kilos.. 1.00
b. Less than 25 kilograms, G. W.	do .. 1.35

* By "tochos" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron, or iron in any other form containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)

Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross shall be comprised in No. 34, letter b.

In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind.

† The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

‡ Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)

§ By hoop iron ("fiesjes") shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.

36.	Cast in pieces, finished—		
	a. Wheels weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes, G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$0.80
	b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.40
37.	Pipes—		
	a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W.....	do ..	1.40
	b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W.....	do ..	1.40
38.	Wire, galvanized or not—		
	a. 2 millim. or more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.00
	b. More than $\frac{1}{4}$ and up to 2 millim. in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.30
	c. $\frac{1}{4}$ millim. or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.80
39.	In large pieces, composed of bars or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same, unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.80
40.	Anchors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, and signal disks, G. W.....	100 kilos..	2.80
41.	Anvils, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	2.50
42.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 20 threads per inch, * T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.80
	b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.05
43.	Cables, fencing (barbed wire), and netting; furniture springs, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.00
44.	Tools and implements—		
	a. Fine, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5), 100 kilos.....		5.00
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	2.50
45.	Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; Parisian and similar tacks, per cent. ad valorem..	15	.15
46.	Nails, clasp nails, and brads, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	1.00
47.	Buckles:		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.15
48.	Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens; pieces of clock works, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	kilo..	.30
49.	Crochet hooks and the like; hooks, hairpins, and surgical instruments, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	kilo..	.30
50.	Cutlery of all kinds; tailors' scissors; side-arms and pieces for same, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.40
51.	Firearms:		
	a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W.....	do ..	.25
	b. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	1.00
	c. Sporting guns; muzzle-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.80
	d. Breech-loading, and detached parts thereof, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
52.	Manufactures of tinplate, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	6.50
	Wrought iron or steel:		
53.	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished—		
	a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	2.00
	b. In which sheet does not predominate, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.00
54.	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware—		
	a. In which sheet predominates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	3.00
	b. In which sheet does not predominate (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.00
<i>Group 4.—Copper and Alloys of Common Metals with Copper (Brass, Bronze, etc.).</i>			
55.	Copper scales, copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W.....	100 kilos..	3.00
56.	Copper and alloys of copper: In ingots, G. W.....	do ..	4.00
57.	Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W.....	do ..	4.50
58.	Rolled in sheets, G. W.....	do ..	5.00
59.	Wire, galvanized or not—		
	a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.00
	b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.00
	c. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.25
60.	Wire covered with tissues or insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares,† T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	6.00
61.	Wire gauze—		
	a. Up to 100 threads per inch, ‡ T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.00
	b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.12
62.	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W.....	100 kilos..	4.50
63.	Nails and tacks—		
	a. Gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.15
	b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.10
64.	Pins or pens, N. W. (Disp. VI, rule 9).....	do ..	.40

* This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of one inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

† By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, whatever be their thickness, provided that they be covered with an insulating wrapper, without taking into consideration whether they are inclosed in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with cordage or iron or steel wire.

‡ This basis represents one-half of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.

Copper and alloys of copper:

65.	Articles not specially mentioned, varnished or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	\$0.15
66.	Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)....	do ..	.25

Group 5.—Other Metals and their Alloys.

67.	Mercury, G. W.....	kilo..	.20
	Nickel, aluminium, and alloys having for a basis these metals:		
68.	In lumps or ingots, G. W.....	100 kilos..	3.00
	Tin and alloys thereof:		
69.	In lumps or ingots, G. W.....	do ..	4.00
	Zinc, lead, and other metals not specially mentioned, as well as their alloys:		
70.	In lumps or ingots, G. W.....	do ..	1.00
	Nickel, aluminium, and their alloys:		
71.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.....	do ..	7.00
	Tin and alloys thereof:		
72.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.....	do ..	7.00
	Zinc, lead, and other metals:		
73.	In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.....	do ..	1.30
74.	Tin hammered in thin leaves (tinfoil) and capsules for bottles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.04
	Nickel and aluminium, and their alloys:		
75.	Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.50
	Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal, etc.):		
76.	Articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.50
	Zinc, lead, and other metals, and their alloys:		
77.	Articles, gilt, silvered, or nickeled, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.25
	b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.10

Group 6.—Wastes and Scoriae.

78.	Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for remelting, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.15
79.	Scoriae resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W.....	do ..	.08

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.**Group 1.—Simple Drugs.**

80.	Oleaginous seeds, copra or cocoanuts, G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$1.50
81.	Resins and gums:		
	a. Colophony, pitch, and similar products, G. W.....	do ..	.45
	b. Spirits of turpentine, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
	c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted in lumps, G. W.....	do ..	3.00
82.	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W.....	do ..	5.25
83.	Tan bark, G. W.....	do ..	.25
84.	Opium, G. W.....	kilo..	6.00
85.	Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W.....	100 kilos..	2.75
86.	Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W.....	do ..	1.30
87.	Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W.....	do ..	.30

Group 2.—Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

88.	Artificial colors of metallic bases:		
	a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	1.40
	b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	3.00
89.	Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), kilo.....	do ..	.25
90.	Natural dyes:		
	a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.20
	b. Madder, G. W.....	do ..	4.50
	c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W.....	kilo..	.20
91.	Artificial dyes:		
	a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4), 100 kilos.....	do ..	5.00
	b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	3.00
	c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	kilo..	.10
92.	Varnish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	4.50
93.	Blackening, G. W.....	do ..	3.00

Group 3.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

94.	Simple bodies:		
	a. Sulphur, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.15
	b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus. Phosphorus, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5); other, G. W.....	kilo..	.08
95.	Inorganic acids:		
	a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric, also aqua regia, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.15
	b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
	c. Other, G. W.....	do ..	5.00
96.	Organic acids:		
	a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carboic, G. W.....	do ..	1.00
	b. Oleic, stearic, and palmitic, G. W.....	do ..	1.40

c. Acetic, G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$6.00
d. Other, G. W.....	do ..	5.00
97. Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.25
98. Inorganic salts:		
a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), G. W.....	do ..	.50
b. Chloride of potassium; sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia; carbonate of magnesia; alum, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.45
c. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.03
d. Other salts of ammoniac, salts of copper, chloride of lime, sulphate of potash, hypo-sulphite of soda and borax, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.75
e. Chlorates of soda and potash, G. W.....	do ..	1.80
99. Organic salts:		
a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W.....	do ..	2.50
b. Citrates and tartrates, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.00
100. Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W.....	kilo..	6.00
101. Chemical products not specially mentioned, * G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	do ..	.05
102. Pills, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the like, * T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.25
103. Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned, * T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.10

Group 4.—Oils, Fats, Wax, and Their Derivatives.

104. Vegetable oils:		
a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W.....	100 kilos..	2.50
b. Liquid, except olive oil, G. W.....	do ..	3.00
105. Crude oils and animal fats:		
a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W.....	do ..	1.47
b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W.....	do ..	1.40
c. Other crude oils and fats, G. W.....	do ..	.50
106. Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W.....	do ..	2.50
107. Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.40
108. Common soap, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	do ..	1.00
109. Perfumery and essences, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo ..	.10

Group 5.—Various.

110. Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.05
111. Starch and fecule for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	1.40
112. Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W.....	do ..	3.30
113. Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W.....	do ..	2.00
114. Gunpowder and explosives:		
a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	4.00
b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosive not intended for mines,† N. W.....	kilo..	.15

CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.*Group 1.—Cotton in the Wool and Yarns.*

115. Cotton in the wool and cotton waste ‡.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
116. Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, § including the weight of reels.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials, shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

* The products or substances comprised in Nos. 101, 102, and 103 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declaration simultaneously with the customs employees.

† All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms, capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 2½ millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as sporting.

‡ Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

§ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 163, Class VII.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 7).
NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

(a) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pañolones," traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

117. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:			
a. Up to 9 threads.....	per cent. ad valorem..		10
b. From 10 to 15 threads.....	do do ..		10
c. From 16 to 19 threads.....	do do ..		10
d. 20 threads or more.....	do do ..		15
117a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured, with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.			
118. Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:			
a. Up to 8 threads.....	per cent. ad valorem..		10
b. From 7 to 11 threads.....	do do ..		10
c. From 12 to 15 threads.....	do do ..		10
d. From 16 to 19 threads.....	do do ..		15
e. 20 threads or more.....	do do ..		15
118a. The same tissue, printed or manufactured, with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent.			
119. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:			
a. Up to 8 threads.....	per cent. ad valorem..		10
b. From 7 to 11 threads.....	do do ..		10
c. From 12 to 15 threads.....	do do ..		10
d. From 16 to 19 threads.....	do do ..		15
e. 20 threads or more.....	do do ..		15
119a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured, with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.			
120. Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:			
a. Up to 8 threads.....	per cent. ad valorem..		10
b. From 7 to 11 threads.....	do do ..		10
c. From 12 to 15 threads.....	do do ..		15
d. From 16 to 19 threads.....	do do ..		15
e. 20 threads or more.....	do do ..		15
120a. The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the tissues, with surtax of 40 per cent.			
121. Tissues for counterpanes.....	do do ..		10
122. Piqués of all kinds.....	do do ..		15
123. Carded tissues:			
a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece.....	do do ..		10
b. Bleached, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns.....	do do ..		10
124. Velvety tissues, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, per cent. ad valorem.....			
			15
125. Knitted goods, even with needlework *.....			
	per cent. ad valorem..		15
a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing.....	do do ..		15
b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish.....	do do ..		15
c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, per cent. ad valorem.....			15
d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, per cent. ad valorem.....			15
126. Tulles:†			
a. Plain.....	per cent. ad valorem..		15
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom.....	do do ..		15
127. Lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds†.....			
	do do ..		15
128. Carpets of cotton.....			
	do do ..		15
129. Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains manufactured, with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind.....			
	per cent. ad valorem..		15

* Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall respectively be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

130. Wicks for lamps and candles.....	per cent. ad valorem..	10
131. Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons*†.....	do do ..	15

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

132. Hemp, raw, hackled, or tow.....	per cent. ad valorem..	10
133. Abaca, manila hemp, aloe, jute, and other vegetable fiber.....	do do ..	10
134. Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reels); ‡ also the fibers of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared for spinning, not otherwise provided for.....	per cent. ad valorem..	10
134a. Bags for sugar.....	do do ..	10
135. Rope and cordage:		
a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, per cent. ad valorem.....		15
b. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, per cent. ad valorem.....		15
c. Cordage and rope-makers' wares of abaca, heniquen, pita, jute, or other fibers, per cent. ad valorem.....		15

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 80 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. IV, rule 4, letter b), with a surtax of 60 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

(a) Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

Sheets, towels, tablecloths, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs, shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

135. Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:		
a. Up to 5 threads.....	per cent. ad valorem..	10
b. From 6 to 8 threads.....	do do ..	10
c. 9 threads or more.....	do do ..	10
135a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent.		
135b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:		
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent.		

* See Disp. IV, rules 9 and 13.

† Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool or silk, shall respectively be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

‡ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall follow the régime of No. 165, Class VII.

137. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:				
a. Up to 5 threads.....	per cent.	ad valorem..		10
b. From 6 to 8 threads.....	do	do	..	10
c. From 9 to 12 threads.....	do	do	..	10
d. From 13 to 16 threads.....	do	do	..	10
e. 17 threads or more.....	do	do	..	10
137a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:				
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent.				
137b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:				
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent.				
138. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:				
a. Up to 8 threads.....	per cent.	ad valorem..		10
b. From 9 to 12 threads.....	do	do	..	10
c. From 13 to 16 threads.....	do	do	..	10
d. From 17 to 20 threads.....	do	do	..	10
e. 21 threads or more.....	do	do	..	15
138a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:				
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.				
138b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:				
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent.				
139. Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 8 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, having:				
a. Up to 8 threads.....	per cent.	ad valorem..		10
b. From 9 to 12 threads.....	do	do	..	10
c. From 13 to 16 threads.....	do	do	..	10
d. From 17 to 20 threads.....	do	do	..	15
e. 21 threads or more.....	do	do	..	15
139a. The same tissues, bleached or printed:				
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent.				
139b. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns:				
Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent.				
140. Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc.....	do	do	..	15
141. Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework:				
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers.....	per cent.	ad valorem..		15
b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles.....	do	do	..	15
142. Tullies:				
a. Plain.....	do	do	..	15
b. Figured or embroidered on the loom.....	do	do	..	15
143. Lace, blonde, and tullies for borders†.....	do	do	..	15
144. Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool, per cent. ad valorem.....				10
145. Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; tablecovers and counterpanes of the same kind... per cent. ad valorem..				15
146. Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, ‡ per cent. ad valorem..				15

CLASS VI.—WOOL, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw and Spun.

147. Bristles, hair, and horsehair.....	per cent.	ad valorem..		25
148. Wool, raw.....	do	do	..	50
149. Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, single or twisted.....	do	do	..	25
Woolen yarns mixed with silk shall be liable to the following surtaxes:				
When containing up to one-fifth of silk.....	do	do	..	25
When containing up to two-fifths of silk.....	do	do	..	50
When containing three-fifths or more of silk, the yarns shall be dutiable as untwisted silk.				

Group 2.—Tissues and Fulled Stuffs.

NOTE I.—When the tissues comprised in this group are mixed, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

1. Tissues of wool or hair containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 45 per cent. of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

2. Tissues containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (Disp. IV, rule 4, letter a), with a surtax of 45 per cent., provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissue shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† When such goods are mixed with silk, they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

‡ See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

§ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk shall respectively be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 7.)

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. IV, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. IV, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. IV, rule 8).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group, which are within the undermentioned conditions, shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. IV):

A. Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 20 per cent.

B. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving, or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 40 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, puri, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, puri, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be of 100 per cent.

C. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or puri of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or puri are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

D. Shawls, including those called "mantones" and "pañolones," fichus, horse cloths or blankets, traveling rugs, bedcovers, counterpanes, or bordered blankets (even when the border consists of a silk ribbon, provided the latter be not more than 2 centimeters in width) shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

All other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

150. Swanskin of pure or mixed wool.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
151. Baizes:		
a. Of pure wool.....	do do ..	25
b. Of mixed wool.....	do do ..	25
152. Flannels, white or colored, for underclothing:		
a. Of pure wool.....	do do ..	25
b. Of mixed wool.....	do do ..	25
153. Blankets or counterpanes of wool, pure or mixed with other materials:		
a. Gray blankets ("pardas").....	do do ..	25
b. Other.....	do do ..	25
154. Astrakhans, plushes, and velvets of wool, pure or mixed.....	do do ..	25
155. Cloths and other tissues not specially mentioned, of wool, hair, or flock wool, comprised or not in drapery, weighing per square meter:		
300 grams or more:		
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
b. Of wool or hair, mixed.....	do do ..	25
156. From 175 to 300 grams:		
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure.....	do do ..	25
b. Of wool or hair, mixed.....	do do ..	25
157. Less than 175 grams:		
a. Of wool, hair, or flock wool, pure.....	do do ..	25
b. Of wool or hair, mixed.....	do do ..	25
158. Tissues of bristle or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
159. Knitted stuffs, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework: *		
a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
b. In stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles.....	do do ..	25
160. Carpets of wool, pure or mixed, with other materials:		
a. With uncut pile.....	do do ..	25
b. Plushy or with cut pile.....	do do ..	25
161. Tissues called tapestry, for curtains and upholstering furniture, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even figured or damasked, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, per cent. ad valorem.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
162. Felts of wool, pure or mixed.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
163. Trimmings of wool; ribbons and galloons†‡.....	do do ..	25

CLASS VII.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

Group 1.—Yarns.

164. Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins§.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
165. Silk on reels, including weight of the reels.....	do do ..	25

Group 2.—Tissues.

NOTE I.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. IV, rule 5.)

This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff when com-

* Knitted goods containing an admixture of silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. IV, rule 6.)

† See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

‡ Ribbons and galloons, containing in any proportion threads of silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII (Disp. IV, rule 7).

§ Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

taining threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture. (Disp. IV, rules 6 and 7.)

NORM II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. IV):

A. Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving, or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 50 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals, or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent. of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

B. Tissues and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

C. Shawls called "mantones," handkerchiefs of manila hemp, blankets, counterpanes, shawls, veils, mantles, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 80 per cent. of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.

Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for making up.

166.	Tissues of unbleached silk.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
167.	Tissues of silk or floss silk:		
	Not mixed with any other material—		
	Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—		
	a. Black.....	do do ..	25
	b. Colored *.....	do do ..	25
168.	Figured, plushy or velvety.....	do do ..	25
169.	Mixed with another material:		
	Plain, not figured, twilled, or serged—		
	a. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	do do ..	25
	b. Mixed with wool or hair.....	do do ..	25
170.	Figured, plushy or velvety.....	do do ..	25
171.	Knitted stuffs of boiled silk, of unbleached silk; or of floss silk, made up in any kind of article:		
	a. Of pure silk.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
	b. Mixed with other textile materials.....	do do ..	25
172.	Tulles of silk or floss silk, pure or mixed:		
	a. Plain.....	do do ..	25
	b. Figured or embroidered on the loom.....	do do ..	25
173.	Lace tulles for borders and blondes, of silk or floss silk, plain or figured:		
	a. Not mixed.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
	b. Mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	do do ..	25
174.	Trimmings of silk†.....	do do ..	25

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Group 1.

175.	Paper pulp, ‡ G. W.....	100 kilos..	\$0.15
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Group 2.—Printing and Writing Paper.

176.	Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, uncut and unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	2.00
177.	Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping purposes, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.25
178.	Paper in sheets, unruled, unprinted, and uncut, white or colored, used for writing purposes.....	100 kilos..	4.00

Group 3.—Paper, Printed, Engraved, or Photographed.

178a.	Books bound or unbound, and similar matter §.....	100 kilos..	1.25
179.	Headed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards, and the like, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.10
180.	Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, and engravings; pictures, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., used as labels and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes:		
	a. Of a single printing and bronze or leaf, including labels printed only in bronze or leaf, T.....	kilo..	.05
	b. Of two printings and bronze or leaf, T.....	do ..	.20
	c. Of three to ten printings (inclusive) and bronze or leaf, T.....	do ..	.40
	d. Of more than ten printings and bronze or leaf, T.....	do ..	.80

Group 4.—Wall Paper.

181.	Wall paper, printed:		
	a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	4.00
	b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	6.00
	c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.25

* Tissues consisting of black yarns combined with colored yarns shall be considered as colored tissues.

† See Disp. IV, rules 8 and 12.

‡ This number only includes paper pulp perforated in such manner as to be fit only for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard. Should the pulp not be perforated, the customs will cut it at the expense of the importer, in order to render it unserviceable for any other purpose. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard.

§ Bookbindings shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards, they shall be dutiable as printed matter on gross weight.

Group 5.—Pasteboard and Various Papers.

183. Blotting paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	\$1.50
183. Thin paper, of common pulp, for packing fruit, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.50
184. Other paper not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.00
185. Pasteboard in sheets:		
a. Cardboard paper and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard, T. Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	3.00
b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.00
186. Manufactures of pasteboard:		
a. Boxes lined with ordinary paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.00
b. Boxes with ornaments or lined with fine paper, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.22
c. Articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.15
187. Paste and carton-pierre:		
a. In moldings or unfinished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	1.00
b. In finished articles, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.15

CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.*Group 1.—Wood.*

188. Staves.....	thousand..	\$0.80
189. Ordinary wood:		
a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood and timber for shipbuilding, cubic meter.....		.40
b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases where in imported goods were packed, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.16
190. Fine wood for cabinetmakers:		
a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W.....	do ..	1.20
b. Sawed in veneers, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.75
191. Coopers' wares:		
a. Fitted together, G. W.....	do ..	.65
b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G. W.....	do ..	.36
192. Wood, cut, for making hogheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W.....	do ..	.06
193. Lattice-work and fencing, G. W.....	do ..	.60

Group 2.—Furniture and Manufactures of Wood.

194. Common wood manufactured into joiners' wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chiseled, inlaid, nor carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	4.75
195. Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chiseled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metal, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	12.00
196. Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	12.00
197. Battens:		
a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	5.05
b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.20
198. Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chiseled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather, N. W.....	kilo..	.50

Group 3.—Various.

199. Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, G. W.....	1,000 kilos..	1.50
200. Cork:		
a. In the rough or in boards, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.40
b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	4.50
201. Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W.....	100 kilos..	1.10
Baskets wherein imported goods were packed shall be dutiable according to this number, with a rebate of 80 per cent.		
202. Esparto manufactured into fine articles; rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 6).....	100 kilos..	13.10

CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.*Group 1.—Animals.*

203. Horses and mares:		
a. Above the standard height.....	each ..	\$20.00
b. Other.....	do ..	10.00
204. Mules.....	do ..	10.00
205. Asses.....	do ..	1.00
206. Bovine animals:		
a. Oxen.....	do ..	4.00
b. Cows.....	do ..	3.50
c. Bullocks, calves, and heifers.....	do ..	3.00

207. Pigs.....	each..	\$1.00
208. Sucking pigs.....	do ..	.50
209. Sheep, goats, and animals not specially mentioned.....	do ..	1.00
210. Singing birds, parrots, etc.....	per cent. ad valorem ..	.25

Group 2.—Hides, Skins, and Leather Wares.

211. Pelts in their natural state or dressed, G. W.....	kilo..	.95
212. Hides and skins, green or not tanned, G. W.....	do ..	.02
Wet-salted hides and skins shall enjoy a reduction of 60 per cent. in respect of salt and moisture.		
Dry-salted hides and skins shall be allowed a rebate of 30 per cent.		
213. Hides tanned with the hair, G. W.....	kilo..	.15
214. Hides tanned without the hair:		
a. Cow and other large hides, whole, G. W.....	do ..	.15
b. Other and backs of large hides, G. W.....	do ..	.15
215. Hides and skins curried, dyed or not:		
a. Sheepskins (basile), T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.15
b. Calf or goat skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.20
c. Kid, lamb, or young calf skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.30
d. Cow and other large hides, whole, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.15
e. Backs of large hides and hides and skins not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.20
216. Hides and skins, varnished, satiny, grained, dulled, and hides and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.30
Leather cut out for boots and shoes or other articles shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent. of the respective duties leviable thereon.		
217. Chamois leather or parchment of all kinds and gilt or bronzed hides and skins, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.40
218. Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
219. Shoes of cowhide and similar leather:		
a. For men.....	dozen..	1.25
b. For women.....	do ..	1.00
c. For children, below size 4½.....	do ..	.75
220. Shoes of patent and similar leather:		
a. For men.....	do ..	1.40
b. For women.....	do ..	1.10
c. For children, below size 4½.....	do ..	.90
221. Boots of calfskin, with elastics, or for lacing:		
a. For men.....	do ..	2.50
b. For women.....	do ..	1.50
c. For children, below size 4½.....	do ..	1.00
222. Boots of patent and similar leather:		
a. For men.....	do ..	3.00
b. For women, and top-boots ("polacas").....	do ..	3.50
c. For children, below size 4½.....	do ..	2.50
223. Other boots and shoes, fancy.....	do ..	4.00
224. Riding boots.....	pair..	1.00
225. Sandals.....	dozen..	.25
226. Saddlery and harness-makers' wares; valises, hat-boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.30
227. Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.25

Group 3.—Various.

228. Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W.....	kilo..	2.00
229. Other feathers and feather dusters, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.40
230. Intestines, dried, N. W.....	do ..	2.00
231. Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W.....	100 kilos..	.50

CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.

Group 1.—Instruments.

232. Pianos: *			
a. Grand.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25	
b. Other.....	do do ..	25	
233. Harmoniums and organs.....	do do ..	25	
234. Harps, violins, violoncellos; guitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and fifes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments of wood or copper, per cent. ad valorem.....		25	
235. Musical instruments, other.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25	
236. Watches:			
a. Of gold; also chronometers.....	do do ..	25	
b. Of silver and other metals.....	do do ..	25	
237. Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks.....	do do ..	25	

* Strung frames for pianos shall be liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

238. Works for wall or table clocks, finished, with or without cases*.....	per cent. ad valorem..	25
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Group 2.—Apparatus and Machines.

239. Weighing machines.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
240. Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy†.....	do do ..	10
241. Agricultural machinery and apparatus‡§.....	do do ..	10
242. Steam motors, stationary†.....	do do ..	15
243. Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
244. Boilers:		
a. Of sheet iron.....	do do ..	15
b. Tubular.....	do do ..	15
245. Locomotives and traction engines.....	do do ..	15
246. Turntables, trucks, and carts for transshipment, hydraulic cranes and columns, per cent. ad valorem.....		15
247. Machines of copper and its alloys; detached parts of the same metals, per cent. ad valorem.....		15
248. Dynamo-electric machines, electric motors, and all other electric machines and apparatus.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
249. Sewing-machines and detached parts thereof.....	do do ..	10
250. Velocipedes.....	do do ..	10
251. Machines and apparatus, other, or of materials not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys†.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15

Group 3.—Carriages.

NOTE.—Carriages and other vehicles (except those for the conveyance of goods) imported in the rough or prepared for upholstering or painting shall pay the duties corresponding to their class, with a rebate of 40 per cent., provided that the stipulated conditions be complied with.

352. Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired:		
a. With four seats, and calashes with two "tableros".....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
b. With two seats, with or without folding seat; omnibuses with more than 15 seats; diligences.....	per cent. ad valorem..	40
c. Four or two wheeled, without "tableros," with or without hood, irrespective of the number of seats; omnibuses up to 15 seats; carriages not specially mentioned, per cent. ad valorem.....		40

* Finished or spare parts of steel are comprised in No. 48. The same parts of other metals or alloys shall be dutiable according to the component material.

Cases, stands, bell jars, and other accessories shall be dutiable as manufactured articles according to their class.

Clock works for wall or table clocks, unfinished, shall be taxed according to No. 65.

Unfinished pieces are those which are only roughly filed, with no escapements, the wheels of which are not adjusted and the last wheel not crenated.

When clock works are imported within cases, on stands, etc., and the importer does not wish to separate them for examination, the works and the dial will be reckoned as weighing 1 kilogram, and the rest shall be dutiable conformably to the preceding paragraph.

† This number includes:

1. The following articles, whoever be the importer:

Weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crushers; complete apparatus for diffusion; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; reservoirs for sirup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus; apparatus called "trenes jamaquinos," complete; furnaces for making animal black; steam desiccators; centrifugal machines; vessels called "bombonas," "cachimbos" (kind of kettle to transfer cane sirup from one vessel into another), skimmers, distributors, and sugar molds; copper apparatus or vessels ("tachos") acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.

2. The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments:

Steam plows; stills; donkey-engines, with or without pumps; gasometers for lighting the works; material for portable railways; carts for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

‡ For the application of duty it should be observed:

a. That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (fluses), belting etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.

b. That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 247 when of copper, and to No. 251 in all other cases.

c. That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments shall be liable to the duties stipulated in Nos. 247 and 251, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port.

§ The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops; also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

¶ Machines and separate pieces of the same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, shall also be taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight.

¶ It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare woolen hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number.

For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed:

1. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine and can have no other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined to machinery.

3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture, and industry cannot be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.

253. Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem.....	15
254. Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys, and finished wooden parts for same, per cent. ad valorem.....	15
255. Tramway carriages of all kinds, and finished wooden parts for the same, per cent. ad valorem.....	15
256. Wagons, carts, and hand-carts.....	15

Group 4.—Vessels.

NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails and masts, necessary for the manœuvres and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon.

NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel.

The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but if it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted.

National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage.

Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a fiscal duty of \$6 per horse-power when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery.

Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a fiscal duty of \$3 per each square meter of heating surface.

Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.

256a. Salvage from wrecked vessels is *prima facie* dutiable on appraised value, according to its material.*

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Meat and Fish, Butter and Greases.

257. Poultry, live or dead, and small game, N. W.....	kilo..	\$0.08
258. Meat in brine, N. (Disp. VI, rule 4):		
a. Beef, brine or salt, N. W.....	100 kilos..	1.25
b. Pork, brine or salt, N. W.....	do ..	1.25
259. Lard, N. W.....	do ..	1.70
260. Tallow, N. W.....	do ..	1.20
261. Bacon, N. W.....	do ..	2.40
262. Ham, N. W.....	do ..	3.30
263. Jerked beef ("tasaio"), N. W.....	do ..	2.50
264. Meat of all other kinds, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5):		
a. Beef, canned, N. W.....	do ..	3.00
b. Beef, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	2.70
c. Mutton, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	2.70
d. Pork, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	2.40
265. Butter and oleomargarine, N. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	4.30
266. Cheese, N. W.....	do ..	3.00
267. Condensed milk.....	per cent. ad valorem..	10
268. Salt cod and stockfish, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	.60
269. Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W.....	do ..	.60
270. Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W.....	do ..	1.00
271. Salmon, canned, smoked, salted, or marinated, N. W.....	do ..	5.00
272. Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W.....	do ..	.60
273. Eggs.....	do ..	3.00

Group 2.—Cereals.

274. Rice, husked or not, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	.60
275. Wheat, N. W.....	do ..	.60
276. Cereals:		
a. Corn, N. W.....	do ..	.18
b. Rye, N. W.....	do ..	.24
c. Barley, N. W.....	do ..	.30
d. Oats, N. W.....	do ..	.24
277. Flour:		
a. Of wheat, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5)†.....	do ..	1.00
b. Of rice, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.00
c. Of corn, N. W.....	do ..	.30
d. Of oats, N. W.....	do ..	.72

* The tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea, and the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Porto Rico and abandoned for two years, are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry.

† To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it shall be dutiable as flour; in contrary cases, as semolina.

Group 3.—Pulse, Garden Produce, and Fruits.

278. Beans, N. W.....	100 kilos..	\$0.66
279. Pease, N. W.....	do ..	.66
280. Onions, N. W.....	do ..	.42
281. Potatoes, N. W.....	do ..	.30
282. Flour of pulse, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	1.50
283. Fruits, fresh, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.36
284. Apples, fresh, N. W.....	do ..	.36
285. Fruits, dried or drained, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	.90
286. Apples, dried, N. W.....	do ..	.90

Group 4.—Seeds and Fodder.

287. Clover, N. W.....	100 kilos..	2.10
288. Flax, N. W.....	do ..	.50
289. Timothy, N. W.....	do ..	1.30
290. Fodder and bran.....	per cent. ad valorem..	.15

Group 5.—Preserves.

291. Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
292. Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner.....	do do ..	15
293. Fruits preserved:		
a. In brandy.....	do do ..	15
b. Other.....	do do ..	15
294. Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15

Group 6.—Oils and Beverages.

295. Olive oil:		
a. In receptacles of earthenware or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	100 kilos..	1.50
b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. VI, rule 4).....	do ..	2.00
296. Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14).....	hectol..	14.00
297. Brandy and all compound spirits not specially mentioned:		
a. In casks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14).....	hectol..	21.00
b. In bottles or flasks, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 14).....	do ..	34.00
c. Rum, in casks.....	do ..	18.00
d. Whiskies, in casks.....	do ..	10.00
298. Wines, sparkling, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	liter..	.85
299. Liqueurs and cordials:		
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	.18
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	.36
300. Wines, other:		
a. In casks or similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	hectol..	4.50
b. In bottles, S. T. (Disp. VI, rule 15).....	do ..	13.00
301. Beer and cider:		
a. Malt liquor, in casks (Disp. VI, rule 16).....	do ..	3.70
b. Malt liquor, in bottles (Disp. VI, rule 16).....	do ..	3.66
c. Cider.....	do ..	1.60

Group 7.—Various.

302. Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar".....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
303. Cinnamon of all kinds.....	do do ..	15
304. Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelón"), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs.....	do do ..	15
305. Vanilla.....	do do ..	15
306. Tea (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	..... kilo..	.20
307. Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	12.00
308. Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste; cocoa butter, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5), 100 kilos.....		5.00
309. Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages, per cent. ad valorem.....		25
310. Pastes and feculæ for soups and other alimentary purposes.....	per cent. ad valorem..	15
311. Biscuits:		
a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	100 kilos..	.80
b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	do ..	2.50
312. Honey.....	per gallon..	.20
313. Molasses.....	do ..	.06
314. Sugar, raw.....	per pound..	.015
315. Sugar, refined.....	do ..	.02
316. Saccharine.....	do ..	1.50

CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

317. Fans:		
a. With mountings of bamboo, reeds, or other wood, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....	kilo..	.15
b. With mountings of horn, bone, composition, or metal (other than gold or silver), N. W.....	..... kilo..	.80
c. With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl; also fans of kid skin, silk tissue, or feathers, N. W.....	..... kilo..	.80
318. Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold and silver, N. W.....	do ..	.75
319. Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl:		
a. Unwrought, N. W.....	kilo..	1.00
b. Wrought, N. W.....	do ..	1.80

320. Horn, whalebone, celluloid, meerscham, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:		
a. Unwrought, N. W.	kilo.	\$0.68
b. Wrought, N. W.	do	1.20
321. Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols*	hundred.	5.00
322. Buttons of all kinds other than gold or silver, N. W.	kilo.	.20
323. Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W.	do	5.00
324. Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	100 kilos.	30.00
325. Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W., 100 kilos.		.28
326. Oilcloths:		
a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. IV, rule 5).	100 kilos.	3.00
b. Other, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	kilo.	.08
Pads and brief cases of oilcloth shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.		
327. Cases:		
a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W.	do	.75
b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, N. W.	do	.20
328. Artificial flowers of tissue, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W.	kilo.	1.00
329. Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W.	do	.20
330. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not specially mentioned, T. (Disposition VI, rule 5).	kilo.	.05
331. Games and toys, other than those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	kilo.	.10
332. Umbrellas and parasols:		
a. Covered with silk†.	each	.40
b. Other.	do	.20
333. Oil paintings.	per cent. ad valorem	.25
334. Hats of straw or "guano" bast, straw of Curaçoa, and the like.	dozen.	2.00
335. Hats of "yarey," leghorn, or Indian straw, rice straw, or esparto, and their imitations, dozen.		3.00
336. Hats known as "jipijapa," having:		
a. Up to 4 straws, inclusive.	dozen	4.50
b. Of from 4 to 5 straws, inclusive.	do	8.00
c. More than 5 straws.	do	30.00
337. Hats of woollen felt:		
a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats.	dozen	.40
b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories.	do	.80
338. Hats of felt, of hair, carded or not, and those of silk, velvet, cloth, cashmere, satin, or plush:		
a. Shaped or not, but without ribbons, borders, or lining, and shapes for the manufacture of these hats.	dozen	.75
b. Finished, with ribbons, borders, or lining, or with either of these accessories.	do	1.00
339. Hats for ladies or children, with whatever kind of trimmings or accessories.	each	.40
340. Caps of all kinds.	dozen	.40
341. Waterproof and caoutchouc stuffs: ‡		
a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	kilo.	.25
b. On woollen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).	do	.50

CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO.

342. Tobacco:		
a. In cakes, so-called "brevé," or in carrots.	100 kilos.	\$10.50
b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured.	per lb.	.12
c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler.	do	5.00
d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars.		

CLASS XV.—ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR.

343. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials.	per cent. ad valorem	25
343a. On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated.	do do	10

*Sword sticks shall, for the swords, be liable to the duties leviable on foil blades, and in addition the duty on walking sticks shall be collected.

†Umbrellas and parasols shall always be dutiable according to the tissue with which covered and not the tissue with which lined.

‡All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number.

Free List.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Porto Rico exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariffs on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs ordinances:

344. Manures, natural.
345. Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state.
346. National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.
347. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.
348. Receptacles exported from Porto Rico with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, and brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.
349. Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.
350. Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.
351. Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:
(a) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.
(b) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.
(c) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.
352. Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.
353. Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.
354. Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.
355. Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also national silver or bronze coins.
356. Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools, and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.
357. When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove, to the satisfaction of the customs, that the effects are intended for private use.
358. Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes.
359. Plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, cane knives, etc., for agricultural purposes, and other agricultural implements not machinery.
360. Quinine, sulphate, and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.
361. Books, maps, and scientific instruments for the use of schools.
362. Mineral, carbonated or seltzer waters, natural or artificial, root-beer, ginger ale, and other similar non-alcoholic beverages, not otherwise provided for.
363. Fresh fish.
364. Second-hand clothing donated for charitable purposes to needy persons, and not for sale.
365. Tar and mineral pitch, asphalt, bitumen, and schists.*
366. Oleonaphtha, crude natural petroleum, and crude oils derived from schists.†

* The following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oil derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well, and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 200 degrees C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of its primitive weight. (Also, see note at head of Class I, group 3.)

† Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are likewise free. (Also, see note at head of Class I, group 3.)

CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Rates of Duty on Imports.

CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, MINERALS, GLASS AND GLASSWARE, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.

Group 1.—Stones and Earthen Productions Employed in Building, Arts, and Industry.

	Pesos.
24. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or in dressed pieces, squared and prepared for taking the form.....100 kilos..	0.08
25. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, cut into squares, slabs, or steps of any dimension, polished or not.....100 kilos..	.75
26. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, worked up and chiseled into any object, polished or not, other than ornamental or articles of luxury.....100 kilos..	1.60
27. Other stones employed in building, arts, and industry; also cement.....do ..	.50

Group 2.—Coal.

28. Coal and coke *.....	ton of 1,000 kilos... .50
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Group 3.—Schists, Bitumen, and their Derivations.

29. Tar, pitch, asphalt, bitumen, and schists; also unrefined creosote †.....100 kilos..	.09
30. Naphtha, vaseline, crude petroleum, natural, and crude oils derived from schist †.....do ..	4.00
31. Benzine, gasoline, petroleum, and other mineral oils, refined †.....do ..	4.50

Group 4.—Ores.

32. Ores.....	ton of 1,000 kilos... 0.25
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Group 5.—Glass and Glassware.

33. Common or ordinary hollow glassware ‡.....100 kilos..	1.60
34. Crystal, and glass imitating it, also gilt or silvered in the interior §.....do ..	6.00
35. Glass and crystal, in plates and sheets.....do ..	3.00
36. Glass and crystal, silvered, and glasses for spectacles and watches.....kilo..	.05

Group 6.—Pottery, Earthenware, and Porcelain.

37. Clay, in bricks, squares, and tiles, for building purposes, furnaces, etc. †.....100 kilos..	.02
38. Clay, in large and small paving tiles; tiles of colored faience, varnished tiles and piping, 100 kilos.....	.40
39. Faience and wares of fine clay †.....100 kilos..	6.00
40. Porcelain.....do ..	10.00

* Coal and coke shall be cleared in conformity to the weight indicated in the certificate issued to the master of the vessel by the consul at the port of shipment, proving the quantity received on board according to the charter party and the bills of lading, which documents the said consul shall demand to see for the purpose. In case of doubt the customs may verify the quantity.

† Crude oils derived from schist shall be understood to be those derived from the first distillation, distinguishable by their yellowish color and density of from 0.900 to 0.920 degree, or from 68 to 57½ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24.69 to 21.48 degrees Cartier.

Petroleum having the following properties are considered as crude natural petroleum:

First. Those which when distilled gradually and continuously in a glass apparatus at a temperature of 300 degrees Centigrade leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent. of their primitive weight.

Second. When this residue in its turn leaves 1 per cent. at least of coke in proportion to the total weight of petroleum assayed.

Third. When, according to E. Granier's apparatus, they are found to be inflammable at a temperature lower than 16 degrees Centigrade.

All petroleum and other mineral oils not possessing the above characteristics shall be considered as refined.

‡ Are included in this number bottles, demijohns, and flasks for oil, wine, drugs, perfumery, and chemicals, provided they be not cut; and unpolished glass of more than 12 millimeters in thickness for roofs and pavements.

§ Are also included in this number bottles, tumblers, glasses, and other objects for table service, ornament, and lighting, whether of crystal or white or colored glass, as well as beads.

† Only rough bricks, squares, and tiles of baked earth or clay employed in the construction of walls, furnaces, etc., are to be included in this number.

‡ The articles of fine clay included in this number are dinner services, kitchen earthenware, flower vases, ornaments, and the like.

CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.

Group 1.—Gold, Silver, and Platinum.

41. Gold and silver in jewelry or plate, * even set with pearls or precious + stones.....	hectog..	5.00
42. Gold, silver, or platinum, worked into other objects + ‡.....	do ..	.50

Group 2.—Iron and Steel. †

43. Cast iron, in pigs, and old iron.....	100 kilos..	.50
44. Cast iron, in tubes of all kinds.....	do ..	.95
45. Cast iron, in common manufactures.....	do ..	1.50
46. Cast iron, in fine manufactures; i. e., those polished, enameled with a coating of porcelain, or with ornaments of other metals.....	100 kilos..	3.50
47. Wrought iron and steel rails.....	do ..	1.80
48. Wrought iron and steel in sheets of a thickness of 6 millimeters or more, and bolts ..	do ..	1.80
49 A. Wrought iron and steel in bars of any form, in sheets up to 6 millimeters in thickness; axles, tires, and springs for carriages; and hoop iron.....	100 kilos..	2.60
B. Wrought iron in rough bars (tochos) †.....	do ..	2.60
50. Wrought iron and steel, in large pieces, made of bar iron, or of bar or sheet iron secured together by means of rivets, destined for buildings, bridges, etc.....	100 kilos..	3.20
51. Iron wire †.....	do ..	1.80
52. Iron nails and screws, even with brass heads.....	do ..	4.00
53. Wrought iron pipes.....	do ..	2.60
54. Wire gauze, not further manufactured.....	do ..	6.00
55. Wares of wrought iron, not elsewhere mentioned, including those enameled with porcelain and those combined with other metals; also pipes covered with sheet brass.....	100 kilos..	8.00
56. Unutilizable articles of iron.....	do ..	1.00
57. Tinplate.....	do ..	5.00
58. Tinplate manufactures.....	do ..	8.00
59. Needles, pens, parts of clockwork, and other similar articles of iron or steel.....	kilo..	1.65
60. Knives, carvers, razors, and penknives.....	do ..	.40
61. Scissors of all kinds.....	do ..	.40
62. Side arms and detached pieces for the same.....	do ..	.40
63. Firearms, barrels, and detached pieces for the same **.....	do ..	1.00

Group 3.—Copper and Its Alloys.

64. Copper of first fusion, and old copper.....	100 kilos..	2.00
65. Copper and brass in bars and ingots, and old brass.....	do ..	2.50
66. Copper and brass in sheets and nails, and copper wire.....	do ..	10.00
67. Copper and brass in tubes and large pieces not finished, such as bottoms of boilers, etc.....	100 kilos..	10.00
68. Brass wire.....	do ..	10.00
69. Copper, brass, or bronze gauze, not worked.....	do ..	15.00
70. Bronze, unworked.....	do ..	2.00
71. Copper, bronze, or brass, worked, and all alloys of common metal in which copper enters, in hardware, even varnished.....	kilo..	.25
72. Said metals and alloys, in gilt, silvered, or nickeled articles.....	do ..	.35

Group 4.—Other Metals.

73. Tin in ingots.....	100 kilos..	2.50
74. Zinc in bars, lumps, or pigs.....	do ..	1.20
75. Zinc in sheets, nails, and wire.....	do ..	5.00
76. Zinc in manufactured articles, even varnished.....	kilo..	.25
77. All other metals and alloys not mentioned, in sheets, lumps, nails, tubes, etc.....	100 kilos..	10.00
78. The same metals, manufactured, varnished or not.....	kilo..	.20
79. The same metals, and zinc in gilt, silvered, or nickeled wares.....	do ..	.30

CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY, PERFUMERY, AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Group 1.—Simple Drugs.

80. Coconut and palm oil, and other heavy oils.....	100 kilos..	.20
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* In the classification of jewelry or ornaments will be included all small articles of luxury valuable on account of workmanship, whatever their denomination, and generally intended for the ornament of persons of both sexes.

† Utensils for domestic use, articles for church use, and generally all large objects used for the ornamentation of houses are included in this number.

‡ In clearing finished articles, including jewelry and articles of gold, silver, or platinum filled with mastic, a reasonable tare allowance shall be made for such mastic.

§ Articles of malleable cast iron shall pay the duties stipulated for manufactures and articles of wrought iron.

¶ By "iron in rough bars" (tochos) shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, and round iron or iron in any other form containing dross. Wrought iron containing dross has an unequal and rough surface. Wrought iron in a mass or prism, free from dross, will be subject to duty as iron in bars. In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted for examination to the inspector of mines, who will determine its classification.

‡ Only round iron, the thickness of which does not exceed No. 1, English gauge, i. e., 8 millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as wire.

** In order that pieces of firearms may pay according to this number, they must be shaped and bear file marks on the outer surface.

		Pesos.
81. Other vegetable oils, except olive oil.....	100 kilos..	4.60
82. Dyewoods and tannery bark.....	do ..	.02
83. Madder or rubian.....	do ..	4.00
84. Rape, flax, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.....	do ..	.04
85. Other vegetable products, not specially mentioned.....	do ..	2.40
86. Animal products employed in medicine.....	do ..	.60

Group 2.—Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

87. Ochers and natural earths, for painting.....	100 kilos..	.02
88. Indigo and cochineal.....	do ..	2.00
89. Dyeing extracts.....	do ..	.60
90. Garancine, pure or mixed with madder.....	kilo..	.15
91. Varnishes.....	do ..	4.80
92. Colors, in powder or in lumps*.....	do ..	1.50
93. Colors, prepared, and inks.....	do ..	5.00
94. Colors derived from coal, and other artificial colors†.....	kilo..	.15

Group 3.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.

95. Muriatic and chlorhydric acid.....	100 kilos..	.20
96. Nitric acid.....	do ..	.80
97. Sulphuric acid.....	do ..	.80
98. Alkaloids and their salts.....	kilo..	6.00
99. Alum.....	100 kilos..	.30
100. Sulphur.....	do ..	.05
101. Barillas, natural and artificial ‡.....	do ..	.20
102. Alkaline carbonates, alkalies, caustic and ammoniacal salts, except sulphate.....	do ..	.20
103. Chloride of lime.....	do ..	.80
104. Chloride of potassium, sulphate of soda; chloride, carbonate, and sulphate of magnesia, 100 kilos.....	100 kilos..	.10
105. Chloride of sodium (common salt).....	100 kilos..	.65
106. Glues and albumin.....	do ..	2.40
107. Phosphorus.....	kilo..	.07
108. Nitrate of potash (salt peter).....	100 kilos..	.30
109. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammoniac.....	do ..	.05
110. Oxides of lead.....	do ..	.40
111. Sulphate and pyrolignite of iron.....	do ..	.30
112. Pills, capsules, jujubes, and the like §.....	kilo..	1.00
113. Pharmaceutical products not specified §.....	do ..	.80
114. Chemical products not specified.....	do ..	.20

Group 4.—Various.

115. Starch.....	kilo..	.02
116. Fecule for industrial uses, and dextrin.....	100 kilos..	.20
117. Common soap.....	do ..	3.75
118. Paraffin, stearin, wax, and spermaceti, in lumps.....	do ..	3.40
119. Paraffin, stearin, wax, and spermaceti, manufactured, and wooden matches.....	do ..	10.00
120. Perfumery and essences.....	kilo..	.40
121. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and fuses for mines.....	do ..	.10
122. Tobacco, manufactured.....	do ..	2.40
123. Tobacco, not manufactured.....	do ..	.20

CLASS IV.—COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw Cotton.

124. Raw cotton, with or without seed.....	100 kilos..	1.25
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* The colors included in this number are those composed of a metallic base, which for use are mixed with oil or turpentine and are generally insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. They are rarely crystallized and are almost always in powder and lumps, such as white lead, chrome yellow, vermilion, Prussian and Thénard blue, English green, and parrot green ("papagayo").

† The colors classed in this number are those known as artificial or organic products, in which mineral substances rarely enter. They are generally crystallized, and are soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. They are employed in dyeing and printing, with or without mordant, rather than in painting, such as picric acid, green aldehyde, English violet, rosoline and its salts, naphthaline colors, artificial alizarine, etc.

‡ By barillas, natural and artificial, are understood carbonates of soda, impure, containing carbon.

§ The products or substances included in Nos. 112 and 113 shall be examined by the pharmaceutical inspectors, who, in conjunction with the customs, will make a declaration as follows: "The goods cleared are those expressed in the declaration and are (or are not) admitted to importation by virtue of their formulas having been published (here state where), or their composition having been discovered by analysis made by _____."

¶ Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

Group 2.—Cotton Yarns.

		Pesos.
125. Cotton, spun, and yarn twisted in one or two threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, up to No. 35, inclusive †.....	kilo..	*.25
126. The same from No. 36 upward †.....	do ..	*.35
127. The same twisted with three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed.....	do ..	.60

Group 3.—Tissues.

Close-woven tissues, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in the piece or in handkerchiefs, having:

128 A. Up to 25 threads, inclusive.....	kilo..	*.20
B. Up to 35 threads, inclusive.....	do ..	*.32
129. 36 threads and above.....	do ..	*.44
Tissues, printed, twilled, and figured in the loom, having:		
130 A. Up to 25 threads, inclusive.....	do ..	.25
B. Up to 35 threads, inclusive †.....	do ..	.40
131. 36 threads and above.....	do ..	*.55
Tissues transparent, such as muslins, cambrics, lawns, organdies, and gauzes, of all kinds, having:		
132 A. Up to 30 threads, inclusive.....	kilo..	*.44
B. 31 threads and above.....	do ..	.64
133. Quiltings and piqués.....	do ..	.50
134. Velveteens, corduroys, and other thick tissues for wearing apparel.....	do ..	.62
135. Tulles.....	do ..	1.00
136. Lace, except crochet ‡.....	do ..	*1.25
137. Crochet lace, made by hand or in the loom.....	do ..	.70
138. Hosiery piece goods, jerseys, and drawers.....	do ..	.50
139. Hosiery in stockings, socks, gloves, and other articles.....	do ..	.60

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, ALOE, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw.

140. Hemp, raw or hackled.....	100 kilos..	.40
141. Flax, raw or hackled.....	do ..	.40
142. Jute, aloe, and other vegetable fibers.....	do ..	.04

Group 2.—Yarns.

143. Yarn of hemp, linen, or jute.....	kilo..	.22
144. Yarn of aloe, and other vegetable fibers †.....	100 kilos..	1.56
145. Threads, twisted, of two or more ends, and fishing nets.....	kilo..	.30
146. Cordage ‡ for vessels.....	100 kilos..	4.16

*Group 3.—Tissues.***

147. Plain tissues of hemp and flax, with or without mixture of cotton, up to 10 threads, inclusive.....	kilo..	*.20
148. Plain tissues of hemp and flax, from 11 to 24 threads, inclusive.....	do ..	*.44
149. Plain tissues of hemp and flax, of 25 threads and above.....	do ..	*.60
150. Plain tissues of hemp and flax, twilled or diapered.....	do ..	.40
151. Lace, net, and crochet work.....	do ..	4.80
152. Knitted tissues.....	do ..	1.20
153. Plain tissues of jute, aloe, or other vegetable fibers, with or without mixture of cotton, kilo.....		.25
154. Twilled or diapered tissues of the same materials, with or without mixture of cotton, kilo.....		.50

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† To ascertain the number, according to the English system (the system adopted in this tariff), to which a cotton yarn corresponds, any number of meters of yarn may be taken, and this number is to be multiplied by the invariable factor 59 (this being the number of centigrams a meter of cotton yarn of a single thread No. 1 weighs). The product of the above multiplication is to be divided by the number of centigrams that the length of yarn tested may weigh. The quotient multiplied by the number of threads will then give the corresponding English number, to which 7 or 10 per cent. is to be added, according as the cotton of more than one thread be only spun or spun and dyed.

‡ The number of threads is to be ascertained by half of the threads contained in a square of 6 millimeters, counting the weft and the warp. The instrument called "thread-counter" is to be employed for this purpose.

§ Lace of a maximum width of 10 centimeters shall be dutiable according to this number; that wider shall be included in No. 111 as tulles.

¶ As yarn of jute is considered twisted thread of one end the thickness of which is equal to or less than the English No. 1, that exceeding this number is considered as cordage. † To ascertain this number, any number of meters of yarn may be taken, and this number is to be multiplied by the factor 185 (1 meter of yarn of jute, No. 1, weighs 185 centigrams), and divided by the number of centigrams that the length of the yarn tested may weigh. The quotient will then give the corresponding English number.

* By the cordage paying under this heading shall be understood hemp, flax, or jute yarn, twisted in two or more strands 10 meters of which weigh more than 5 grams.

** In linen tissues paying according to the number of threads, the threads (both warp and woof) contained in a space of 6 millimeters will be counted.

CLASS VI.—WOOLS, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Raw.

		Pesos.
155. Bristles, horsehair, and other hair, including hair of the camel, vicuña, and of the Angora and Cashmere goat; wool, unwashed,† washed, combed, or carded,‡ and waste wool, carded§.....	100 kilos..	2.00

Group 2.—Yarns.

156. Woolen and worsted yarns, spun and twisted, unbleached or in the grease I.....	kilo..	.85
157. Woolen and worsted yarns, washed or bleached.....	do ..	.60
158. Woolen and worsted yarns, dyed.....	do ..	*.70

Group 3.—Tissues.

159. Woolen carpets, pure, or mixed with other materials.....	kilo..	*.50
160. Felts of pure wool, or mixed with other materials.....	do ..	.20
161. Blankets of wool, pure, or mixed with other materials¶.....	do ..	.40
162. Hosiery, whether mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	do ..	.48
163. Cloths and all other similar tissues of wool, waste wool, hair, or a mixture of these materials.....	kilo..	.80
164. The same tissues, when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers, also astrakhans and plushes of the same materials.....	kilo..	.60
165. All other tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair, or a mixture of these materials.....	do ..	1.00
166. The same tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	do ..	.80
167. Tissues of bristles or hair, with or without mixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers do ..		.70

CLASS VII.—SILK AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Group 1.—Yarn.

168. Silk, raw, and spun, twisted or not; floss silk, combed or carded, ** spun, twisted or not.....	kilo..	*2.50
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Group 2.—Tissues.

169. Tissues, plain or twilled.....	kilo..	*4.00
170. Velvets and plushes.....	do ..	4.80
171. Tissues of floss or waste silk, or raw silk, and of waste silk mixed with silk **.....	do ..	3.00
172. Tulles and lace, of silk or waste silk.....	do ..	8.00
173. Knitted tissues of silk or waste silk.....	do ..	4.40
174. Velvets and plushes of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	kilo..	3.60
175. Other tissues of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	kilo..	2.20
176. Tissues of silk or waste silk, with the warp or weft wholly of wool or hair.....	do ..	2.50

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

Group 1.—Printing and Writing Paper.

177. { Paper, endless, unsized and half-sized for printing.....	kilo..	.06
{ Paper, endless, for writing, lithographing, or engraving.....	do ..	*.08
{ Paper, cut, hand-made, and ruled paper.....	do ..	.12

Group 2.—Paper, Printed, Engraved, or Photographed.

178. { Books, bound or unbound, and other printed matter in Spanish ††.....	kilo..	.10
{ Books, bound, in foreign languages ††.....	do ..	.05
{ Engravings, maps and drawings.....	do ..	.25

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† Wool will be considered as unwashed when after having been washed with sulphuret of carbon it is found to lose more than 10 per cent. of its weight.

‡ Wool the threads of which exceed 10 centimeters in length is considered as long wool.

§ The waste from carding included in this number is that obtained from the picking and unravelling of old rags, and is almost always dyed and common. Waste resulting from the spinning of long wool shall also be classed herein.

I Worsted yarn will be considered unbleached or in the grease if when washed with sulphuret of carbon it loses more than 10 per cent. of its weight.

¶ Plaids and the like are not included in this number. They shall pay duty according to the component tissue.

** All silk waste the fibers of which do not exceed 20 centimeters in length is considered silk.

†† Bookbinding shall be dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards, they shall pay duty as printed matter, on gross weight. Newspapers printed abroad require no permit for their introduction into the Philippine Islands.

Group 3.—Wall Paper.

		Pesos.
179.	{ Wall paper, with gold, silver, wool, or glass.....kilo..	*.40
	{ Wall paper, of other kinds.....do..	.10

Group 4.—Pasteboard and Various Papers.

180.	{ Straw paper, common packing paper, and sand or glass paper.....kilo..	*.04
	{ Other paper not specially mentioned.....do..	.08
	{ Cardboard in sheets, in boxes lined with ordinary paper,† and unfinished articles of pasteboard or "carton-pierre".....kilo..	.04
	{ The same articles finished, and pasteboard boxes with ornaments, or lined with fine paper or other materials.....kilo..	.30

CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURES, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.

Group 1.—Wood.

181.	Staves.....	thousand..	.40
182.	Ordinary wood, in boards, even cut, planed, and dovetailed for boxes or floorings; planks, beams, rafters, masts, and timber for shipbuilding.....	cubic meter..	.55
183.	Fine wood for cabinet-makers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.....	100 kilos..	.11
184.	Fine wood for cabinet-makers, sawn or in veneers.....	do ..	.90
185.	Coopers' wares, fitted together or not.....	do ..	*2.00

Group 2.—Furniture and Wooden Manufactures.‡

183.	Ordinary wood manufactured into any kind of article, turned or not, painted or varnished, and moldings carved and varnished, or prepared for gliding, also furniture of bent wood, even if painted and varnished.....	100 kilos..	*2.00
187.	Fine wood manufactured into furniture, and other wares, turned, carved, polished or varnished, and the same wares of common wood veneered with fine wood; furniture covered with stuffs, except with silk or leather, and gilt moldings.....	100 kilos..	*6.00
188.	The same articles, gilt, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, and ornamented with metal, and furniture covered with stuffs of silk or with leather, 100 kilos.....	100 kilos..	*10.00

Group 3.—Various.

189.	Charcoal, fire-wood, and other vegetable combustibles.....	100 kilos..	.10
190.	Cork.....	do ..	.18
191.	Wooden hoops and trellis for fencing.....	do ..	*.20
192.	Rushes, esparto, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, and other analogous materials, unmanufactured.....	100 kilos..	.05
193.	The same materials, manufactured.....	do ..	*6.05

CLASS X.

Group 1.—Animals, Skins, and Animal Products Employed in Industry.

194.	Horses.....	each..	20.00
195.	Mules, asses, and cattle.....	do ..	10.00
196.	Pigs.....	do ..	2.70
197.	Sheep, goats, and animals not otherwise mentioned.....	do ..	*.50

Group 2.—Skins and Leather.

198.	Skins and hides, untanned.....	100 kilos..	1.20
199.	Varnished leather and calfskins, tanned or curried.....	kilo..	.64
200.	Other hides, tanned or curried, including sole leather.....	do ..	.24
201.	Leather belting for machinery.....	do ..	.20
202.	Petries for clothing and trimming, in their natural state or prepared.....	do ..	.25
203.	Petries in made-up articles.....	do ..	1.80
204.	Gloves of leather.....	do ..	5.00
205 A.	Boots of all kinds, of leather or tissue.....	pair..	*.40
B.	Shoes of all kinds.....	do ..	*.28
C.	Slippers and pumps, also common shoes generally worn by the Chinese.....	do ..	*.10
D.	Boots and shoes of all kinds for children shall pay one-half of the above duties, according to classification.*		
206.	Saddlers' and harness-makers' wares §.....	kilo..	*.75
207.	Other articles of leather, or lined with the same.....	do ..	1.00

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† Boxes of pasteboard lined with more or less common paper, which serve for packing handkerchiefs, shirt fronts, buttons, stuffs, etc., shall be dutiable according to this number. Paper pulp in impregnated sheets, or those which are not perforated at the expense of the importer at the time of clearance, shall likewise be dutiable according to this number.

‡ Marble slabs for furniture will be taxed according to No. 2 of the tariff if they are presented separate from the objects to which they belong.

§ Saddlers' and harness-makers' wares comprise such articles as harness, saddles, bridles, gear of horses, mules, carriages, etc.; all sorts of stable trappings; articles for traveling, such as bags, portmanteaus, trunks, hat-boxes, and other articles made of leather or lined with leather or skin.

Group 3.—Feathers.

		Pesos.
208. Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or manufactured.....	kilo..	3.00
Other feathers and feather dusters.....	do ..	.40

Group 4.—Other Animal Remains.

209. Animal fats.....	100 kilos..	• 29
210. Animal manures of all kinds.....	do ..	.01
211. Intestines.....	kilo..	.04
212. Other animal remains not mentioned, not manufactured.....	100 kilos..	.10

CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.*Group 1.—Musical Instruments, Clocks, and Watches.*

213. Pianos †.....	each..	25.00
214. Harmoniums and cabinet organs.....	do ..	4.00
215. Gold watches.....	do ..	4.00
216. Watches of silver or of other metals.....	do ..	2.00
217. Common clocks with weights, and alarm clocks ‡.....	do ..	1.00
218. Works for wall clocks, or mantelpiece clocks, finished, with or without cases, and chronometers §.....	each..	1.12

Group 2.—Apparatus and Machines.

219. Weighing machines.....	100 kilos..	5.50
220. Agricultural machines †.....	do ..	.20
221. Motors.....	do ..	.50
222. { Machines of copper and its alloys, for industrial purposes, and detached parts of the same metals †.....	100 kilos..	5.40
{ Machines and detached parts ** of other materials, for industrial purposes.....	do ..	1.80

Group 3.—Carriages.

223. Coaches and berlins of four seats, with or without hoods; new, used, or repaired....	each..	50.00
224. Berlins of two seats, with or without folding seats, with or without hoods; omnibuses with more than fifteen seats; new, used, or repaired.....	each..	25.00
225. Carriages not enumerated in the above headings.....	do ..	12.50
226. Passenger carriages for railways and tramways, and finished wooden parts for same, 100 kilos.....	100 kilos..	7.50
227. { All other railway carriages, and finished wooden parts for same.....	100 kilos..	2.17
{ Carts and hand-carts.....	do ..	2.00

* Add surtax of 20 per cent. on duty.

† Strung frames for pianos shall pay as pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument.

‡ By alarm clocks shall be understood those fitted with an alarm bell and not running longer than 48 hours, whether they have the same mechanism for striking both the hours and the alarm or separate mechanisms for each.

§ Cases, stands, glass shades, and other accessories will be dutiable as manufactured articles, according to their component material.

Clock works for wall or table clocks, unfinished, and brass pieces for the same, will be taxed according to No. 49 of the tariff. Unfinished pieces are those which are only roughly filed, which have no escapements, the dial or hands of which are not adjusted, and the last wheel of which is not crated. When clock works are imported within cases, on stands, etc., and the importer does not wish to separate them for their examination, the works and the dial will be reckoned as weighing 1 kilogram, and the rest will pay as stated above.

† These machines are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops, as also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.

‡ Machines, and separate pieces of the same, of copper and its alloys, or in combination with other materials, shall also be taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight.

** It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry woolen hose and filters are destined for them to be assessed in this number. For the definition of parts of machinery, the following rules will be observed:

First. A separate piece of a machine is understood to be any object which is not expressly specified by name under some heading of the tariff, and which by its shape, and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined for a machine and can have no other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.

Second. The importer of detached parts of machinery may, should he deem it convenient, request, when making the clearance, that the duty be levied on the component material instead of paying the duty stipulated for machines.

Third. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff, must pay duty accordingly, though they be destined for machinery.

Fourth. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts and industries cannot be considered parts of machinery as far as the customs tariff is concerned, and must pay duty according to the materials of which they are composed.

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Group 1.—Meat and Fish.

		Pesos.
228. Live and dead poultry and small game.....	pair..	.05
229. Meat, salted, and jerked beef.....	kilo..	.08
230. Pork and lard, including bacon.....	do ..	.15
231. Other kinds of meat.....	do ..	.09
232. Butter.....	do ..	.20
233. Salt cod and stockfish.....	do ..	.04
234. Fresh fish, or with the salt indispensable for its preservation.....	do ..	.01
235. Fish, salted, smoked, and pickled.....	do ..	.06
236. Shellfish.....	do ..	.06

Group 2.—Grain and Vegetables.

237. Rice, husked or not.....	100 kilos..	.75
238. Wheat.....	do ..	.60
239. Wheat flour *.....	do ..	2.10
240. Other cereals.....	do ..	.50
241. Flour of same.....	do ..	1.00
242. Pulse.....	kilo..	.06

Group 3.—Garden Produce and Fruits.

243. Garden produce.....	kilo..	.02
244. Fruits.....	do ..	.04

Group 4.—Colonial Products.

245 A. Sugar, raw.....	kilo..	.02
B. Sugar, refined.....	do ..	.10
246. Cocoa, of all kinds and origin.....	do ..	.12
247. Coffee, of all kinds and origin.....	do ..	.10
248. Cinnamon, of all kinds and origin.....	do ..	.12
249. Cloves.....	do ..	.14
250. Pepper.....	do ..	.07
251. Tea, of all kinds and origin.....	do ..	.20

Group 5.—Oils and Beverages.

252. Olive oil.....	kilo..	.12
253. Common brandy of vinic alcohol.....	liter..	.09
254 A. Brandy flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs of vinic alcohol... do ..		.20
B. Common brandy, flavored with aniseed, composed brandies, and liqueurs, not exclusively made of vinic alcohol, i. e., those known as industrial.....	liter..	.36
255. Beer and cider in wood, 5.50 per hectoliter; in bottles, 7.75 per hectoliter.....		
256. Wines, sparkling.....	liter..	.25
257. Wines, other.....	do ..	.12

Group 6.—Seeds and Forage.

258. Seeds not mentioned, and carob beans.....	100 kilos..	.32
259. Forage and bran.....	do ..	.10

Group 7.—Various.

260. Alimentary preserves, pork-butchers' produce, mustard, and sauces.....	kilo..	.20
261. Chocolate.....	do ..	.20
262. Sweetmeats.....	do ..	.20
263. Egg.....	hundred..	.25
264. Pastes for soups, alimentary fecula, bread, and unsweetened biscuit.....	kilo..	.04
265. Cheese.....	do ..	.15
266. Honey and molasses †.....	do ..	.01

CLASS XIII.—VARIOUS.

267. Ornaments of every kind, not mentioned in the following numbers, other than those of gold or silver.....	kilo..	3.00
268. Amber, horn, jet, whalebone, bone, tortoise-shell, coral, meerschaum, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and paste, in the rough or cut, even in strips or sheets.....	kilo..	.01
269. Amber, jet, tortoise-shell, coral, ivory, mother-of-pearl, and aventurine, manufactured in ornaments of all kinds.....	kilo..	5.00
270. Horn, whalebone, meerschaum, bone, and paste in imitation of the substances last above specified, manufactured.....	kilo..	.50
271. Walking sticks, and sticks for umbrellas and parasols ‡.....	hundred..	5.00

* To ascertain whether products presented for clearance are flour or groats, a sample thereof shall be placed in sieve No. 80 (silk tissue with 80 openings to a French square inch). If the product passes through this sieve, it shall be considered as flour; if not, as groats.

† Honey and treacle, which is the viscous residue of crystallized sugar, of a reddish-brown color more or less intense, and of a sweet but somewhat bitter taste, will also be appraised by this article. It weighs from 1,374 to 1,427 grams per liter, and at 15 degrees C. registers from 40 to 44 degrees Baumé.

‡ Sword sticks shall pay the duty fixed for the swords they contain, and shall, in addition pay as walking sticks.

		Pesos.
272. Buttons of all sorts, except those of gold or silver.....	kilo..	1.00
273. Cartridges, without projectiles or bullets, for firearms the importation of which is permitted.....	kilo..	.11
274. Cartridges, with projectiles or bullets, for the same firearms.....	do ..	.15
275. Percussion caps for firearms.....	do ..	.12
276. Cases of fine woods, leather, and those lined with silk, and other of similar kind, with or without fittings for writing, sewing, and toilet purposes, or to contain perfumery, liquids, or comestibles.....	kilo..	1.50
277. The same, of common woods, cardboard, wicker, and other of similar kind, with or without fittings for the aforesaid purposes.....	kilo..	.60
278. India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured.....	100 kilos.	.60
279. India-rubber, in sheets and tubes.....	kilo..	.15
280. India-rubber, in threads.....	do ..	.10
281. India-rubber, manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article.....	do ..	.44
282. Oilcloths and tarpaulin, for floors and packing purposes.....	do ..	.07
283. Oilcloths and tarpaulin, of other classes.....	do ..	.14
284. Toys and games, except those of tortoise-shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver.....	do ..	.22
285. Wicks for lamps and candles.....	do ..	.12
286. Silk umbrellas and parasols.....	each ..	.60
287. Umbrellas and parasols covered with other stuffs.....	do ..	.28
288. Trimmings of silk *.....	kilo..	2.80
289. Trimmings of wool †.....	do ..	1.40
290. Trimmings of all other kinds.....	do ..	.80
291. Oil paintings.....	each ..	.30
292. Straw hats and bonnets.....	do ..	.32
293. Other sorts of hats and bonnets, trimmed and finished ‡.....	do ..	.40
294. Hats, not trimmed, and bonnets.....	do ..	.20
295. Hats and bonnets, of all kinds and of any material, with milliners' work.....	do ..	1.50
296. Elastic tissues with admixture of other materials §.....	kilo..	.80

Export Dues.

On the products of the Philippine Islands when exported therefrom there shall be levied and collected an export tax as follows:

		Pesos.
297. Abaca, raw or wrought hemp.....	100 kilos gross..	.75
298. Indigo.....	do do ..	.50
299. Indigo employed for dyeing ("tintarrón").....	do do ..	.05
300. Rice.....	do do ..	2.00
301. Sugar.....	do do ..	.10
302. Cocoanuts, fresh and dried (copra).....	do do ..	.10
303. Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and of whatever origin.....	do do ..	3.00
304. Tobacco, raw, grown in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and New Biscay (Luzon Island).....	100 kilos gross..	3.00
305. Tobacco, raw, grown in the Visayas and Mindanao Islands.....	do do ..	2.00
306. Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the archipelago.....	do do ..	1.50

307. When necessary to prove the place of production of raw tobacco, the customs officers shall require the delivery of certificates of origin.

Excise and Other Inland Charges.

		Pesos.
308. On distilled spirits, in casks.....	per liter..	.20
309. On distilled spirits, in bottles or flasks.....	do ..	.30
310. On beer, of all kinds.....	do ..	.10
311. On cigars and cigarettes, stamp tax on all which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale.....	per M..	1.00

Articles Free of Duty.

The following articles shall pay no duty on their importation into the Philippine Islands:

- 312. Mineral waters.
- 313. Trees, shoots and plants, also moss, in a natural or fresh state.
- 314. Lime (oxide of calcium).
- 315. Copper, gold, and silver ores.
- 316. Samples of felt, painted paper, and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:

* Trimmings which contain more than 40 per cent. of silk of their total weight shall pay duty as silk trimmings.

† Trimmings which contain more than 40 per cent. of wool, or of wool and silk, of their total weight shall pay as woollen trimmings.

‡ Felt hats shall be considered as trimmed when they have more work than what is indispensable to shape the crown.

§ All tissues covered on one or both sides with india-rubber, also those with interior lining of this material, are comprised in this number.

When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall be determined, for tissues, by the list, and for felts and painted paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press.

Samples not having these indications will only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension.

In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

817. Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.

818. Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scrap.

819. Gold, silver, and platinum, in articles manufactured and stamped in the Philippine Islands.

820. Gypsum (sulphate of lime).

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY, SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS.

821. Wearing apparel, toilet objects and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.

When travelers do not bring their baggage with them the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove, to the satisfaction of the administration, that the effects are destined for private use.

Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and destined for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.*

Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology, and small models for public museums, public schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

If the regulations in each case are not complied with, or if the examination be not entirely satisfactory, the exemption will be annulled and the duties stipulated in the tariff will be collected.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY SUBJECT TO THE FORMALITIES DETERMINED FOR EACH CASE BY THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

822. Casks, sacks, and large recipients of metal, imported with goods dutiable separately from such recipients and when they are to be exported.

823. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.

824. Furniture of persons coming to settle in the Philippine Islands, which has been in use by them.

825. Foreign articles destined to exhibitions held in the Philippine Islands.

826. Submarine telegraph cables.

827. Pumps intended for the salvage of vessels.

828. Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign vessels which have entered ports of the Philippine Islands through stress of weather.

Goods Not Specially Classed in the Tariff.

829. Yarns composed of two or more textile materials shall pay the duty assessed on the material paying the higher duty.

The warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they may have been added in order to form patterns or to give more body to the stuff, even though such threads may be cut or show a want of continuity. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or add to the body of the stuff.

830. Tissues with the warp of cotton and the weft of another vegetable material, or vice versa, shall pay in accordance with the numbers of group 3 of Class V to which they correspond, according to their nature.

Tissues which have the weft entirely made up of cotton and the warp entirely of wool or of wool and cotton, whatever the proportion of the mixture may be, shall be considered as woolen tissues mixed with cotton.

Tissues composed of two materials shall be taxed as follows:

a. Tissues composed of vegetable fibers and those of wool or hair, the weft or warp of which is mixed with silk or horse-silk threads, shall not be considered as tissues mixed with silk when the weight of this material does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight of the tissue.

b. Tissues the warp or weft of which is composed of threads of vegetable fibers and silk, or of threads of wool, hair, and silk, shall be taxed as tissues of vegetable fibers or of wool or of hair when the weight of the silk on both sides of the stuff does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total weight of the tissue. If the silk threads surpass 5 per cent., but do not exceed 10 per cent., the tissues shall be taxed as silk tissues mixed, according to numbers 174 to 176 of the tariff; if they exceed 10 per cent., they shall be taxed according to numbers 169 to 173, according to the class and nature of the tissue.

* Reproductions shall be classified as artistic works when only one copy of each original is imported and when intended for any of the above-mentioned official corporations, on condition that these reproductions are cast in gypsum or bronze. Copies imported by merchants or private persons shall not enjoy this exemption, as the free entry is only granted on proof that the copies are intended for public establishments.

c. Tissues the warp of which is composed of silk and the weft of cotton or other vegetable fibers mixed with silk, and those of which the warp is of silk and the weft of wool or hair mixed with silk, shall always be classed as pure silk tissues, and the numbers relating to such tissues shall be applied according to their class and nature, whatever be the proportion of silk in the weft. The same rule shall be observed when the weft is entirely composed of silk and the warp of mixed materials.

Tissues composed of threads of three different materials shall pay as follows:

Warp or Weft.	Flax or hemp threads and those of other vegetable fibers.	Will be considered as—
Cotton threads.....	Threads of vegetable fibers and those of wool or hair.	Tissues of flax or hemp.
Threads of vegetable fibers.....	Threads of wool and silk.....	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with wool.
do do	Threads of two or more vegetable fibers.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with silk.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, or hair.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with wool.
Threads of wool or hair.....	Threads of vegetable fibers and silk.	Tissues of wool.
do do	Threads of different vegetable fibers.	Tissues of wool mixed with silk.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers and wool or hair.	Tissues of vegetable fibers mixed with silk.
Threads of silk.....	Threads of flax, hemp, or other vegetable materials.	Tissues of hemp or flax.
do do	Threads of vegetable fibers and silk.	Tissues of wool mixed with silk.
Threads of cotton, flax, or hemp.	Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, and silk.	do do
Threads of vegetable fibers, and wool or hair.	Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, and silk.	Tissues of silk.
Threads of vegetable fibers, and wool or hair.	Threads of wool and floss silk...	Tissues of floss silk.
Threads of vegetable fibers, wool, and silk.	Threads of wool, cotton, and silk.	Tissues of silk mixed with wool.
Threads of cotton and floss silk..		
Threads of wool.....		

When the highest-taxed thread, whether warp or weft, entering in tissues composed of three or more different materials does not exceed by 10 per cent. the total weight of the tissue, such thread shall not be considered in the payment of duties, and the duty on tissues mixed with other materials shall be applied.

331. Tullies shall pay the duty on the material forming the ground, and should this be mixed, the duty of the predominant material.

332. Shawls with fringes shall pay, including the weight of fringes, according to the class of the tissue of which they are made.

Tissues embroidered by hand or machine, not in a loom, and those mixed with fine or imitation metals, whether embroidered or not, shall pay the duty corresponding to their class, with a surtax of 50 per cent.

333. Ready-made clothing, including body linen, whether completely finished or only stitched or seamed, and knitted tissues, festooned, shall pay on their total weight the duties fixed for the material of which they may be composed in their exterior part, with a surtax of 50 per cent.

334. Articles of clothing made of knitted tissues are exempt from the above-mentioned additional duty, and will pay duty according to the respective tariff number without any increase, on condition, however, that they have not been cut from the piece and have not passed through the hands of tailors or milliners. In the latter case they will be subject to the additional duty levied on ready-made clothing and linen articles.

335. Wreckage of foreign vessels lost on the coasts of the Philippine Islands shall pay 8 per cent. ad valorem on their selling price at public auction. This sale shall be effected conformably to the formalities prescribed by the ordinances.

336. Floating docks, whatever their power, size, or construction, shall pay a duty of 6,250 pesos.

337. The duty on articles composed of two or more materials shall be levied according to the following rules:

a. In cases not provided for in the tariff, and when the value of the article is determined by the exterior material, the classification shall be made according to the corresponding number of this material.

b. Articles which, by their nature and application, are composed of two different materials (for instance, tools of iron) shall be taxed according to the material predominating in weight.

c. When the mixture of different materials has been made in order to evade the payment of the duties on any article, as, for instance, a mixture of flour and bran, of earth and a soluble chemical product, the duty of the material paying the highest duty shall be levied.

Packages and Recipients.

338. By exterior package is understood that which is visible when the package is unopened. All the others contained therein are considered to be interior packages.

The following articles shall pay on the gross weight when they are contained in a single package: Oils and greases; meat, fish, and intestines when imported in brine; scales and machinery; chemical products and drugs; also all other articles enumerated in Nos. 27, 29, 32, 37, 77, 86, 87, 183, 189, 192, 202, 210, and 212, tariff schedules.

339. Should any of the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph be imported in two or more packages, or in packets contained in the exterior package, only the weight of the interior packages or packets shall be included in the weight of the goods.

All other goods, including buttons and haberdashery, packed in pasteboard boxes, shall pay

duty on paper wrappings, ribbons, packets, or interior packages, provided always that they are not fancy boxes, etc., assessed separately.

340. Boxes and cases in general, paper wrappings or cardboard for shirt fronts, and paper used for wrapping up shawls of Chinese silk, the exterior covering as well as the paper placed between the folds, and the fine gold foil, shall be taxed separately under their proper class.

341. Percussion caps for firearms, hooks and eyes, pins, eyelet holes of metal, detached buttons, steel pens, games and toys, instruments of science and art, and other similar objects, shall pay with the weight of the interior cases or boxes containing them, and in which they are generally retailed.

342. Vessels containing alkaloids and their salts, brandy, liqueurs, beer, cider, and wines shall be assessed separately, according to their respective materials.

343. The rollers, boards, and pieces of cardboard around which fabrics are wrapped, including wire gauze, oilcloth, trimmings, ribbons, etc., as well as the cardboard bobbins on which yarn is wound, shall be deducted from the dutiable weight of such articles.

344. Articles contained in double sacks, or in a sack and another distinct covering, shall be assessed with that immediately covering the goods. Tea shall be taxed with all the interior packages.

345. Casks, barrels, and large metal receptacles shall pay duty according to their class, except when they contain goods which pay on the gross weight.

346. Sacks, and packing cloths sewn in shape of sacks, serving as packages, shall pay 2 centimes of a peso each, except when they contain goods which pay on the gross weight.

347. When goods subject to duty on the gross weight, and articles paying on the net weight, are contained in one and the same exterior package, the gross weight shall be proportionately reduced.

348. When packages of goods are subject to a higher duty than the goods themselves, being other than those generally employed, or when they can be used for another purpose, they shall be taxed at the rate corresponding to their class.

Tare Allowance.

349. The following percentage shall be deducted, as tare, from the gross weight of the goods mentioned below:

	Per Cent.
Steel, in cases.....	10
Cinnamon, in boxes.....	20
Cinnamon, in bags.....	8
Phosphorus, in tin boxes.....	30
Phosphorus, in tin boxes inclosed in wooden boxes.....	50
Garancine, in casks.....	20
Yarns, in bales.....	3
Tinplate, in cases.....	10
Palence, porcelain, and fine earthenware, in cases or casks.....	30
Palence, porcelain, and fine earthenware, in crates.....	16
Glass and crystal, hollow or flat, silvered or not, in cases or casks.....	40
Glass and crystal, in crates; and common thin window glass, in a single box.....	20

350. Glass and crystal contained in crates are not subject to the above tare. By crate is meant a box made of boards, such boards being separated one from the other in such manner that the open spaces between them are equal to, or larger than, the boards themselves.

351. The above-mentioned tares shall be deducted even when the packages contain other goods not subject to the legal tare, provided, however, that such goods do not exceed 50 per cent. of the gross weight. When they exceed this limit the provisions of this disposition shall not be applied, and the packages shall be taxed according to their class.

SPECIAL TARE ALLOWANCE.

	Per Cent.
Cotton and flax thread on wooden spools: For the spools only.....	30
Silk and floss-silk thread on wooden spools: For the spools only.....	45
Trimmings, etc.: For the interiors of wood, paste, or similar materials, except those of textile materials (of the net and exclusive weight of the articles).....	10
Perfumery, in flasks, pots, and small boxes, for retail sale: For all the interior packages and recipients.....	25

352. Soaps, essences for liqueurs, and perfumery not imported in the form above mentioned shall pay with interior packages and receptacles.

Whenever duties are assessed according to weight, a proper allowance shall be made for the weight of the outside case, cask, or other package containing the goods, unless otherwise provided for; and duties shall be assessed upon the weight or quantity of the contents as actually found on arrival, but no allowance shall be made for damage occurring on the voyage, except in case of marine disaster.

Reimportation of National Products.

353. Goods, fruits, and articles of the Philippine Islands exported abroad and reimported, owing to their not having been sold at the place of destination, shall be exempt from the payment of duty, provided always that they are inclosed in the same packages and bear the same marks, and that they are accompanied by certificates of the consular officer, or, should such functionary not exist, of the local authority, attesting that the goods, produce, or effects of the country are reimported for the above-stated reason.

354. Abaca, raw, is exempt from the production of the aforesaid certificate. The following articles may likewise be imported free of duty:

355. Paintings which are works of art, and have been exported with a custom-house certificate, provided that on their return the number of that document is stated or its duplicate produced for comparison with the original.

336. Books, when, on their exportation, the number of the copies, the title of the work, and the name of the editor have been stated in the export certificate.
337. Copper coins returned from foreign countries, if on examination it is seen that they have been coined legitimately.
338. Articles returned from foreign exhibitions.
339. Articles of the Philippine Islands returned from foreign countries, the entry of which was prohibited in the place of destination.

Articles Prohibited.

360. Arms of war, projectiles, and their ammunition, except with special consent of the military authorities.
361. Paintings, figures, or any other objects offensive to morality.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

362. Exemptions and reductions shall in no case be granted in favor of any industry, public establishment, corporation, society, order, or person, whatever their character, except as provided for herein.
363. Articles purchased with the funds of the Government of the United States, for its use, and material of all kinds intended for works executed by the provisional administrations, and not by contract, shall be exempt from import duty.
364. The metrical system of weights and measures in use by the Spanish Government will be continued. The kilogram is equivalent to 2.2046 pounds.
365. The monetary unit of the Philippines is the gold peso, of the mint. Estimate of value, \$1.034.
366. The current money heretofore in circulation in the Philippines shall be received for duties, taxes, and other exactions, in the manner and upon the same basis of valuation theretofore prevailing as that in use prior to the military and naval occupation.
367. The foregoing schedules and provisions, based upon the tariff and taxing laws heretofore in operation in the Philippine Islands, including such other taxes and exactions heretofore collected, as in the discretionary judgment of the commanding general shall be considered proper and necessary, shall be and remain in force until duly modified, suspended, or revoked.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF JAPAN.

The Statutory Tariff and the Conventional Tariffs of Japan negotiated with the different Powers of Europe took effect on January 1st, 1899.

Though there is no conventional tariff between Japan and the United States, the products and manufactures of this country may participate in the benefits of the conventional tariffs with other countries under the terms of the most-favored-nation treaty between the two countries.

Consular certificates attesting that they are products or manufactures of the United States must accompany all goods so imported.

Import duties shall not be levied on the following articles:

- No. 1. Articles imported for Imperial use.
- No. 2. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Imperial Army or Navy.
- No. 3. Ships belonging to the Imperial Navy.
- No. 4. Articles intended for the personal use of diplomatic agents accredited to this Empire.
- No. 5. Orders or decorations and medals.
- No. 6. Records, documents, and other writings.
- No. 7. Samples of commodities which are only fit as such.
- No. 8. Traveling baggage carried by travelers.
- No. 9. Articles imported for permanent exhibition in Government, public museums, or commercial museums.
- No. 10. Articles of Japanese origin, re-imported from foreign countries within the period of five years from the date of exportation, provided they retain the nature and shape in which they were exported; however, tobaccos in all shapes and spirituous liquors of all sorts being excluded from this exemption.
- No. 11. Re-imported articles which were exported to foreign countries for repair.
Exemptions from import duties provided for in Nos. 7, 8, and 9 of this article shall be subject to the approval of the customs authorities at the time of importation.
In case of No. 11 of this article, the period within which re-importation is to take place must be declared to the customs authorities at the time of exportation.
- Art. 2. The following articles shall not be subject to import duties, provided they shall be re-exported within six months from the date of importation, but a sum of money equal to the amount of import duties payable, or security thereof, must be deposited or lodged with the customs authorities at the time of importation:
- No. 1. Articles temporarily imported for repair.
- No. 2. Articles temporarily imported by travelers engaged in scientific research.
- No. 3. Articles temporarily imported for purposes of trial.
- No. 4. Articles temporarily imported as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travelers.
- No. 5. Articles temporarily imported for theatrical or other similar performances.

Import Tariff.

(The asterisk preceding a number refers, for rate of tariff, to the identical number under the heading "Specific Duties.")

CLASS I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTIES.

Group I.—Arms, Ammunitions, Clocks, Watches, Instruments, Apparatus, Tools, and Machineries.

CLASS I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTIES.		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.	
<i>Group 1.—Arms, Ammunitions, Clocks, Watches, Instruments, Apparatus, Tools, and Machineries.</i>			
	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.		
1. Arms and ammunition, such as cannons, muskets, pistols, side-arms, projectiles, cartridges, etc.....	25	9. Diving dresses, and parts thereof.....	10
2. Balances, measuring scales, and tapes....	10	10. Electric-light apparatus or instruments, and parts thereof.....	10
3. Barometers.....	10	11. Fire-engines, and parts thereof.....	10
4. Binocular glasses:		12. Implements and tools of farmers and mechanics, and parts thereof.....	5
<i>a.</i> In barrels covered with leather or japanned.....	15	13. Instruments, musical, and accessories....	15
<i>b.</i> All other.....	20	14. Instruments, philosophical, chemical, drawing, surveying, surgical, and all other scientific, not otherwise pro- vided for.....	10
5. Clocks, standing and hanging, and parts thereof.....	20	15. Instruments or apparatus, photographic, and parts thereof.....	15
6. Compasses and chronometers, mariners', and parts thereof.....	10	16. Locomotive engines, and parts thereof....	10
7. Crucibles of all kinds.....	10	17. Machinery or machines and engines of all kinds, and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for.....	10
8. Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	20	18. Microscopes, and parts thereof.....	10
		19. Phonographs, and parts thereof.....	25
		20. Pumps, and parts thereof.....	10
		21. Sewing-machines, and parts thereof.....	10

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
22. Spectacles, and parts thereof.....	10	b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
23. Sporting guns, and accessories.....	25	c. All other.....	20
24. Steam engines, boilers, and parts thereof.....	10	63. Undershirts and drawers, knit:	
25. Telephones, and parts thereof.....	10	a. Of cotton, of wool, or of cotton and	
26. Telescopes.....	10	wool.....	20
27. Thermometers.....	10	b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
28. Typewriters.....	10	c. All other.....	20
29. Watches, watch cases, and accessories:		64. Waterproof coats:	
a. Gold and platinum.....	30	a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. Silver and other.....	25	b. All other.....	20
30. Watch movements and fittings.....	15	65. All other clothing and accessories:	
		a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
		b. All other.....	20

Group 2.—Beverages and Comestibles.

31. Beverages, non-alcoholic, such as mineral water, water, lemonade, and soda water.....	10
32. Biscuits:	
a. Sea biscuits.....	10
b. Fancy biscuits.....	15
*33. Butter.....	15
*34. Cheese.....	15
*35. Coffee.....	20
36. Confectionery and sweetmeats.....	25
*37. Eggs, fresh.....	10
*38. Flour and meal of all kinds of grains and starches.....	10
39. Fruits, fresh or dried, and nuts not otherwise provided.....	15
*40. Ham and bacon.....	15
*41. Meat, fresh.....	10
*42. Milk, condensed or desiccated.....	15
*43. Pepper, seed or ground.....	15
44. Salt, sea and rock:	
a. Crude.....	10
b. Refined.....	15
*45. Salt-fish.....	15
*46. Salt-meat.....	10
*47. Sekikasal (Geldium corneum).....	10
*48. Tea.....	25
49. Vegetables, green, dry, salted or in brine.....	10
50. All other comestibles.....	15

Group 3.—Clothing and Accessories.

51. Boots and shoes of all kinds.....	20
52. Braces or suspenders:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All other.....	20
53. Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, except studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links.....	20
54. Comforters, neckerchiefs, or mufflers:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All other.....	20
55. Gloves of all kinds.....	20
56. Hats, caps, and bonnets:	
a. Set with gold, silver, or gems, etc.....	30
b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
c. All other.....	20
57. Scarfs and neckties:	
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All other.....	20
58. Shawls:	
a. Of wool, embroidered, or of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
b. All other.....	20
59. Shirts.....	20
60. Socks and hose or stockings, knit:	
a. Of cotton, of wool, or of wool and cotton.....	20
b. Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25
c. All other.....	20
61. Studs and sleeve or cuff buttons or links:	
a. Of gold or platinum, set with gems or otherwise.....	30
b. All other.....	25
62. Trimmings of all kinds, such as braids, cords, ribbons, laces, fringes, gimps, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and braids, etc., not otherwise provided for:	
a. Of gold or silver, wholly or in part.....	30

Group 4.—Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicines.

*66. Acid, carbolic.....	10
*67. Acid, salicylic.....	10
*68. Acid, tartaric.....	10
*69. Alcohol.....	40
*70. Alum.....	10
71. Antifibrin.....	10
72. Antipyrin.....	10
73. Betel-nut.....	10
*74. Biakujutsu (Radix atractylis ovata or alba).....	10
*75. Bismuth, subnitrate of.....	10
76. Bleaching powder (chloride of lime or calx chlorinata).....	10
*77. Borax (soda, baborate of).....	10
*78. Camphor, Borneo, and blumea or Ngai.....	10
*79. Cassia and cinnamon bark.....	10
*80. do do oil.....	10
*81. Cataria, leaf of.....	10
*82. Cinchona bark.....	10
*83. Cinchonin, muriate or sulphate of.....	10
*84. Cinnabar (hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum).....	10
*85. Cloves.....	10
*86. Cocaine, hydrochlorate of.....	10
87. Cod-liver oil.....	10
88. Collodium, photographic, with iodizer.....	10
*89. Colombo.....	10
90. Cow bezoar.....	10
*91. Cutch and gambier.....	10
*92. Gentian.....	10
93. Ginseng.....	10
*94. Glycerin.....	10
*95. Gum arabic.....	10
*96. do benzoin.....	10
97. do dragon's blood.....	10
98. do myrrh.....	10
*99. do olibanum.....	10
*100. Hops.....	10
*101. Iodoform.....	10
*102. Ipecac.....	10
*103. Jalap.....	10
*104. Lead, acetate of (lead, sugar of).....	10
*105. Licorice.....	10
*106. Mawo (Epedora vulgaris).....	10
107. Manganese, black oxide of.....	10
*108. Morphine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of.....	10
109. Musk.....	15
110. do artificial.....	15
*111. Nard or spikenard.....	10
*112. Phosphorus, amorphous.....	10
113. Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate of.....	10
*114. Potash, bromide of.....	10
*115. do chlorate of.....	10
116. do iodide of.....	10
*117. Putchuk.....	10
118. Quinine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of.....	10
*119. Rosin.....	10
*120. Rhubarb, powdered or otherwise.....	10
*121. Saffron.....	10
*122. Salt peter (potash, nitrate of).....	10
*123. Santonine.....	10
*124. Sarsaparilla.....	10
*125. Semen cyna.....	10
*126. Shellac.....	10
*127. Soda-ash.....	10
*128. Soda, bicarbonate of.....	10
*129. do caustic.....	10
*130. do crystals or washing soda.....	10

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
*121. Soda, salicylate of.....	10
*122. Sojutsau (Radix atractylis lanceolaria)...	10
*123. Stick-lac.....	10
*124. Vaseline.....	10
*125. Wogon (Radix scutellaria lanceolaria)...	10
*126. All other drugs, chemicals, and medi- cines.....	10

Group 5.—Dyes, Colors, and Paints.

127. Alizarine dyes.....	10
128. Aniline dyes.....	10
*129. Blue, prepared from minerals, dry or liquid.....	10
140. Carmine.....	10
*141. Cobalt, oxide of.....	10
142. Cochineal.....	10
143. Emerald green.....	10
*144. Galls of all kinds.....	10
*145. Gamboge.....	10
146. Gold, silver, and platinum, liquid.....	15
*147. Indigo, dry.....	10
148. do liquid.....	10
149. do extract and indigo carmine.....	10
*150. Lead, all colors.....	10
151. Logwood.....	10
*152. do extract.....	10
*153. Mangrove bark.....	10
*154. Paint in oil.....	10
155. Safflower.....	10
*156. Sapan-wood.....	10
157. Smalt.....	10
*158. Turmeric.....	10
*159. Ultramarine.....	10
160. Varnish.....	10
*161. do Chinese.....	10
*162. Verdigris.....	10
*163. Vermilion.....	10
*164. Wansho or Gosu.....	10
*165. White zinc.....	10
166. All other dyes, colors, and paints.....	10

Group 6.—Glass and Glass Manufactures.

167. Glass, window, ordinary :	
a. Uncolored and unstained.....	10
b. All other.....	15
168. Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered.....	20
169. do beads, known as Venetian beads.....	20
170. do broken or powdered.....	5
171. do looking in frame.....	25
172. do all other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	20

Group 7.—Grains and Seeds.

*173. Barley.....	5
*174. Beans, pease, and all other kinds of pulse.....	5
175. Indian corn.....	5
176. Oats.....	5
*177. Sesame.....	5
*178. Wheat.....	5
*179. All other grains and seeds not otherwise provided for.....	5

Group 8.—Horns, Ivory, Skins, Hairs, Shells, etc.

180. Bones, animal.....	5
181. Feathers and down, of birds of all kinds.....	25
182. Furs, dressed or otherwise.....	25
183. Hair, animal, excluding wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair.....	5
*184. Hair, human.....	20
*185. Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo, raw, dried, salted, or pickled, and undressed.....	5
*186. Hides or skins, deer, raw, dried, salted, or pickled, and undressed.....	5
*187. Hides or skins, Sanba (Cervus elepus), raw, dried, salted, or pickled, and un- dressed.....	5

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
*188. Hoofs, animal.....	5
*189. Horns, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo.....	5
*190. do deer.....	5
191. do rhinoceros.....	10
*192. Ivory or tusks, elephant.....	10
193. do do do waste.....	10
194. do do narwhal or unicorn.....	10
*195. do or teeth, walrus or sea-horse.....	10
*196. Leather, sole.....	15
197. do all other.....	15
198. Tortoise-shells.....	15
199. do waste.....	15
200. All other bones, horns, hides, or skins, raw, and shells.....	5
201. All other tusks or teeth of animals.....	10

Group 9.—Metals, and Metal Manufactures.

202. Antimony, ingot and slab.....	10
Brass :	
*203. Bar, rod, plate, and sheet.....	5
204. Pipes and tubes.....	10
205. Screws.....	10
*206. Brass, old, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
Copper :	
207. Ingot and slab.....	5
*208. Bar, rod, plate, and sheet.....	10
*209. Nails.....	10
210. Pipes and tubes.....	10
*211. Wire.....	5
212. Copper coins and nickel coins.....	10
*213. Copper, old, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
*214. German silver, plate, sheet, rod, and wire	10
Iron and mild steel :	
*215. Pig and ingot.....	5
216. Kentledges.....	5
*217. Bar, rod, hoop, and band.....	10
*218. T. angle, and other similar manufactures.....	10
*219. Rails and bolts, nuts, chairs, dog-spikes, and fish-plates thereof.....	10
*220. Sheet and plate, corrugated or other- wise.....	10
*221. Sheet, galvanized, corrugated or other- wise.....	10
*222. Plate, diagonal, or checkered.....	10
223. Pipes and tubes.....	10
*224. Nails, galvanized or otherwise, not otherwise provided for.....	10
225. Screws, bolts, and nuts, not otherwise provided for.....	10
*226. Tin, plate or sheet, plain or crystallized.....	10
*227. Wire, and small rod, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch English in diameter, tinned or otherwise.....	10
*228. Wire, telegraph, or galvanized.....	10
*229. Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise.....	10
*230. Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise, old.....	5
*231. Old hoop, old wire, and all other old iron or mild steel, only fit for remanu- facturing.....	5
Lead :	
*232. Pig, ingot and slab.....	5
*233. Sheet.....	10
234. Pipes and tubes.....	10
*235. Mercury or quicksilver.....	5
*236. Nickel.....	5
Platinum :	
237. Ingot.....	5
238. Bar, rod, plate, sheet, and wire.....	10
239. Solders of all kinds.....	5
Steel, other than mild steel :	
240. Ingot.....	5
241. Bar, rod, plate, and sheet.....	10
242. Pipes and tubes.....	10
*243. Wire, and small rod, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch English in diameter.....	10
*244. Wire, paragon, for umbrella ribs.....	10
*245. Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise.....	10
*246. Old files, and all other old steel only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
Tin :	
*247. Block, ingot, and slab.....	5
248. Sheet and plate.....	10
249. White metal, Babbitt's.....	5

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
Yellow metal and Muntz metal:	
*250. Sheet and plate.....	10
*251. Bar and rod.....	10
*252. Nails.....	10
*253. Pipes and tubes.....	10
*254. Yellow metal, and Muntz metal, old, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
Zinc:	
*255. Block, ingot, and slab.....	5
*256. Sheet.....	10
*257. Sheet, old, and all other old zinc, only fit for remanufacturing.....	5
*258. Nails, screws, bolts, and nuts of metal, not otherwise provided for.....	10
*259. Anchors, and chain-cables, new and old.....	10
*260. Bag-frames.....	15
*261. Capsules for bottles.....	15
*262. Chains, iron, not otherwise provided.....	15
*263. Door-locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, etc.....	15
*264. Foils and powder of gold, silver, or other metal.....	15
*265. Gold and silverware not otherwise provided for.....	35
*266. Gold and silver plated ware not other- wise provided for.....	25
*267. Grates, fenders, stoves, and fittings thereof.....	20
*268. Safes and cash-boxes.....	20
*269. Umbrella ribs, and furnishings thereof.....	15
*270. All other metals not otherwise pro- vided for.....	5
*271. All other manufactures of metal or metals not otherwise provided for.....	20

Group 10.—Oil and Wax.

*272. Candles.....	15
*273. Gasolene.....	10
*274. Oil, bean.....	10
*275. do castor.....	10
*276. do coccaut.....	10
*277. do groundnut or peanut.....	10
*278. do kerosene or petroleum.....	10
*279. do linseed.....	10
*280. do olive.....	10
*281. do palm.....	10
*282. do paraffin.....	10
*283. do or spirit of turpentine.....	10
*284. Wax, Chinese white, or insect.....	10
*285. do paraffin.....	10
*286. All other oils and waxes.....	10

Group 11.—Paper and Stationery.

*287. Albums, photographic and postage- stamp.....	25
*288. Books, blank, and printed blank, and printed blank forms.....	15
*289. Ink, printing, copying, writing, and lithographic.....	15
*290. Paper, Chinese, of all kinds.....	15
*291. do hanging.....	15
*292. do printing.....	15
*293. do all other.....	15
*294. Pencils:	
a. In gold or platinum case.....	30
b. All other.....	15
*295. Pen nibs:	
a. Gold.....	30
b. All other.....	15
*296. Sealing-wax.....	15
*297. Strawboard.....	15
*298. All other stationery.....	15

Group 12.—Sugar.

*299. Sugar.....	5
*300. do refined.....	20
*301. do rock candy.....	25
*302. Molasses.....	10
*303. Sirup.....	10

Group 13.—Tissues, Yarns, Thread, and Raw
Materials Thereof.

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.
PART I.	
*304. Cotton yarns.....	10
*305. do threads.....	15
*306. Bookbinder's cloth.....	15
*307. Cotton damasks.....	15
*308. do drills.....	15
*309. do duck.....	15
*310. do prints.....	15
*311. do sateens, cotton brocades, cotton Italians, and figured shirtings.....	15
*312. Cotton velvets and velveteens.....	15
*313. Ginghams.....	15
*314. Shirtings, gray.....	15
*315. do white or bleached.....	15
*316. do twilled.....	15
*317. do dyed.....	15
*318. Taffachelass.....	15
*319. Tea-cloths.....	15
*320. Turkey-red cambrics.....	15
*321. Victoria lawns.....	15
*322. All other cotton tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the cotton, however, predominating in weight.....	15

PART II.

*323. Woolen and worsted yarns of all kinds.....	10
*324. Alpaccas.....	15
*325. Balzarine.....	15
*326. Huntings.....	15
*327. Camlets, lastings, and crape lastings.....	15
*328. Camlet cords.....	15
*329. China figures.....	15
*330. Flannels, wholly of wool or of wool and cotton.....	15
*331. Italian cloth.....	15
*332. Long-ells.....	15
*333. Mousseline de laine, wholly of wool or of wool and cotton.....	15
*334. Orleans and lusters.....	15
*335. Serges.....	15
*336. Spanish stripes.....	15
*337. Woolen and worsted cloths of all kinds.....	15
*338. do do damasks.....	15
*339. do felt.....	15
*340. All other woolen and worsted tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the wool, however, predominating in weight.....	15

PART III.

*341. Silk, raw, thrown, Tama, or dupioni, skin, waste, and wild cocoon's silk.....	15
*342. Silk floss.....	15
*343. do spun for weaving purposes, and silk yarns mixed with other fibers.....	15
*344. Silk threads not otherwise provided for.....	20
*345. do crape, Chinese.....	20
*346. do pongee, Chinese (Kenchu).....	20
*347. do satins, Chinese.....	20
*348. do do figured, Chinese.....	20
*349. do faced cotton satins.....	20
*350. do tissues, and silk and cotton tissues, embroidered.....	25
*351. All other silk tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the silk, however, predominating in weight.....	20

PART IV.

*352. Flax or linen yarns.....	10
*353. do do threads.....	15
*354. do do canvas.....	15
*355. Linen, gray, bleached, dyed, or printed.....	15
*356. do damasks.....	15
*357. All other linen tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the flax, how- ever, predominating in weight.....	15

		Ad Valorem Rates of Duty.				Ad Valorem Rates of Duty.	
PART V.		Per Cent.				Per Cent.	
*358.	Blankets of all kinds, single or in piece..	15		400.	Bricks and tiles for building purposes...	10	
*359.	Carpets and carpeting, Brussels.....	20		410.	Brushes and brooms of all kinds.....	20	
*360.	Carpets and carpeting, felt.....	20		411.	Canees, sticks, and whips.....	20	
*361.	do do jute or hemp.....	20		412.	Caoutchouc and gutta-percha:		
*362.	do do patent tapestry.....	20		a.	Crude.....	5	
*363.	All other carpets and carpeting.....	20		b.	Sheet.....	10	
*364.	Chikufu.....	15		c.	Manufactures of, not otherwise pro-		
365.	Curtains:			vided for.....	20		
a.	Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25		413.	Carriages, bicycles, tricycles, and parts		
b.	All other.....	20		thereof.....	25		
366.	Elastic boots webbing:			414.	Cars or carriages, railway passengers',		
a.	Of silk, wholly or in part.....	20		and parts thereof.....	10		
b.	All other.....	15		415.	Cars, wagons, railway freight, and parts		
367.	Elastic braids and cords.....	15		thereof.....	10		
368.	Handkerchiefs:			416.	Cars, carriages, tramway, and parts		
a.	Of cotton, of linen, or of linen and			thereof.....	10		
cotton, single or in piece.....	15			417.	Cars or drays for conveyance of com-		
b.	Of silk or of lace.....	25		modities.....	10		
369.	Mosquito nets of all kinds.....	20		418.	Celluloid:		
*370.	Oil or leather cloths, for furniture, etc..	15		a.	In sheet or rod.....	10	
*371.	Oilcloths and lineoleum cloths for floor..	15		b.	Worked.....	20	
372.	Table cloths or covers:			*419.	Cement, Portland.....	5	
a.	Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25		420.	Chalk and whiting.....	5	
b.	All other.....	20		421.	Charcoal, wood and animal.....	5	
373.	Towels of all kinds, single or in piece....	15		422.	Clay of all kinds.....	5	
374.	Traveling rugs, single or in piece:			*423.	Coal and patent-fuel coal or coal bri-		
a.	Of silk, in part.....	25		quettes.....	5		
b.	All other.....	15		*424.	Coke.....	5	
375.	Twines of cotton, flax, hemp, jute, Ma-			425.	Corals, worked or otherwise.....	30	
nila hemp, or China grass.....	10			*426.	Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, jute,		
376.	Yarns and threads of all kinds, not other-			Manila hemp, or China grass, for rig-			
wise provided for.....	15			ging or otherwise.....	10		
377.	All other tissues.....	15		427.	Cork bark.....	5	
378.	All other works of tissues:			428.	Corks.....	10	
a.	Of silk, wholly or in part.....	25		429.	Diamond, glazier's.....	5	
b.	All other.....	20		*430.	Dynamite.....	10	
<i>Group 14.—Tobacco.</i>				431.	Emery sands.....	5	
*379.	Cigars and cigarettes.....	40		432.	do cloths and sand-paper.....	5	
*380.	Cigarettes, rolled in paper.....	40		433.	do wheels, and grindstones of all		
*381.	Snuff.....	40		kinds.....	5		
*382.	Tobacco, cut.....	40		434.	Felt, for ship's bottom, or for roofing....	10	
*383.	do leaf.....	85		435.	Fireworks of all kinds.....	30	
384.	All other prepared tobacco.....	40		*436.	Fishing-guts (Tegusu).....	5	
<i>Group 15.—Wines, Liquors, and Spirits.</i>				437.	Flints.....	5	
*385.	Beer, ale, porter, and stout.....	25		438.	Flowers and blossoms, artificial.....	25	
*386.	Brandy.....	40		439.	Frames for pictures, and molding.....	20	
*387.	Champagne.....	35		*440.	Fumori (Gleopeltis intricata).....	5	
3-8.	Chinese alcoholic liquors of all kinds....	40		441.	Furniture, new and old, not otherwise		
389.	Gin.....	40		provided for.....	20		
390.	Liquors of all kinds.....	40		442.	Games, all articles of, used in playing		
*391.	Port.....	35		tennis, cricket, chess, etc., etc., not			
392.	Rum.....	40		otherwise provided for.....	25		
*393.	Saké, resembling the home brewage.....	40		*443.	Glue, common.....	5	
*394.	Sherry.....	35		444.	Gun-cotton.....	15	
395.	Vermuth.....	35		*445.	Gunpowder of all kinds.....	15	
396.	Whisky.....	40		*446.	Gypsum.....	5	
*397.	Wines, red and white.....	35		447.	Hay.....	5	
398.	Spirits, or distilled liquors of all other			448.	Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise		
kinds.....	40			provided for.....	20		
*399.	Wines, or fermented liquors of all other			449.	Jewelry.....	35	
kinds.....	35			450.	do imitations of.....	20	
<i>Group 16.—Miscellaneous.</i>				451.	Labels, for bottles, tins, etc.....	15	
*400.	Aloe-wood.....	10		452.	Lamps, lanterns, and parts thereof.....	20	
401.	Amber:			453.	Lard, tallow, and grease.....	10	
a.	Unworked.....	10		454.	Leather, manufactures of, not otherwise		
b.	Worked.....	20		provided for.....	20		
Animals:				*455.	Malt.....	5	
402.	Cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat,			456.	Matches of all kinds.....	20	
and domestic fowl.....	5			*457.	Matting, China, in rolls of 40 yards....	20	
403.	All other animals.....	10		*458.	do cocoa.....	20	
404.	Asbestos, in sheet or board.....	10		459.	Mats and matting, all other.....	20	
405.	Bamboo, unworked.....	5		460.	Mica in sheets.....	10	
406.	Bellings of leather, caoutchouc, or can-			*461.	Oakum.....	5	
vas, and hose of caoutchouc or can-				462.	Packing, for steam-engines.....	10	
vas for machinery.....	10			463.	Paintings, in oil or water-color, litho-		
407.	Billiard tables and accessories.....	30		graphs, chromolithographs, photo-			
408.	Blasting gelatin, and other similar ex-			graphs, calligraphical albums, and			
plosive compounds, including deto-				all other paintings, pictures, and cal-			
nators and fuses.....	15			ligraphy, not otherwise provided for			
				*464.	Pitch, wood-tar, and coal-tar.....	5	
				*465.	Plaster of Paris.....	5	
				466.	Playing cards of all kinds.....	35	
				*467.	Plumbago or blacklead.....	5	
				468.	Pottery, including porcelain & earthen-		
				ware, not otherwise provided for....	20		
				469.	Precious stones and pearls.....	35	

	Ad Valorem Rates of Duty. Per Cent.	
*470. Precious stones and pearls, imitations of.	30	501. Bank-notes, coupons, scrip, and all other negotiable papers.
*471. Pulp for making paper.	5	502. Books, printed, including copy-books, drawing-books, pamphlets, periodicals, journals, and newspapers.
*472. Putty.	5	503. Bullion, gold, and silver.
*473. Rattans, split, or otherwise.	5	504. Cocoons of all kinds.
474. Saddles, bridles, and harness.	25	505. Coins, gold, and silver.
*475. Sandalwood.	25	506. Cotton, old.
476. Shoe-black of all kinds.	20	507. do raw, ginned.
477. Smokers' articles (articles for use in smoking opium are excluded).	30	508. do raw, on the seed.
*478. Soap:		509. do waste.
a. Toilet.	20	510. do yarn, waste.
b. All other.	10	511. Flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, and China grass, hackled or otherwise.
*479. Soapstone, in lump, or powdered.	5	512. Guano.
480. Sparterie, for making hats.	10	513. Gunny-bags, new and old.
481. Sponges.	5	514. do cloth.
482. Stone and slate not otherwise provided for:		515. Mats, packing.
a. Rough, or unworked, for building purposes, etc.	5	516. Models, and architectural and engineering plans.
b. Worked, for ornamental work or furniture, etc.	20	517. Oil-cake, in lump or powdered.
c. Statues, sculptured or engraved, and other.	25	518. Opium for medicinal purposes, imported by the Imperial Government.
483. Submarine telegraphic cables and underground telegraphic lines or cables.	10	519. Plants, trees, shrubs, and roots, shoots, and bulbs thereof.
*484. Timber, santalum (shitan).	5	520. Rice and paddy.
*485. do teak.	5	521. Sardines (Iwashi), dried.
486. do lumber, boards, and planks of all kinds not otherwise provided for.	5	522. Tea-firing baskets and sieves.
487. Toilet or dressing cases.	25	523. do pans.
488. do perfumed water, hair-oil, tooth-wash, and all other cosmetics and perfumery.	30	524. Tea-lead.
489. Tortoise-shell, manufactures of.	25	525. Wool, goat's hair, and camel's hair, new and old.
490. Toys of all kinds.	25	
491. Trunks, portmanteaus, and traveling or courier bags.	20	
492. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades:		
a. Of silk, wholly or in part.	25	
b. All other.	25	
493. Umbrella sticks, and handles, except those made of gold or silver.	20	
494. Vessels, steam or sailing, and boats.	5	
495. Wares of santalum or ebony wood.	25	
496. All articles, raw or unmanufactured, not herein enumerated.	10	
497. All articles manufactured, wholly or in part, not herein enumerated.	20	
CLASS II.—ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTIES.		CLASS III.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.
498. Advertisements and sign-boards.		526. Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food, and beverages considered to be injurious by laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Empire.
499. Animal bone ashes.		527. All articles for use in smoking opium.
500. Atlases, maps, and charts, and other scientific diagrams.		528. All articles which are considered dangerous to the public health for sanitary reasons or to the safety of animals or plants, under the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Empire.
		529. Articles in violation of patent, design, trademark, or copyright laws of the Empire.
		530. False coins of any kind, and imitations of coins which might be considered to be false coins.
		531. Opium (opium imported by the Imperial Government for medicinal purposes is excluded from this prohibition).
		532. Prints, printed books, paintings, engravings, carvings, or any other articles which, in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

Specific Duties.

NOTE.—1 picul equals 133½ pounds avoirdupois.

1 catty equals 1½ pounds avoirdupois.

1 yen equals about 50 cents United States currency.

1 sen equals about 5 mills United States currency, or one-hundredth part of a yen.

Yard, foot, and inch used in this tariff are English measurements.

Pound and ton are according to English avoirdupois weight.

Gallon is according to United States standard.

Liter is according to French metric system.

		Yen.	Sen.
33. Butter.	per catty.	..	086
34. Cheese.	do	..	164
35. Coffee bean.	do	..	084
37. Eggs, fresh.	per 1,000.	1.115	
38. Flour.	per picul.	465	
40. Hams and bacon.	per catty.	065	
41. Meat, fresh.	per picul.	1.849	
42. Milk, condensed or desiccated.	per lb. or 1½ cans.	371	
44. Salt, sea and rock:			
a. Crude.	per picul.	083	
b. Refined.	do	1.370	

	Yen.	Sen.
45. Salt fish.....	per picul..	876
46. do meat, beef, or pig, in barrel.....	do ..	1,208
47. Sekikasai (<i>Gelidium corneum</i>).....	do ..	513
48. Tea.....	per catty..	668
63. Undershirts and drawers, knit:		
a. Cotton.....	per dozen..	1,410
b. Wool.....	do ..	2,543
c. Wool and cotton mixed.....	do ..	1,812
66. Acid, carbolic, crystallized.....	per catty..	636
67. do salicylate, crystallized or powdered.....	do ..	157
68. do tartaric.....	do ..	673
69. Alcohol.....	do ..	636
70. Alum.....	per picul..	198
74. Biakujutsu (<i>Radix atractylis ovata</i> or <i>alba</i>).....	do ..	877
75. Bismuth, subnitrate of.....	do ..	206
77. Borax (soda, biborate of).....	do ..	1,238
78. Camphor, Borneo, and blumea or Ngai.....	per catty..	377
79. Cassia and cinnamon bark.....	per picul..	723
80. do do in oil.....	do ..	202
81. Catria, leaf of.....	do ..	539
82. Cinchona bark.....	do ..	1,732
83. Cinchonine, muriate or sulphate.....	per catty..	200
84. Cinnabar (<i>hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum</i>).....	do ..	0.6
85. Cloves.....	per picul..	1,385
86. Cocaine, hydrochlorate of.....	per catty..	12,983
89. Colombo.....	per picul..	517
91. Cutch and gambier.....	do ..	927
92. Gentian.....	do ..	1,364
94. Glycerin.....	per catty..	636
95. Gum Arabic.....	per picul..	1,307
96. do benzoin.....	do ..	1,124
99. do olibanum.....	do ..	560
100. Hops.....	per catty..	658
101. Iodoform.....	do ..	511
102. Ipecac.....	per picul..	36,620
103. Jalap.....	do ..	4,581
104. Lead, acetate of (lead, sugar of).....	do ..	1,281
105. Licorice.....	do ..	933
106. Mawo (<i>Epedora vulgaris</i>).....	do ..	353
108. Morphine, hydrochlorate of, sulphate of.....	per catty..	4,043
111. Nard or spikenard.....	per picul..	1,520
112. Phosphorus, amorphous.....	per catty..	165
114. Potash, bromide of.....	do ..	693
115. do chlorate of.....	per picul..	2,321
117. Putchuk.....	do ..	1,410
119. Roeln.....	do ..	298
120. Rhubarb, powdered or otherwise.....	do ..	1,387
121. Saffron.....	per catty..	1,177
122. Saltpeter (potash, nitrate of).....	per picul..	990
123. Santonine.....	per catty..	380
124. Sarsaparilla.....	per picul..	1,681
125. Semen cyna.....	do ..	1,523
126. Shellac.....	per catty..	655
127. Soda ash.....	per picul..	351
128. do bicarbonate of.....	do ..	457
129. do caustic.....	do ..	454
130. do crystals or washing soda.....	do ..	227
131. do salicylate of.....	per catty..	142
132. Sojutsu (<i>Radix atractylis lanceolaria</i>).....	per picul..	462
133. Stick-lac.....	do ..	1,870
134. Vaseline.....	do ..	1,642
135. Wogon (<i>Radix scutellaria lanceolaria</i>).....	do ..	499
136. Acid:		
a. Boracic.....	do ..	2,038
b. Phosphorus, stick.....	do ..	12,353
c. Soda, nitrate of.....	do ..	471
139. Blue, prepared from minerals, dry and liquid.....	do ..	6,690
141. Cobalt, oxide of.....	do ..	34,623
144. Galls of all kinds.....	do ..	1,715
145. Gamboge.....	do ..	6,802
147. Indigo, dry.....	do ..	12,963
150. Lead, all colors.....	do ..	1,070
152. Logwood, extract.....	do ..	2,397
153. Mangrove bark.....	do ..	119
154. Paint in oil.....	do ..	1,304
156. Sapon-wood.....	do ..	235
158. Turmeric.....	do ..	384
159. Ultramarine.....	do ..	1,749
161. Varnish, Chinese.....	do ..	3,272
162. Verdigris.....	do ..	2,397
163. Vermilion.....	per catty..	120
164. Wansho or Gosu.....	per picul..	5,423
165. White zinc.....	do ..	1,230
167. Glass, window, ordinary:		
a. Uncolored and unstained.....	per 100 sq. feet..	400
173. Barley.....	per picul..	101
174. Beans.....	do ..	129
177. Sesame.....	do ..	197
178. Wheat.....	do ..	153

		Yen.	Sen.
179.	Cotton seeds.....	per picul..	.044
184.	Hair, human.....	do ..	5.641
185.	Hides or skins, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo, undressed.....	do ..	.982
186.	Hides or skins, deer, undressed.....	do ..	1.588
187.	do do Sanba (<i>Cervus elepus</i>), undressed.....	do ..	.414
188.	Hoofs, animal.....	do ..	.661
189.	Horns, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo.....	do ..	.504
190.	do deer.....	do ..	.654
192.	Ivory or tusks, elephant.....	per catty..	.298
195.	do or teeth, sea-horse.....	do ..	.102
196.	Leather, sole.....	per picul..	7.441
208.	Brass:		
	a. Bar and rod.....	do ..	3.070
	b. Plate or sheet.....	do ..	3.086
208.	Brass, old, only fit for remanufacturing.....	do ..	.915
208.	Copper:		
	a. Bar and rod.....	do ..	3.454
	b. Plate and sheet.....	do ..	3.484
209.	Copper nails.....	do ..	3.956
211.	do wire.....	do ..	7.498
213.	do old, only fit for remanufacturing.....	do ..	.799
214.	German silver:		
	a. Plate or sheet rod.....	do ..	6.020
	b. Wire.....	do ..	6.257
	Iron and mild steel:		
215.	Pig and ingot.....	do ..	.083
217.	a. Rod and bar not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (English) in diameter.....	do ..	.356
	b. Hoop and band.....	do ..	.427
218.	T. angle, and other similar manufactures.....	do ..	.313
219.	Rail.....	do ..	.207
220.	Sheet and plate, excepting corrugated.....	do ..	.394
221.	Sheet or plate, galvanized (corrugated and otherwise).....	do ..	.853
222.	Plate, diagonal or checkered.....	do ..	.345
224.	Nails of all kinds, excepting galvanized.....	per catty..	.575
226.	Tinned, plate or sheet, plain.....	do ..	.691
227.	Wire and small rod not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (English) in diameter (not tinned).....	do ..	.685
228.	Wire, telegraph (galvanized).....	do ..	.591
229.	do rope, galvanized.....	do ..	1.367
230.	do do old, galvanized or otherwise.....	do ..	.109
231.	do old hoop.....	per picul..	.108
	Lead:		
232.	Pig, ingot, and slab.....	do ..	.368
233.	Sheet.....	do ..	.753
235.	Mercury or quicksilver.....	do ..	5.689
236.	Nickel.....	do ..	3.529
	Steel other than mild steel:		
243.	Wire and small rod not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (English) in diameter.....	do ..	1.819
244.	Wire, paragon, for umbrella use.....	do ..	2.145
245.	Wire rope, galvanized or otherwise.....	do ..	1.647
246.	Old wire rope only fit for remanufacturing.....	do ..	.117
	Tin:		
247.	Block, ingot, and slab.....	do ..	1.992
	Yellow metal and Muntz metal:		
250.	Sheet and plate.....	do ..	2.871
251.	Bar and rod.....	do ..	2.586
	Zinc:		
255.	Block, ingot, and slab.....	do ..	.451
256.	Sheet or plate.....	do ..	1.308
257.	Old sheet.....	do ..	.297
264.	Foil and powder of metals.....	do ..	11.266
272.	Candles of all kinds.....	do ..	3.522
	Oil:		
274.	Bean.....	do ..	.747
275.	Castor, in can, barrel, or bottle.....	do ..	1.009
276.	Cocao, ut.....	do ..	1.181
277.	Oil, ground-nut or peanut.....	do ..	1.122
278.	a. Kerosene or petroleum, in can.....	per gallon..	.016
	b. Kerosene or petroleum, in tank.....	do ..	.010
279.	do linseed, in can or barrel.....	per picul..	1.724
280.	do olive, in can or barrel.....	do ..	2.829
283.	Spirits of turpentine, in can or barrel.....	per gallon..	.076
285.	Wax, paraffin.....	per picul..	1.068
282.	Paper, printing.....	do ..	1.757
289.	Sugar, from 1 to 14, inclusive, Dutch standard in color.....	do ..	.204
300.	a. No. 15 to 20, inclusive, Dutch standard in color.....	do ..	1.523
	b. Above No. 20, Dutch standard in color.....	do ..	1.828
301.	Rock candy.....	do ..	2.213
302.	Molasses.....	do ..	.157
304.	Cotton yarns, plain or colored.....	do ..	6.066
308.	do drill, bleached or unbleached.....	per sq. yard..	.029
309.	do duck.....	do ..	.094
310.	do prints.....	do ..	.020
311.	do satteens, brocades, Italians, and figured shirtings.....	do ..	.029
312.	do velvets or velveteens.....	do ..	.062
314.	Shirtings, gray.....	do ..	.010
315.	do white or bleached.....	do ..	.015
316.	do twilled.....	do ..	.017
317.	do dyed.....	do ..	.020
319.	T. cloths (narrow widths).....	do ..	.015

		Duty	
		Yen.	Sen.
320.	Turkey-red cambrics.....	per sq. yard..	.018
321.	Victoria lawns.....	do ..	.009
322.	Yarns, woolen and worsted, of all kinds.....	per picul..	12.306
324.	Alpacas.....	per sq. yard..	.113
326.	Buntings.....	do ..	.068
330.	Flannels:		
	a. Woolen.....	do ..	.068
	b. Cotton and wool mixed.....	do ..	.062
331.	Italian cloth.....	do ..	.053
332.	Long-ells.....	do ..	.061
333.	Mousseline de laine:		
	a. Wool, plain or white.....	do ..	.033
	b. Wool, colored or printed.....	do ..	.065
335.	Serges:		
	a. Where the warp is worsted and the weft woolen.....	do ..	.097
337.	Cloth:		
	a. Wool.....	do ..	.141
	b. Wool and cotton mixed.....	do ..	.071
341.	Silk:		
	a. Raw.....	per picul..	55.130
	b. Wild cocoons.....	do ..	23.846
347.	Satin, Chinese.....	per sq. yard..	.270
352.	Yarns, flax or linen, plain and dyed.....	per picul..	8.159
354.	Flax, canvas.....	per sq. yard..	.071
358.	Blankets of all kinds, single or in piece.....	per picul..	13.984
	Carpets and carpeting:		
359.	do Brussels.....	per sq. yard..	.277
360.	do felt.....	do ..	.067
361.	do jute or hemp.....	do ..	.047
362.	do patent tapestry.....	do ..	.265
364.	Chikufu.....	do ..	.027
368.	Handkerchief cotton, in piece.....	do ..	.017
370.	Leather cloth for furniture.....	do ..	.043
371.	Oilcloths and linoleum for floors.....	do ..	.071
379.	Cigars and tobacco cigarettes.....	per catty..	.772
380.	Cigarettes.....	per 1,000..	1.153
382.	Tobacco, cut.....	per catty..	.444
385.	Beer and porter:		
	a. Bottle not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ liter.....	per dozen..	.388
	b. Bottle not exceeding 1 liter.....	do ..	.515
387.	Champagne and other fermented wines in cases:		
	a. Case containing 24 bottles, each bottle not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ liter.....	per case..	5.425
	b. Case containing 12 bottles, each bottle not exceeding 1 liter.....	do ..	5.425
391.	Wines of all kinds:		
394.			
397.			
399.			
	a. Containing less than 16 degrees of alcohol, in barrel.....	per 10 liters..	.435
	b. Containing less than 16 degrees of alcohol, in case of 24 bottles, each $\frac{1}{4}$ liter, per case.....		2.660
	c. Containing less than 16 degrees of alcohol, in case of 12 bottles, not over 1 liter each, per case.....		2.660
	d. Containing from 16 degrees to 24 degrees of alcohol, in barrel.....	per 10 liters..	2.774
	e. Containing from 16 degrees to 24 degrees of alcohol, in case of 24 bottles, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ liter each, per case.....		2.380
	f. Containing from 16 degrees to 24 degrees of alcohol, in case of 12 bottles, not over 1 liter each, per case.....		2.380
403.	Aloeswood.....	per picul..	8.688
418.	Celluloid, in sheet or rod.....	per catty..	.196
419.	Cement, Portland.....	per picul..	.069
423.	Coal.....	per ton..	.879
424.	Coke.....	do ..	.789
426.	Cordage and rope, flax, hemp, jute, for rigging or otherwise.....	per picul..	1.954
430.	Dynamite.....	per catty..	.100
436.	Fishing-guts (Tegusu).....	per picul..	16.976
440.	Funori (Gleopeltis intricata).....	do ..	.258
443.	Glue, common.....	do ..	.972
445.	Gunpowder, all kinds except smokeless.....	do ..	2.617
448.	Gypsum.....	do ..	.065
455.	Malt.....	do ..	.544
457.	Matting, Chinese, in rolls of 40 yards.....	per roll..	.610
458.	Matting, cocoa.....	per sq. yard..	.068
461.	Oakum.....	per picul..	.710
464.	a. Pitch.....	do ..	.187
	b. Tar.....	do ..	.322
465.	Plaster of Paris.....	do ..	.174
467.	Plumbago or black lead.....	do ..	.780
471.	Pulp for making paper.....	do ..	.237
472.	Putty.....	do ..	.224
473.	Rattans, split or otherwise.....	do ..	.363
476.	Sandalwood.....	do ..	1.434
478.	Soap for laundry purposes.....	do ..	1.065
479.	Soapstone, in lump or powdered.....	do ..	.069
484.	Timber, santalum (Shitan).....	do ..	.175
486.	do teakwood.....	per 100 cu. ft..	7.628

Conventional Tariff with Great Britain.

		-Duty-	
		Yen.	Sen.
1.	Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
2.	Cement, Portland.....per 100 catties..	.065	
3.	Cotton yarns, plain or dyed.....do ..	4.180	
Cotton tissues:			
4.	do drills.....per sq. yard..	.016	
5.	do duck.....do ..	.063	
6.	do handkerchiefs, in the piece.....do ..	.011	
7.	do prints.....do ..	.012	
8.	do sateens, plain, figured, or printed, brocades, Italians, and figured shirtings, per sq. yard.....	.017	
9.	Cotton shirtings, dyed.....per sq. yard..	.013	
10.	do do gray.....do ..	.006	
11.	do do twilled.....do ..	.011	
12.	do do white or bleached.....do ..	.010	
13.	do T-cloths.....do ..	.009	
14.	do Turkey-red cambrics.....do ..	.012	
15.	do velvets or velveteens.....do ..	.041	
16.	do Victoria lawns.....do ..	.006	
17.	do all other sorts of pure cotton tissues, and all tissues of cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or fiber, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and made-up articles are not included under the heading of "Cotton Tissues."			
18.	Glass, window, ordinary:		
a.	Uncolored and unstained.....per 100 sq. feet..	.302	
b.	Colored, stained, and ground.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
19.	Hats, including also hats of felt.....do do		
20.	Indigo, dry.....per 100 catties..	12.953	
Iron and mild steel:			
21.	do pig, and ingot.....do ..	.083	
22.	do bar and rod exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (English) in diameter.....do ..	.261	
23.	do nails, including, spikes, sprigs, tacks, and brads:		
a.	Plain.....do ..	.573	
b.	Galvanized.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
24.	Iron pipes and tubes.....do do		
25.	do plate and sheet.....per 100 catties..	.296	
26.	do rails.....do ..	.129	
27.	do screws, bolts, and nuts, plain and galvanized.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
28.	do sheet, galvanized, both plain and corrugated.....per 100 catties..	.740	
29.	do Tinned plates:		
a.	Ordinary.....do ..	.691	
b.	Crystallized.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
30.	do wire, and small rod not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (English) in diameter.....per 100 catties..	.503	
31.	do telegraph or galvanized.....do ..	.256	
NOTE.—By the term "mild steel" as used in this tariff is understood mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, Bassac, or similar processes, and approximating in value to iron of the same class in this tariff.			
32.	Lead, pig, ingot, and slab.....per 100 catties..	.316	
Leather:			
a.	Sole.....do ..	5.690	
b.	Other kinds.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
34.	Linen yarns, plain or dyed.....per 100 catties..	6.527	
Linen tissues:			
35.	do canvas.....per sq. yard..	.047	
36.	do all other sorts.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under this head of "Linen Tissues."			
37.	Mercury or quicksilver.....per 100 catties..	5.045	
38.	Milk, condensed or desiccated, and proportionately for tins of other weights, per dozen 1-lb. tins.....	.123	
39.	Oil, paraffin.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
40.	Paint in oil.....per 100 catties..	1.304	
41.	Paper, printing.....do ..	1.160	
42.	Saltpeter (nitrate of potash).....do ..	.490	
43.	Silk-faced cotton satins.....per ad valorem 15 per cent.		
NOTE.—It is expressly understood that all other mixed tissues of cotton and silk, and of wool and silk, where the cotton or wool predominates in weight, are to be classed for duty under Nos. 17 and 61 of this tariff, respectively.			
Steel (other than mild steel):			
44.	do ingot.....per ad valorem 5 per cent.		
45.	do bar, rod, plate, and sheet.....do ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
46.	do wire, and small rod not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (English) in diameter.....per 100 catties..	1.819	
47.	Sugar, refined:		
a.	Nos. 15 to 20, inclusive, Dutch standard in color.....do ..	.743	
b.	Above No. 20 Dutch standard in color.....do ..	.327	
Tin:			
48.	do block, pig, and slab.....do ..	1.908	
49.	do plates.....per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
50.	Wax, paraffin.....per 100 catties..	.544	
51.	Woolen and worsted yarns, plain or dyed.....do ..	9.169	

		Duty—	
		Yen.	Sen.
Woolen and worsted tissues, pure, or mixed with other material:			
52. do	alpacas.....	per sq. yard..	.075
53. do	blanketing and whipped blankets in plain weave.....	per 100 catties..	7.458
54. do	buntings.....	per sq. yard..	.031
55. Woolen cloth:			
a.	Wholly of woolen or worsted yarn, or of woolen and worsted yarns, such as broad, narrow, and army cloth, cassimeres, tweeds, and worsted coatings..	per sq. yard..	.098
b.	In part of woolen or worsted yarn, and in part of cotton yarn, such as pilot, president, and union cloth.....	per sq. yard..	.080
56. Woolen flannels.....	do ..	.044	
57. do	Italian cloth.....	do ..	.029
58. do	long-ells.....	do ..	.036
59. do	mousseline de laine.....	do ..	.021
60. Woolen serges:			
a.	Where the warp is worsted and the weft woolen.....	do ..	.056
b.	All other kinds.....	per ad valorem 10 per cent.	
61. Woolen, all other sorts, pure, or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff.....	do do		
NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of "Woolen and Worsted Tissues."			
62. Yarns, all sorts, not specially provided for in this tariff.....	per ad valorem 10 per cent.		
Zinc:			
63. do	block, pig, and slab.....	per 100 catties..	.451
64. do	sheet.....	do ..	.928

RULE FOR CALCULATING AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Import duties payable ad valorem under this tariff shall be calculated on the actual price of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

Conventional Tariff with France.

Ad Valorem.		Ad Valorem.	
Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1. Aniline dyes.....	10	10. Woolen cloth, pure wool.....	10
2. Turkey-red cambrics and dyed shirt-ings.....	10	11. Woolen yarns.....	8
3. Bar and rod iron.....	7½	12. Soap, ordinary.....	10
4. Logwood extract.....	10	13. Candles, tallow and paraffin.....	10
5. Silk satin and silk-faced cotton satins..	10	14. Wines, including champagne.....	10
6. Steel ingot and steel slab.....	5	15. Printing machinery.....	5
7. Mousseline de laine, plain and white....	8½	16. Drawing instruments.....	10
8. do do dyed and printed.....	10	17. Jewelry, imitation.....	10
9. Woolen and worsted cloths of all kinds..	10	18. Lorgnettes.....	10
		19. Perfumery.....	10

Conventional Tariff with Germany.

Ad Valorem.		Ad Valorem.	
Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
1. Velvet and velveteen.....	10	19. Galvanized sheet, corrugated or plain...	10
2. Cotton woven fabrics, pure and mixed..	10	20. Leaf iron or leaf steel.....	10
3. Lead, ingot or sheet.....	5	21. Pipes and tubes.....	10
4. Amorphous phosphorus.....	10	22. Railroad passenger cars, and parts thereof.....	5
5. Subnitrate of bismuth.....	10	23. Iron nails or wire nails.....	10
6. Bromide.....	10	24. Screws, bolts, and nuts, iron or galvanized.....	10
7. Quinine.....	8	25. Window glass, plain and unstained.....	8
8. Chlorate of potash.....	10	26. do stained and polished.....	10
9. Dynamite.....	10	27. Aniline dyes.....	10
10. Iodide of potash.....	10	28. Alizarine dyes.....	10
11. Nitrate of potash.....	5	29. Logwood extract.....	10
12. Salicylate of soda.....	10	30. Paint in oil.....	10
13. Telegraph wire.....	5	31. Cotton yarns.....	8
14. Iron and steel wire, also iron and steel rod not exceeding ¼ inch (English) in diameter.....	10	32. Yarns made of linen, flax, jute, wool, and combed wool, for weaving purposes.....	8
15. Pig iron.....	5	33. Yarns of any kind for weaving purposes.	8
16. Rail iron and steel.....	5	34. do for all purposes.....	8
17. Iron bar, rod and plate or sheet.....	7½		
18. Steel do do do.....	7½		

	Ad Valorem. Per Cent.		Ad Valorem. Per Cent.
35. Yarns of all kinds not specified.....	10	50. Clocks, and parts thereof, excepting watches.....	10
36. Silk-faced cotton satins.....	10	51. Blankets, woolen or mixed, provided wool predominates.....	10
37. Hops.....	5	52. Flannel, woolen or mixed, provided wool predominates.....	10
38. Hats, felt.....	10	53. Mousseline de laine.....	10
39. Rubber goods, manufactured.....	10	54. Cloths, woolen or mixed, provided wool predominates.....	10
40. Linen fabrics.....	10	55. Italian cloths.....	10
41. Sole leather.....	15	56. All other fabrics.....	10
42. Other leather, all kinds.....	10	57. Zinc, block, ingot, and slab.....	5
43. Locomotive engines, and parts thereof..	5	58. do in sheet.....	7½
44. Condensed or desiccated milk.....	5	59. Refined sugar.....	10
45. Sterilized milk.....	5		
46. Paper of all kinds.....	10		
47. Paraffin oil.....	10		
48. do wax.....	5		
49. Portland cement.....	5		

Conventional Tariff with Austria-Hungary.

	Ad Valorem. Per Cent.		Ad Valorem. Per Cent.
1. Kitchen utensils, vessels, and enameled ware made of iron and steel.....	10	5. Buttons of all kinds.....	10
2. Lamps, glass or metal, and all other acces- sories.....	10	6. Glassware and all glass manufactured articles, excepting window glass.....	10
3. Bent-wood furniture, all kinds.....	10	7. Insect powders.....	5
4. Jewelry, imitation.....	10	8. Horses.....	free

WAR CHRONOLOGY.

JANUARY.

24.—Battle-ship *Maine* ordered to Havana.

FEBRUARY.

- 8.—Letter of Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, published, containing insulting references to the President.
- 10.—Minister De Lome resigned.
- 14.—Luis Polo y Bernabe appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.
- 15.—*Maine* blown up in Havana harbor, and 266 lives lost.
- 17.—Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the *Maine* explosion.
- 21.—Board of Inquiry began its investigation in Havana.

MARCH.

- 9.—Congress passed a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense.
- 10.—Minister Polo arrived in Washington.
- 12.—Naval Board appointed to recommend vessels for purchase by the Government.
- 19.—Battle-ship *Oregon* left San Francisco to join North Atlantic Squadron.
- 21.—Naval Board of Inquiry reported that *Maine* had been destroyed by a submarine mine.

APRIL.

- 9.—Consul-General Lee and many other Americans left Havana.
- 11.—President sent to Congress a message advocating intervention in Cuba.
- 19.—Congress adopted a resolution demanding the expulsion of Spain from Cuba, as follows:

Resolutions of Congress Demanding the Expulsion of Spain from Cuba.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, (1) That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

(2) That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

(3) That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

(4) That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

- 20.—Resolution signed by the President.
- 20.—President's ultimatum cabled to Madrid.

Letter of Instruction to Minister Woodford, Containing the President's Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1898.

To WOODFORD, Minister, Madrid:

You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th instant—approved to-day—in relation to the pacification of the Island of Cuba. In obedience to that act, the President directs you to immediately communicate to the Government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the Government of the United States that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people, under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April instant, there be not communicated to this Government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

SHERMAN.

- 20.—Spanish Minister demanded his passports.
- 21.—Passports handed to United States Minister Woodford at Madrid.
- 21.—President directed secretary of the Navy to blockade Havana and other Cuban ports.
- 23.—President issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.
- 23.—Congress adopted a resolution declaring that war had existed since and including April 21.
- 27.—First action of the war. The *New York*, *Puritan*, and *Cincinnati* bombarded and silenced the forts at Matanzas.
- 27.—Asiatic Squadron, under Commodore Dewey, sailed from Mirs Bay, China. It was composed of the *Olympia* (flag), *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Petrel*, *Concord*, *Boston*, and *McCulloch*.
- 29.—Admiral Cervera's fleet sailed from the Cape de Verde Islands.

MAY.

- 1.—Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. The *Retna Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marques del Duero*, *El Correo*, *Velasco*, and *Isla de Mindanao* (transport), were burned or sunk, and the tugs *Rápido* and *Hercules* and several small launches were captured. The Spanish loss, according to Admiral Montejó, was, including those at the arsenal, 381 killed and wounded. Our loss was none killed, and 9 slightly wounded. No damage was done to our ships.
- 11.—Engagement at Cardenas, Cuba. Spanish gunboats and masked shore batteries opened fire on the blockading vessels, *Machias*, *Wilmington*, *Winslow*, and *Hudson*. Ensign Worth Bagley and 4 sailors were killed; Lieutenant Bernadou and 20 others wounded.
- 12.—First land battle of the war occurred near Port Cabañas, Cuba. The transport steamer *Gusnie*, carrying members of the First Infantry, with arms, ammunition, and food for the insurgents, made a temporary landing at this place after a brief skirmish with the Spanish troops.
- 12.—A portion of Admiral Sampson's squadron bombarded the defenses of San Juan, Porto Rico. Our loss, 2 killed, 7 wounded; our ships suffered no damage.
- 18.—The cruiser *Charleston* sailed from San Francisco to the Philippines.
- 19.—The Flying Squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed from Key West to blockade Cienfuegos.
- 19.—Cervera's Squadron found to be at Santiago, Cuba.
- 24.—The *Oregon* reached Jupiter Inlet, Florida.
- 25.—President issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers.
- 25.—First relief expedition (2,500 men) for Manila left San Francisco.

JUNE.

- 1.—Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago.
- 3.—Lieutenant Hobson sank the collier *Merrimac* in Santiago harbor to close the harbor's entrance. These volunteers accompanied him: Osborn Delgman, George A. Phillips, Francis Kelly, George Charette, Daniel Montague, J. C. Murphy, Randolph Clausen. After sinking the *Merrimac* they surrendered to the enemy.
- 10.—United States marines landed on eastern shore of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,—the first permanent landing by our forces on Cuban soil.
- 11-14.—Almost constant fighting between the marines and Spanish forces. Our loss was 6 killed and 3 wounded.
- 13.—President signed the War Revenue Act.
- 13.—Circular issued inviting subscriptions for \$200,000,000 3 per cent. bonds.
- 13.—Lieutenant Blue returned from a detour of 70 miles of observation of Santiago harbor.
- 15.—Second expedition in aid of Dewey (4,200 men) sailed from San Francisco.
- 21.—Cruiser *Charleston* compelled the surrender of Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands.
- 22.—General Shafter's army landed, with little resistance, at Balguirri, Cuba.
- 24.—The battle of Guasimas, between the Spanish and the United States cavalry and "Rough Riders." Spanish repulsed, with heavy loss. Our loss, 16 killed, 52 wounded.
- 27.—Third Manila expedition, consisting of the transport ships *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Morgan City*, and *City of Para*, sailed from San Francisco.
- 30.—First relief expedition arrived at Manila Bay.

JULY.

- 1, 2, 3.—Capture by General Shafter's forces of El Caney and San Juan, two heights forming the chief defenses of Santiago on the land side.
- 3.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, leaving Santiago harbor and attempting to pass our war-ships, destroyed by Sampson's fleet. The Spanish vessels destroyed were the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Vizcaya*, *Cristóbal Colon*, *Almirante Oquendo*, and the torpedo-destroyers *Pluton* and *Puror*. Casualties on our side, 1 man killed, 10 wounded. Our ships suffered no serious injury. Admiral Cervera, about 70 officers and 1,600 men were made prisoners, while about 350 Spaniards were killed and 160 wounded.
- 6.—At night the Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes* sunk while steaming out of Santiago harbor.
- 6.—Hobson and his companions exchanged.
- 7.—German man-of-war *Irene* prevented Philippine insurgents from taking Isla Grande, in Subig Bay. Dewey sent the *Raleigh* and *Concord* to their assistance, when the German boat withdrew and the island was taken, together with 1,300 prisoners.
- 8.—Congress adjourned.
- 9.—General Miles sailed for Santiago.
- 10, 11.—Santiago bombarded by our fleet.
- 12.—General Miles reached General Shafter's headquarters.
- 13, 14.—Generals Miles and Shafter met Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss surrender of Spanish forces.
- 17.—General Toral surrendered Santiago, with more than 23,000 men, and at noon the American flag was hoisted over the Governor's Palace. Our losses about Santiago were: 23 officers and 237 enlisted men killed, 99 officers and 1,332 enlisted men wounded.
- 17.—Second expedition from San Francisco arrived at Manila.
- 18.—Embarkation of troops for Porto Rico begun at Tampa.
- 25.—Military expedition under General Miles landed on southern coast of Porto Rico.
- 25.—General Merritt arrived off Manila.

- 26.—French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, on behalf of Spain, presented a message intended to open the door to negotiations for peace.
- 27.—United States Navy entered harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico.
- 28.—United States Army took possession of Ponce.
- 31.—Engagement between Spanish and American troops near Manila

AUGUST.

- 4.—General Shafter's troops ordered to Montauk Point, Long Island, from Santiago.
- 5.—Engagement between United States and Spanish forces at Guayama, Porto Rico.
- 8-12.—Frequent conflicts in Porto Rico. Our losses: 3 enlisted men killed; 4 officers and 36 enlisted men wounded.
- 9.—Spain formally accepted President's terms of peace.
- 12.—Protocol signed by Secretary Day and M. Cambon.
- 12.—Proclamation by President ordering suspension of hostilities.
- 12.—Manila attacked by United States Army and Navy, and captured. There were surrendered to us about 13,000 prisoners and 22,000 stand of arms. Losses of our army about Manila: 17 enlisted men killed; 10 officers and 96 enlisted men wounded.
- 20.—Naval parade in New York harbor, when the cruisers and battle-ships *New York*, *Iowa*, *Indiana*, *Brooklyn*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* passed in review.
- 25.—General Shafter left Santiago; last of his army embarked next day.
- 30.—General Merritt sailed from Manila for Paris to confer with Peace Commissioners.
- 31.—Orders issued looking to release of Spanish naval prisoners.

SEPTEMBER.

- 9.—American Peace Commissioners named. They were William R. Day, of Ohio; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; William P. Frye, of Maine; Whitelaw Reid, of New York, and George Gray, of Delaware.
- 12.—Admiral Cervera and other Spanish naval prisoners sailed for Spain.
- 15.—Spanish Peace Commissioners are named. They were Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Señor Abarzuza, Señor Villa-Urrutia, Spanish Minister to Belgium; Señor J. de Garnica, and General Cerero.
- 17.—United States Peace Commissioners sailed for Paris.
- 20.—Spanish troops began to evacuate Porto Rico.

OCTOBER.

- 1.—First session of the Peace Commission in Paris.
- 18.—United States took formal possession of Porto Rico.

DECEMBER.

- 10.—Treaty of Peace signed in Paris by all the United States and Spanish Commissioners.

JANUARY 4, 1899.—Treaty of Peace laid before the Senate by the President for ratification. The text of the treaty is as follows:

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States:

William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain:

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don José de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ART. II.—Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones.

ART. III.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) de

gree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. IV.—The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ART. V.—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the Island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam, remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the mean time, purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached.

ART. VI.—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all prisoners made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain, and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them respectively under this article.

ART. VII.—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for cost of war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ART. VIII.—In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the Island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, or other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ART. IX.—Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ART. X.—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ART. XI.—The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ART. XII.—Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First.—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ART. XIII.—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. XIV.—Spain shall have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ART. XV.—The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance duties, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

ART. XVI.—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ART. XVII.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Seal.)	WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal.)	CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Seal.)	WILLIAM P. FRYE.
(Seal.)	GEORGE GRAY.
(Seal.)	WHITELAW REID.
(Seal.)	EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.
(Seal.)	B. DE ABARZUA.
(Seal.)	J. DE GARNICA.
(Seal.)	W. R. DE VILLA-URRUTIA.
(Seal.)	RAFAEL CERERO.

FEBRUARY 6, 1899.—Peace Treaty ratified by Senate, by a vote of 57 to 27.

FEBRUARY 10, 1899.—Treaty of Peace signed by the President at 2:35 P. M.

Casualties in the War with Spain.

CASUALTIES IN THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

Total casualties in killed and wounded during the war with Spain from May 1 to September 30:

	—Killed.—		—Wounded.—	
	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.
Cuba.....	23	237	99	1,332
Porto Rico.....	..	3	4	36
Manila.....	..	17	10	96
Died of wounds.....	4	61	..	..
Total.....	27	318	113	1,464

Number of deaths by disease and accidents from May 1 to September 30 was as follows:

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.....	425	Camp Poland, Tenn.....	23
Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla.....	246	Camp Shipp, Ala.....	13
Tampa, Fla.....	56	Camp Meade, Pa.....	64
Cuba.....	427	Camp Hamilton, Ky.....	29
At sea, en route from Cuba to Montauk Point.....	87	Camp Wheeler, Ala.....	35
Manila, Philippine Islands.....	63	At posts and minor camps.....	378
Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.....	257	Officers.....	80
Porto Rico.....	137	Total.....	2,565
Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.....	107	Grand total of deaths, all causes.....	2,910
Camps in San Francisco, Cal.....	137		

The total force was 274,717 men, and the loss by death from all causes was 1.059 per cent.

THE CASUALTIES OF THE NAVY.

	Number of Casualties.	Killed	Wounded	Died Subsequently as Result of Wounds.	Discharged to Return to Duty	Invalided from Service.	Continued Under Treatment.
Action of Manila Bay.....	9	1	9	1	6	1	1
Action off Cienfuegos.....	12	5	11	3	3	1	4
Action off Cardenas.....	8	1	7	1	6	1	1
Action off San Juan, Porto Rico.....	8	6	16	7	10	1	1
Engagement at Guantanamo, Cuba.....	28	1	9	1	10	1	1
Engagement off Santiago (June 22).....	10	1	10	1	10	1	1
Engagement off Santiago (July 3).....	11	1	10	1	10	1	1
Miscellaneous:							
Eagle (July 12).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bancroft (August 2).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amphitrite (August 6).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yankee (August 11).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	84	17	67	1	54	6	6

PAPER

CO

ADDENDA TO TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS

The following are some of the industrial trusts formed and projected since about the middle of March, when the main list went to press (the addenda is carried to May 27):

Name of Trust,	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Capitalization—	
			Common.	Pre'd. P. C.
Amalgamated Copper Co. (to acquire copper props.)...	N. J.	.....	\$75,000,000	.....
Am. Agricultural Chemical Co. (23 fertilizer plants)...	Conn.	.....	17,000,000	\$17,000,000 6
Am. Bicycle Co. (100 plants—95 per ct. all in country)...	N. J.	.....	45,000,000	35,000,000 7
Am. Chiclé Co. (forming with 6 chewing gum plants)...	N. J.	.....	6,000,000	3,000,000 6
Am. Gas and Electric Lighting Fixture Co. (forming with 14 plants)...	N. J.	.....	9,000,000	6,000,000 ..
Am. Hide and Leather Co. (30 Co's—85 per cent. upper leather output)...	N. J.	.....	40,000,000	30,000,000 7
Am. Plow Co. (forming 17 agl. impt. mfrs. Chicago)...	N. J.	Chicago.	*65,000,000	10,000,000 7
Am. Plumbing Supply and Lead Co. (45 Co's)...	N. J.	.....	25,000,000	10,000,000 7
Am. Railways Co. (to control electric rwy's Co's in U.S.)	N. J.	.....	25,000,000	.....
Am. Railway Equipment Co. (forming—18 freight car equipment Co's)...	N. J.	Chicago.	9,730,000	7,730,000 ..
Am. School Furniture Co. (school & church furniture)...	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000 ..
Am. Ship Building Co. (shipbuilders, etc., on gt. lakes)...	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000 7
Am. Smelting & Refining Co. (controls many big Co's)†	N. J.	.....	27,400,000	27,400,000 7
Am. Steel Hoop Co. (10 hoop, tie and band Co's).....	N. J.	.....	19,000,000	14,000,000 7
Am. Stoneware Co. (forming—25 potteries Co's east of Mississippi River)	Del.	Akron.	2,500,000	..... ..
Am. Window Glass Co. (forming—to control 80 or 90 per cent. of all).....	.....	.....	30,000,000	..... ..
Am. writing Paper Co. (forming with 21 mills in Mass.)	.....	Holyoke.	12,500,000	12,500,000 ..
Automobile Machine and Screw Co. (forming—9 screw mfrs. in U. S.)	.....	.....	6,000,000	4,000,000 6
Boston Breweries Co. (forming with 6 to 10 breweries)...	N. J.	Boston.	3,250,000	6,500,000 7
Carnegie Steel Co. (forming, includes 15 Carnegie and Frick iron, steel and coke Co's) §	N. J.	Pittsb'g.	125,000,000	125,000,000 ..
Central Hudson Steamboat Co. (9 Hudson River boats) |	N. J.	.....	1,000,000	..... ..
Chamber Furniture Mfrs.' Association (50 mfrs. of sideboards, etc., fixes prices)	.....	.....	10,000,000	..... ..
Chicago Laundry Combine (forming with 75 steam laundries).....	N. J.	Chicago.	*4,000,000	..... ..
Chicago Sash, Door and Blind Co. (35 Chicago Co's).....	N. J.	.....	3,500,000	2,500,000 ..
Columbia Car-Lighting and Brake Co. (3 Co's).....	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	..... ..
Consolidated Ice Co. (all artificial Co's in Pittsburg)...	N. J.	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000 ..
Consolidated Street Car Co. (5 of largest mfrs.).....	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	8,000,000 7
Continental Cotton Oil Co. (7 Southern Co's).....	N. J.	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000 ..
Continental Packing Co. (with Standard Co., controls sardine output).....	N. J.	.....	3,000,000	..... ..
Cotton Yarn Combination (forming—7 mills in Mass.)	.....	.....	8,400,000	..... ..
Encaustic Tile Co. (to control all Co's).....	.....	.....	4,000,000	3,000,000 ..
Federal Sewer Pipe Co.	Del.	.....	10,750,000	10,750,000 7
Hot Air Furnace Mfrs.' Association (fixes prices).....	.....	Pittsb'g.	*5,000,000	..... ..
International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Co. (3 rubber tire Co's).....	N. J.	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000 ..
Ledger Paper Combination (forming with 4 Mass. Co's)	.....	.....	*1,000,000	..... ..
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. (forming—5 chimney concerns; all in United States).....	N. J.	.....	2,000,000	..... ..
Manufactured Rubber Co. (to control output).....	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	1,000,000 ..
National Association of Wagon Mfrs. (fixes prices).....	.....	.....	*40,000,000	..... ..
National Car Equipment Co. (forming in California)...	Cal.	.....	10,000,000	..... ..
National Carpet Co. (forming nearly all mills in U. S.)	.....	.....	*50,000,000	..... ..
National Dining Table Ass'n (39 firms, fixes prices)...	.....	Chicago.	*2,000,000	..... ..
National Glass Co. (17 flint bottle, etc., Co's).....	.....	.....	4,000,000	8,000,000 7
National Screw Co. (forming—includes Am. and 13 other Co's).....	N. J.	.....	10,000,000	..... ..
National Strawboard Co. (form'g—will act with Am. Co.)	N. J.	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000 ..
Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. (forming with 7 big Co's) †	N. J.	.....	2,500,000	1,500,000 ..
Patent Leather Combination (forming—95 per cent. of United States product).....	.....	Newark.	*20,000,000	..... ..
Pittsburg Laundry Co. ....	.....	.....	1,750,000	1,750,000 ..
Puget Sound Packers' Association (8 big salmon packers, fixes prices).....	.....	Seattle.	*1,000,000	..... ..
Republic Iron & Steel Co. (31 bar & forge iron Co's, etc.)	N. J.	Chicago.	30,000,000	25,000,000 7
Soapmakers' Combination (most of big Western Co's)...	.....	.....	*25,000,000	*25,000,000 6
Southern New England Brick Mfrs. (trust forming)...	.....	.....	*5,000,000	..... ..
Springfield (Mass.) Breweries Co. (4 breweries)**	.....	.....	1,150,000	1,150,000 ..
Standard Metal Co. (forming—10 Co's; car journal bearings, etc.).....	.....	.....	4,000,000	1,800,000 7
Standard Chain Co. (forming—95 per cent. machine-made chains).....	.....	.....	3,250,000	3,250,000 ..
Union Steel and Chain Co. (forming).....	Del.	.....	30,000,000	30,000,000 7
United Fruit Co. (10 big Co's; tropical fruits).....	N. J.	.....	20,000,000	..... ..
United Power and Transportation Co. (to control street railways in Penn.).....	N. J.	.....	12,500,000	..... ..
United States Dry Paint Co. (forming—mineral paints)	N. J.	.....	*3,000,000	*4,500,000 ..
United States Flour Milling Co. (forming—19 mills)††	.....	.....	3,500,000	5,000,000 6
United States Glue Co. (forming to control glue prod't)	N. J.	.....	15,000,000	10,000,000 7
United States Worsted Yarn Co. (forming to unite 19 largest mills).....	N. J.	.....	20,000,000	16,000,000 ..
United Zinc and Lead Co. (to unite mills in Mo. & Kan.)	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	1,000,000 8
Western Drug Jobbers (forming—Western combinat'n)	.....	.....	*15,000,000	*15,000,000 ..
Total.....	.....	.....	\$962,740,000	\$490,830,000

* Estimated. † \$2,133,000 bonds. ‡ \$17,000,000 bonds. § \$100,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. || \$500,000 bonds. ¶ \$1,500,000 6 per cent. bonds. ** \$1,150,000 bonds. †† \$7,500,000 6 per cent. bonds.

In the above list only the capital stock and bonds actually issued or proposed to be issued at once are given, when known. Some of the trusts in this list include trusts in the main list. Thus the United Fruit Co. includes the Boston Fruit Co.; the United States Flour Milling Co. includes the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., etc. Some of the trusts are under different names, since being formally organized. Thus the Chicago Sash, Door and Blind Co. probably includes but little more than the Sash and Door Combination; the American Shipbuilding Co. is the incorporated name of the Steel Steamers Combination. Some of the trusts marked "forming" are so far advanced that retraction is hardly possible. Others have simply secured options on plants and are attempting to at the bonds and stocks.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(List Prepared for "The Commercial Year Book" by Byron W. Holt.)

ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO THE FOLLOWING

DEFINITION.

As popularly used, the word "Trust" is now applied to any consolidation, combine, pool, or agreement of two or more naturally competing concerns, which establishes a partial or complete monopoly, in certain territory, with power to fix prices or rates in any industry. Viewed from the standpoint of the consumer, the informal agreement and the iron-clad combine look alike if the one has the same effect as the other upon prices.

Present Name of Trust. [†]	When First Formed.	If Re-formed, When.	Where Incorporated.	Location Principal Office.	Present Capitalization. [‡]			Dividends. [§]			Indebtedness. [§]	
					Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	When Paid.	Com.	Prof.	When Paid.	Amount.	P. Ct.
Adams Express Co. 1.	1864	...	Eng. Ky.	N. Y. City.	\$12,000,000	\$2125,000	...	6	1891	...	\$12,000,000	4
American Automatic Weighing Machine Co. (3 Co's—all in U. S.).	1899	...	Eng. Ky.	N. Y. City.	\$3,572,500	\$4,000,000	...	6	1891	...	...	...
American Axe & Tool Co. (16 plants).	1899	...	...	...	15,000,000	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
American Best Sugar Co.	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Bell Telephone Co. (owns Am. Tel. and other Tel. Co's).	1880	...	Mass.	Boston.	25,993,900	6,000,000	...	15	1898	...	8,000,000	4
American Birch Co. (to control N. Y. market).	1869	...	N. J.	Waterbury	4,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Brass Co.	1869	...	Conn.	...	20,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Bridge Builders' Ass'n (trust forming, 13 firms).	1897	1897(?)	Penn.	Phila.	180,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Caramel Co. (nearly all export trade of U. S.).	1886	...	Penn.	Phila.	1,000,000	500,000	...	6	...	...	...	...
American Car & Foundry Co. (railroad cars).	1869	...	N. J.	...	27,600,000	27,600,000	...	7	1898	...	...	...
American Cereal Co. (much larger Co. forming).	1891	1899	Ohio.	Chicago.	8,400,000	...	...	6	1898	...	3,198,000	8
American Cotton Oil Co. (123 properties).	1883	1889	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	20,237,100	10,198,600	...	3	1898	...	284,700	...
American District Telegraph Co. 1.	1886	...	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	8,944,700	...	...	2	1898	...	500,000	5
American Electric Heating Corporation.	1893	...	N. Y.	Boston.	10,000,000	...	...	6	1898	...	...	...
American Express Co. (not incorporated) 1.	1869	1868	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	18,000,000	2,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Felt Co. (nearly all companies in U. S.).	1869	...	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	2,000,000	...	7	1898	...	...	...
American Fisheries Co. (menhaden oil, 13-18 companies).	1893	...	N. J.	N. Y. City.	8,000,000	2,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
American (Window) Glass Co. (majority in U. S.).	1880	1897	N. J.	Pittsburg.	20,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Glucose Sugar Refining Co. (opposition Co.).	1886	...	N. J.	...	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Hay Co.	1891	...	Mich.	Boston.	1,400,000	700,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Ice Co. (forming; to control ice output of Maine).	1886	...	Maine.	...	100,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American India Co. (gas, electric, etc., in new colonies).	1888	...	N. J.	...	18,000,000	5,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Jute Bagging Manufacturing Co.	1888	1894	N. J.	...	2,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Lamp Chimney Co. (one-third total in U. S.).	1898	...	W. Va.	...	200,000	250,000	...	7	...	...	...	...
American Last Co.	1899	...	Ohio.	Chicago.	9,000,000	1,250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Linseed Oil Co. (82 plants, 85 p. et. all in country).	1897	1898	N. J.	N. Y. City.	14,250,000	1,250,000	...	7	...	...	...	...
American Lithograph Co.	1891	1892	N. J.	Cleveland.	8,000,000	8,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Machine Co. (sewing).	1865	...	Ohio.	...	10,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Maltine Co. (30 companies—nearly all in U. S.).	1897	...	N. J.	N. Y. City.	18,750,000	12,540,000	...	7	1898	...	...	...
American Ordnance Co. (guns, projectiles, etc.).	1890	...	N. J.	Washington.	2,600,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Pegamold Co.	1890	...	...	...	5,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Pipe & Foundry Co. (5 plants in South; bigger trust forming).	1897	...	...	...	110,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Present Name of Trust, & When Formed, Where	When First formed, Where	Where Incorporated, Where	Location of Principal Office	Capitalization, & Common Preferred		Dividends, & Last Paid, Com. Pref.		Bonds, & Indebtedness, & Rate of Int. P. Ct.	
				Common	Preferred	Com.	Pref.	Amount, &	Rate of Int. P. Ct.
American Potteries Co. (forming, with nearly all in U. S.)	1890	N. J.	N. Y. City.	\$1,000,000	\$16,000,000	7	.....	.....	.....
American Powder Co.	1890	N. J.	Chicago.	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Pressers' Co.	1895	W. Va.	Chicago.	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Radiator Co. (4 Co's 75 p. ct. U. S. product)	1895	N. J.	Chicago.	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Saddle Co. (bicycle saddle consolidation)	1897	N. J.	Chicago.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Sash Co.	1899	N. J.	.....	3,250,000	800,000	7	.....	.....	.....
American Sewer Pipe Co. (forming with 51 big Co's)	1899	N. J. (?)	Providence.	12,500,000	.....	.....	1896 (?)	.....	.....
American Silk Mfg. Co. (silk thread)	1899	Conn.	Pittsburg, (I)	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Soda Fountain Co. (all manufacturers in U. S.)	1899	Ind. (?)	N. London.	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Soda Fountain Co. (whisky; 18 distilleries)	1899	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	1,250,000	2,500,000	5 1/4	6 & 8 1896	1896	.....
American Solists Mfg. Co. (wire of N. J. controls wire industry, etc. in United States)	1897	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	28,000,000	7,000,000	5	.....	\$2,105,000	.....
American Steel & Wire Co.	1898	N. J.	Chicago.	50,000,000	40,000,000	7	.....	750,000	.....
American Tin Plate Co. (281 mills—65 per cent. of all)	1891	N. J.	N. Y. City.	4,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Stove Board Co. (7 manufacturers)	1890	W. Va.	N. Y. City.	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	785,965	6
American Strawboard Co. (19 plants)	1890	Ill.	Chicago.	36,968,000	36,968,000	12	.....	.....	.....
American Sugar Refining Co.	1897	N. J.	N. Y. City.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Telegraph & Telephone Co. (controls long-distance lines)	1897	N. J.	N. Y. City.	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Thread Co. (33 cotton thread companies)	1898	N. Y.	Chicago.	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000,000	4
American Tobacco Co. (281 mills—65 per cent. of all)	1896	N. Y.	Chicago.	28,000,000	18,000,000	7	.....	3,590,000	6
American Type Foundry Co. (plugs business sold in 1898)	1890	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	21,000,000	14,000,000	8	.....	800,000	8
American Whip Co. (23 companies in U. S.)	1892	N. J.	N. Y. City.	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Woodworking Machinery Co. (14 firms)	1871	Mass.	N. Y. City.	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Woolen Co. (men's woollens—mills in New England; forming)	1898	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	2,000,000	7	.....	.....	.....
American Wringer Co.	1899	.....	N. Y. City.	30,000,000	20,000,000	8	.....	.....	.....
Amunition Manufacturers' Association (cartridges)	1891	R. I.	N. Y. City.	850,000	1,650,000	7	.....	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	1893	Mont.	N. Y. City.	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Associate Wine Dealers' Agreement with California Winemakers' Corporation)	1891	.....	San. Fran.	30,000,000	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Association of Boat and Manufacturers of United States (agreement on prices)	1899	.....	San. Fran.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Association of Fire Underwriters for Arkansas (44 Co's)††	1898	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Dynamite Co. (grain powder, etc.)	1893	Ark.	I. Rock (?)	30,494,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Passenger Steamship Pool (renewed in 1899)	1892 (?)	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	12,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Snuff Co. (all but 2 companies)	1899	N. J.	Nashville.	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlas Tack Co.	1898	Mass.	Boston.	2,000,000	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atwood-Morrison Co. (consol. 3 silk & cotton mach'y Co's)	1891	N. J.	Boston.	300,000	.....	6	.....	1,400,000	5 & 6
Baltimore Electric Light Co. (3 elect. Co's of Baltimore)	1896	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	5
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. (pools with other Co's)†	1897	.....	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	14,000,000	5 & 7
Bay State Gas Co. (several gas Co's in and near Boston)	1897	Del.	Cleveland.	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bessemer Ore Association	1899	.....	.....	120,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolt & Nut (several a-soc's—carriage, stove, tire, etc.)	1898	.....	Chicago.	110,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Booth, A. & Co. (fish and oysters; 43 concerns)	1898	Ill.	Chicago.	3,000,000	2,500,000	8	.....	2,000,000	.....
Borax Consol'd. Ltd. (absorbing Pacific Borax, etc. Ind.)	1898	.....	.....	2,900,000	280,000	5 1/4	.....	21,000,000	4 1/4
Boston Fruit Co. (4 Co's, controlling output of W. Indies)	1899	.....	Hoston (?)	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boxmakers' Combin. (of California Oregon)	1894	N. J.	San. Fran.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass Foundry & Machine Co. (iron and brass castings)	1898	.....	Jer. City.	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit (most streets, ways el & B'klyn)	1896	.....	N. Y.	45,000,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000,000	5

When First Formed.	If Re-Formed.	Where Incorporated.	Location of Principal Office.	Present			Dividends			Bonds	
				Capitalization, \$	Common Stock, \$	Preferred Stock, \$	Com.	Prof.	When Paid.	Amount, \$	Rate of Int. P. Ct.
Consolidated Gas of Pittsburgh (5 Co's in West. Pa.).....	1888	.....	Pittsburg.	\$4,000,000	.....	\$2,500,000	.....	6	.....	1,255,000	..
Consolidated Ice (10 or 12 companies in New York and Maine).....	1885	.....	N. Y. City.	6,500,000	3,500,000	.....	4	7½	1888	.....	..
Consolidated Packing Companies (Beef).....	1882	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Consolidated Smelting & Refining Co. (forming, with 11 big Co's in U. S. and Mexico).....	1890	.....	.....	27,000,000	27,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Consolidated Street Railway Co.	1888	N. J.	Gd. Rapids.	1,900,000	1,419,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,881,000	5 & 6
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey.....	1888	.....	Newark.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,545,000	2 to 4
Consumers' Ice Co. (all ice dealers of Indianapolis).....	1888	.....	Indian P's.	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Continental Cement Co.	1889	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	..
Continental Tobacco Co. (7 plug Co's and plug interests of American Co.).....	1888	.....	.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Copper Sheets & Bolts, Mfrs.' Ass'n (dixes prices).....	1898	.....	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Denver City Tramway Co. (consol. street lines).....	1890	.....	Pittsburg.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	5
Denver Union Water Co. (complete plant).....	1890	Colo.	Denver.	5,000,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	5	.....	7,100,000	5
Derby Hat Pool (4 big companies sell together).....	1890	.....	.....	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.	1891	.....	Detroit.	2,850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500,000	5
Detroit City Gas (all natural and art. gas Co's in city).....	1888	Mich.	Detroit.	4,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,988,000	5
Diamond Match Co. (mills all over United States).....	1888	Ill. & Eng.	Chicago.	11,000,000	.....	.....	10	.....	1898	.....	..
Dry Dock Trust, (Philadelphia syndicate).....	1885	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Dynamite Pool (3 big California companies).....	1887	.....	San Fran.	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
East Jersey Electric Co.	1890	N. J.	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Edison Electric Ill. of Boston.....	1889	.....	.....	3,714,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,000	5
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of New York.....	1885	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	9,200,000	.....	.....	6	.....	1888	6,500,000	5
Electric Boat Co.	1889	N. J.	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	..
Electric Co. of America (gas and electric Co's just outside of Philadelphia).....	1890	N. J.	Phila.	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	5
Electric Storage Battery Co. (absorbed other Co's in 1885).....	1888	N. J.	.....	8,500,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	.....	8	.....	.....	..
Electric Vehicle Co.	1887	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Electrotypers & Telephone Co. (controls 4 'phone companies in 7 Western and Southern States).....	1897	.....	.....	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Factory Insurance Association (29 companies).....	1888	.....	Cleveland.	5,000,000	.....	.....	4	.....	1888	7,000,000	5 & 6
Federal Steel Co. (owns many mills and properties).....	1888	.....	Hartford.	34,655,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Fire-Proofing (9 Ohio companies sell together).....	1888	N. J.	N. Y. City.	46,494,000	52,767,600	.....	.....	1½	.....	28,334,000	5 & 6
Five States Milk Producers' Association (farmers to keep prices of milk up, as against the Trust).....	1898	.....	.....	13,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Fox River Birch & Tile Co. (consol. 15 birch yards in Wis.).....	1890	Wis.	.....	120,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Francis Gowdy Distilling Co. (combination Eastern Gin Co's).....	1890	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
General Chemical Co.	1890	Conn.	.....	100,000	12,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
General Electric (pools with other companies).....	1890	N. Y.	.....	12,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
General Electric Co. of Minneapolis (light, heat, power).....	1892	N. Y.	Schn'ty.	18,278,000	2,551,200	.....	6	\$19.05	1893	5,710,000	5
Glucose Sugar Refining Co. (nearly all in United States).....	1890	N. J.	Chicago.	2,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Granite Ware Trust (4 companies combining).....	1897	.....	.....	24,027,300	12,619,000	.....	1½	7	1898	.....	..
Grape Growers' Pool (agree on prices in Northern Ohio).....	1898	.....	.....	120,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Havana Commercial Co. (Cuban tobacco, etc.).....	1898	N. J.	.....	12,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	..
Hawaiian Electric Railway (elect. gas, telephone, etc.).....	1890	N. J.	.....	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691,000	5
Hawalian Commercial & Sugar Co.	1898	.....	.....	2,312,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.	1892	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	8	.....	2,500,000	6

Year	Company	State	City	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Employees	Notes
1898	Herkimer Co. Light & Power Co. (Co's in 3 cities in Co.)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	400,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	7	
1892	Herring-Hall-Marvin (reorganizing)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	7	
1892	Illinois State Board Fire Underwriters (72 companies) +	N. J.	N. Y. City.	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	7	
1897	Indiana Lease of Fire Underwriters (27 companies) +	N. J.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	7	
1897	Indiana Lease of Fire Underwriters (27 companies) +	N. J.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	7	
1899	International Air Power Co. (plants in Mass. and R. I.)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	600,000	600,000	600,000	3	
1899	International Cement Co. (forming)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	7	
1898	International Heater Co. (4 companies)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	900,000	900,000	900,000	7	
1898	International Paper Co. (25 news and printing paper manufacturers east of Chicago)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	16,040,400	20,530,700	20,530,700	1	4 1/2
1898	International Silver Co. (24 companies—75 per cent. silver-plate companies)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	11,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	7	
1899	International Steam Pump Co. (5 biggest Co's in U. S.)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	12,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	6	
1897	Kansas City (Mo.) Gas Co.	Mo.	Kans. City.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6	
1899	Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co. (57 "bourbon" plants)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	18,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	7	
1898	Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. (all electric companies in Brooklyn except one)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,983,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3	
1898	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago (28 Co's, all in Chicago)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3	
1898	Kodak Limited Co. (Kodak, English, French, German, and American companies)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,983,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3	
1898	Laclede Gas Light Co. (controls all in St. Louis since '89)	Mo.	St. Louis.	21,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	8	
1897	Lake Carriers' Ass'n (3 lines; pool prices)	Ill.	N. Y. City.	10,000,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	8	
1897	Lake Dredgers' Ass'n (23 owners of dredges on Gt. Lakes)	Ill.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8	
1893	Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8	
1899	Lanyon Zinc Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	8	
1899	Lexington (Ky.) R. R. (4 Co's)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	8	
1899	Lumber Carriers' Ass'n (selling agency for 3 manufacturers)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	8	
1898	Manhattan Spirit Co. (wood alcohol)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	8	
1898	Manufacturers' Paper Co. of Chicago (selling agency for many mills)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	8	
1898	Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Ass'n (fixes prices)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	8	
1898 (?)	Marsden Co. of Philadelphia (cellulose trust)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	8	
1897	Martin Kallefisch Chemical Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	30,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6	
1898	Mass Consolidated Co. (17 brewery companies of Baltimore)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6	
1898	Mass Consolidated Co. (5 copper properties in Mich. belt)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	6	
1898	Metropolitan Street Railway Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	6	
1898	Metropolitan Street Railway Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	6	
1899	Metropolitan Street Railway Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	6	
1899	Michigan Salt Ass'n	N. J.	N. Y. City.	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	10	
1873	Milk Combine of Scranton, Pa. (entire supply)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	14,000,000	500,000	500,000	10	
1898	Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries Co. (English and American Co's)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	10	
1898	Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. (all in city)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,775,000	2,775,000	2,775,000	5 1/2	
1898	Minnesota General Electric (plants in city)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	5	
1895	Mississippi River Underwriters (53 companies) +	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000	900,000	900,000	6	
1895	Mississippi River Steamboat Pool (3 companies pool)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	45,119,740	45,119,740	45,119,740	6	
1898	Missouri Edison Electric Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	6	
1897	National Abrasive Mfg. Co. (controls corundum and other abrasive materials)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	6	
1898	National Association of Axle Mfrs.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6	
1895	National Biscuit Co. (90 per cent. large bakeries in U. S.)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	5 1/2	
1899	National Carbon Co. (all Co's in U. S. and 3/4 in world)	N. J.	N. Y. City.	5,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	7	
1891	National Gasket Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	7	
1891	National Electric Car-Lighting Co.	N. J.	N. Y. City.	2,000,000	500,000 (?)	500,000 (?)	7	

Present Name of Trust, & National Enameling & Stamping Co. (consol. 4 principal companies in U. S.)	When First Formed.	If Re- formed, When.	Where Incorpo- rated.	Location Principal Office.	Present		Dividends.		Bonded Indebtedness.	
					Capitalization. Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Com. Pref.	When Last Paid Com. Pref.	Amount.	Rate of Int. P. Ct.
National Enameling & Stamping Co. (consol. 4 principal companies in U. S.)	1899		N. J.		\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	7		None.	
National Harrow Co. (spring-tooth harrows)	1890	1893	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	12,000,000	14,904,000	1	1899	\$12,903	
National Lead Co. (20 white-lead, etc., plants)	1891	1891	N. J.		15,000,000	1,897,000			None.	
National Mirror Mfrs. Ass'n (40 Co's; fix prices, etc.)	1892		N. J.	N. Orlns.	15,000,000					
National Rice Milling Co.	1899	1895	Ky.	N. Y. City.	15,000,000	600,000				
National Salt Co. of N. J. (forming to control salt inter-ests in the East)	1890	1898	N. J.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000	1,500,000	7			
National Saw Co. (controlled by Diston)	1896		N. J.	Newark.						
National Shear Co.	1890	1898	Ky.	N. Y. City.	3,228,000	4,094,200	1	1891	1898	4,237,000 6
National Starch Mfr. Co. (20 plants; price agreement with other companies in control 20 plants)	1890	1898	Ky.	N. Y. City.	32,000,000	27,000,000	7			
National Steel Co. (expects to control 20 plants)	1899		N. J.	Pittsburg.	10,000,000	10,000,000	7			
National Tin-Plate & Stamped Ware Co. (opposition to National Enameling Co.)	1899		N. J.		30,000,000	30,000,000	7			
National Tube & Co. (forming with 17 Co's)	1899		N. J.		27,821,500	7,500,000	2			
National Wall-Paper Co. (28 companies in 1892, absorbing 2 or more in 1899; forming)	1879	1899		N. Y. City.	12,000,000	9,000,000	5		1897	
New Amsterdam Gas Co. (consol. 3 Co's in N. Y. City)	1897			N. Y. City.						
New England Gas & Coke Co. of Boston (all in Boston except Bay State)	1897		Mass.	Boston.	14,000,000		8			
New England Dairy Co. (milk Co's)	1899		N. J.	Boston.	600,000	250,000	6	1898		14,000,000 5
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1896(?)			Boston.	11,998,400					3,282,000 5 & 6
New England Insurance Exchange (84 fire ins. Co's) +	1898			Boston.	58,597,167		5	1897(?)		645,000 5
New Orleans Water Works Co.	1878			N. Orlns.	2,000,000		7	1898		1,496,500 5
New York & New Jersey Telephone.	1890(?)		N. Y.	Brooklyn (?)	4,662,400					
New York Arch. Terra-Cotta Co. (allied with other Co's)	1896			N. Y. City.	12,000,000					
New York Gas, Elect. Light, Heat & Power Co. of New York City	1898		N. Y.	N. Y. City.	38,000,000					38,000,000 4 & 5
New York Suburban Gas Co. (5 Co's in Westchester Co.)	1899		N. Y.	N. Y. City.	1,500,000					1,200,000
Nicholson Fire Co. (5 plants—70 per cent. product)	1896			Providence.	12,000,000					
North American (owns street railways & electric Co's)	1900		N. J.	New York.	38,733,800				None.	
North Carolina Pine-Timber Ass'n (fixes prices)					120,000,000					
North Jersey Street Railway Co. (consolidated trolleys and 2 ferries)	1898		N. J.		3,000,000					
North River Light, Heat & Power Co.	1899		N. J.	Hoboken.					15,000,000	2-4
North Shore Traction Co. (controls railways around Bos-ton)	1899		N. J.							
Oilcloth Pool (table, enameled, etc.)	1892		N. J.	Boston.	4,000,000	2,000,000	6		1897	
Oil Well Supply Co.	1897				1,500,000					
Omaha Street Railway Co.	1899		Pa.	Pittsburg.	1,000,000					
Otis (Passenger) Elevator Co. (13 Co's—85 per cent. product)	1899		N. J.	Omaha.	3,000,000	4,000,000	6	1896	2,250,000	6
Pacific American Fisheries Co.	1900		N. J.	Chicago.	6,000,000				None.	
Pacific States Telephone Co. (4 telegraph and telephone systems) Pacific coast	1899		N. J.		8,000,000					
Paducah (Ky.) Railway & Electric Light Co. (all railway and electric light plants & Paducah)	1898				110,000,000					
Paterson & Pottsville Gas & Electric Co. (consol. of 4 Co's)	1899		N. J.		200,000				400,000	6
Peabody Coal Co. (12 mines in W. Va.)	1897		N. J.		5,000,000				2,845,000	6
Peim, Mfg., Light & Power (all electric Co's of Phila.)	1896		N. J.	Phila.	2,800,000		8	1896	2,800,000	6
People's Gas-Light & Coke Co. of Buffalo (consolidated)	1895	1899	N. J.	Buffalo.	15,000,000	500,000	5		15,000,000 5	
					4,978,000	3,025,000			7,288,000	5

Year	Trust/Combine	State	Capital	Assets	Employees	Year	Trust/Combine	State	Capital	Assets	Employees
1897	People's Gas-Light & Coke Co. of Chicago (took in new Chicago companies in 1898)	Ill.	23,750,000	28,750,000	6	1898	Chicago, Newark, Petersburg	Ill.	34,746,000	5 to 7	500,000
1899	People's Light & Power Co. (4 Co's in N. J.)	N. J.	20,000,000	20,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Petersburg (V.) Ry & Electric (consol. all Co's)	Petersburg	500,000	500,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Photographic Paper (24 companies, mfrs. of sensitized paper)	..	..	..	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. (limited)	Minn.	12,000,000	12,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Pittsburg Brewing Co.	Minne'polis	2,500,000	2,500,000	8	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1891	Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	Pittsburg	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	6	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1894(?)	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	N. Y. City	9,850,000	150,000	4	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Pressed Steel Car Co. (consolidates Fox & Schoen Co's and has a monopoly)	N. J.	15,000,000	15,000,000	7	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Print Cloth Pool (30 mills; restrict production and fix prices)	..	12,500,000	12,500,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Pueblo Traction & Electric Co. (owns 3 electric light companies of city)	..	150,000,000	150,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1895	Reading Co. (Anthracite Coal Trust)	Cal.	500,000	500,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1892	Refrigerator Trust (36 firms, 80 per cent. of trade)	Cal.	150,000,000	150,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	River Coal Operators' Co. (Pittsburg to New Orleans)	..	18,000,000	18,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Royal Baking Powder Co. (consolidation all Co's)	N. J.	11,000,000	11,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Rubber Goods Mrs. Co. (consol. mechanical goods Co's)	N. Y. City	10,000,000	10,000,000	6	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Saginaw Valley Traction Co. (consol. 4 Co's)	Saginaw	25,000,000	25,000,000	7	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	San Francisco Breweries Limited (agreement with other breweries)	..	700,000	700,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
..	Santy-Kalsomine Co. (Plaster Trust)	Mich.	120,000,000	120,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
..	Sash & Door Combine (26 companies; fix prices)	..	13,000,000	13,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1897	Shelby Tube Co. (weldless tubes)	..	115,000,000	115,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1890	Shot & Lead Manufacturers' Ass'n (fixes prices)	Shelby, O.	5,000,000	5,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Shovel-Makers of U. S. & Canada (internat'l agreement)	..	12,000,000	12,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1892	Southeastern Turf Ass'n (67 fire insurance Co's) +	..	16,000,000	16,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1892	Sperdy Flour Co. (California)	N. Orleans(?)	41,424,318	41,424,318	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1892	Spirits Distributing Co. (selling agency for American Sp. & St. Dist. Co's)	Cal.	10,000,000	10,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1896	Springfield Coal Ass'n (10 companies)	N. J.	3,675,000	3,675,000	7 on part	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. (whisky)	Sp'gfield	14,000,000	14,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1872	Standard Oil (controls petroleum refineries, etc., in U. S.)	N. Y. City	8,000,000	8,000,000	7	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1896	Standard Rope & Twine Co. (sells through Union Selling Co.)	N. Y. City	97,350,000	97,350,000	30	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1896	Standard Sardine Co.	..	12,000,000	12,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1896	Standard Telephone Co. (bought Cent. Mo. Co. in 1898)	N. J.	5,000,000	5,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Steel Beams Ass'n (fixes prices)	Mo.(?)	10,000,000	10,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1891	Steel Rail Manufacturers' Ass'n (all big Co's agree)	Kans. City	20,000,000	20,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1899	Steel Steamers (forming with all mfrs. on Great Lakes)	Pittsburg	50,000,000	50,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Steel Tired Car Wheel Co. (6 or 7 car wheel companies)	Trenton	15,000,000	15,000,000	7	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1895	Swift & Co. (beef)	..	2,000,000	2,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1896(?)	Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. (all in Syracuse)	Ill.	20,000,000	20,000,000	6	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1896	Temple Iron Co. (consol. 7 anthracite coal Co's in Pa.)	Syracuse	2,750,000	2,750,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1897	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. (plants in Tennessee and Alabama)	..	..	..	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Theatrical Trust (30 big ones work together)	Birm'ham	20,000,000	20,000,000	1	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Tidewater Oil Co. (consolidation of 4 companies)	..	180,000,000	180,000,000	8	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Torrington Needle Co.	N. Y. City	5,000,000	5,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Torrington Gas & Electric Co. (4 Co's)	N. J.	1,500,000	1,500,000	7	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Tubular Dispatch Co. (consolidated 2 companies)	Trenton	12,000,000	12,000,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1898	Twin City Rapid Transit (all street railways in Minneapolis and St. Paul)	..	2,100,000	2,100,000	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1891	..	N. J.	15,000,000	15,000,000	7	1898	..	..	..	..	..
1891	..	..	2,452,200	2,452,200	..	1898	..	..	..	..	..

Present Name of Trust.	When First Formed.	Where Incorporated.	Location of Principal Office.	Present Capitalization.		Dividends.		Bonds.	
				Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Com. Pref.	When Last Paid.	Amount.	Rate of Int. P. Ct.
Umbrella Hardware Co.	1899	N. J.	Syracuse.	\$2,000,000		7			
Underwriters' Ass'n of State New York (72 companies).	1893	N. J.		\$6,428,711	\$11,000,000				
Union Bag & Paper Co.	1899	N. J.		16,000,000	6,000,000				
Union Carbide Co. (acetylene consol.).	1898	Va.							
Union Light & Power Co. (4 companies of Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah).	1898	Utah.		4,250,000	300,000	8	1897	\$2,250,000	7
Union Switch & Signal Co. (consol. with Nat. S. & S. Co.).	1898	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	997,850	397,800	6		675,000	5
Union Tobacco Co. (absorbed Durham Co.).	1898	Pa.	Phila.	12,000,000	7,250,000	6		82,850	
Union Traction Co. (all trolleys in Philadelphia).	1893	N. J.	N. Y. City.	20,000,000		7 & 8	1898		
Union Typewriter (5 leading companies).	1893	N. J.	Chicago.	10,000,000	8,015,000			3,413,000	6
United Breweries Co. (13 breweries, Chicago).	1898	N. J.		5,463,000					
United Electric Co. of New Jersey (to unite all Co's in North, N. J.).	1899	N. J.	Phila.	20,000,000		8	1898	20,000,000	4
United Gas Improvement Co.	1892	Pa.	Chicago.	15,000,000				10,000,000	6
United Ice Cream Co. (4 companies in Chicago).	1898	Ill.		300,000					
United Lighting & Heating Co. (8 companies; oil lighting interests of United States).	1899	N. J.		6,000,000	6,000,000				
United Paper Co. (issue).	1892	N. J.	Patterson.	1,500,000	1,500,000				
United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore (all in city).	1899	Md.	Baltimore.	24,000,000	14,000,000	4		18,000,000	4
United Shoe Machinery Co.	1899	N. J.		8,625,000	8,625,000	6			
United Traction Co. (controls all electric roads in Reading, Pa.).	1899	N. J.	Reading.	1,400,000		3	1898	937,900	5 & 6
United Traction & Elec. Co. (all roads in and near Prov.)	1899	N. J.	Providence.	8,000,000				8,217,000	5
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (13 companies—practically all in South and West).	1899	N. J.		12,000,000	12,000,000	7			
U. S. Dyewood & Extract Co. (to unite all in U. S.).	1899	N. J.		4,000,000	6,000,000	6			
U. S. Eaves Trough & Conductor Pipe Ass'n.	1897	Meine.	Pittsburg.	12,000,000					
U. S. Envelope Co. (10 Co's; 90 per cent. product U. S.).	1898	N. Y.		750,000	3,750,000	2	1898	1,500,000	6
U. S. Express (not incorporated).	1854			10,000,000		3			
U. S. Furniture Co. (school; enlarging and reforming in 1899).	1899								
U. S. Glass Co. (flint glass).	1892	Pa.	Chicago.	10,000,000	600,000				
U. S. Leather Co.	1891	N. J.	Pittsburg.	3,438,100					
U. S. Oil Co.	1893	N. J.	N. Y. City.	62,254,800		4%	1898	5,290,000	6
U. S. Playing Card Co. (allied with 3 other companies).	1892	N. J.	Boston (?)	1,250,000		4		120,000	
U. S. Rubber (controls boot and shoe output of U. S.).	1892	N. J.	Cincinnati.	3,600,000					
U. S. Varnish Co. (organizing with all in U. S.).	1899	N. J.	N. Y. City.	23,525,500	18,000,000	2	1897		
Vermont Marble Co.	1890	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	18,000,000		8	1898		
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (27 fertilizer factories).	1895	Va.	Norfolk.	3,000,000	5,046,000	4	1898	680,000	
Virginia Electric Co. of Norfolk (consol. all Co's in city).	1898			4,363,900					
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. (many properties in Va.).	1899			7,500,000					
Welsbach Commercial Co. (owns Welsbach Light; 3 Co's).	1895			3,500,000					
Wells-Fargo Express.	1872			8,000,000		7	1898		
Western Elevator Ass'n (40 landing in Buffalo).	1897 (?)	Colo.	Phila. (?)	15,000,000	3,500,000	6			
Western Factory Insurance Ass'n (23 companies) +.	1896		Buffalo.	23,832,500					
Western Live Stock & Land Co.	1896		Chicago (?)	408,000					
Western Strawboard Co. (plants not in Am. Co.).	1899	Colo.	N. Y. City.	2,500,000		2	1897		
Western Union Fire Ins. Ass'n (59 Co's in Western and Southern States) +.	1899								
Western Union Telegraph (consol. other Co's in 1891, 1897, and 1894).	1890 (?)		Chicago.	47,902,368					
	1891	N. Y.	N. Y. City.	97,370,000		5	1898	15,364,932	5, 6, 7

Westinghouse Air-Brake Co. (bought American and Boyden companies in 1890).

1898(?)	Pa.	1898	20	1898	5
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (pools with Gen. Electric and owns U. S. Elec. Lo. Co. and Walker Co's).	Pa.	8,987,950	7	1898	3,500,000
Wholesale Druggists' National Ass'n (25 firms) ††.	Pa.	125,000,000			
Wholesale Grocers of New England ‡.		175,000,000			
Window Shade Mfrs. Ass'n (nearly all in country).....		12,000,000			
Wire Cloth Mfrs. Ass'n of America (12 firms agree on prices).		15,000,500			
Writing Paper Trust (forming with 35 mills in Conn. Val.)		140,000,000			
Yarn (cotton hosiery) Mfrs. (dx prices)		13,000,000			
Yellow Pine Co. ‡.	N. J.	2,500,000	8	1892	
Totals.....		\$4,247,918,961			\$714,388,661

† A few of the trusts included in this list are not, at this particular time (March, 1899), in full force. In most such cases new agreements are pending, and it is unlikely that, having realized the benefits of combination, capital in these industries will long continue to compete with itself. Some trusts, like the Michigan Salt Association, are renewed every five years, or at other regular or irregular periods. The Paris-Green Combine is likely to make its appearance during, or previous to, the potato-bug season.

‡ When a trust is incorporated the amount of capital reported as issued is usually taken, though it is often far above or below the actual capital employed. When not incorporated, the capital employed in the allied concerns is estimated.

§ Dividends are given only when known. Unincorporated trusts pay no dividends, though they often make profits to the constituent companies. Sometimes the rate of dividend on preferred stock is averaged for two or more kinds of such stock. In the bonded indebtedness columns several kinds of bonds are often grouped together.

|| Estimated.

¶ Only typical trusts are taken in these industries. Such trusts are duplicated in many other cities or sections of the country.

** Only the more important of these insurance trusts are given. Besides the greater combines, covering practically the whole country, there are smaller ones in most States and cities. These smaller ones are often very strong. These companies act together in fixing rates, etc. They are nominally inactive in Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and in some other States, because of "anti-compact" laws. Because some of the insurance companies included in the above list are repeated, the combined capital of these trusts is less than appears from this table. Omitting these repetitions, the total capital in these insurance trusts is about \$74,383,430.

†† This association maintains prices of proprietary medicines by refusing to handle goods sold to wholesalers who cut prices. Similar local associations cover all sections of the United States, and regulate prices of most leading articles. Jobbers and retailers have similar combines in States, counties, and cities.

‡‡ Wholesale grocers' associations exist in all parts of the country. By means of rebates, etc., they assist the manufacturers of sugar, starch, baking powder, and of hundreds of other leading articles in maintaining uniform prices.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" regularly appearing in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN have long been considered high authority upon questions relating to finance, business, law, and commercial usage. The publishers have often been requested to publish them in a more permanent and accessible form than is afforded by the columns of a daily newspaper, and the appearance of the more important of them in this place is in partial compliance with these requests. The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" here printed are a small part of those which appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN between October 1, 1897, and November 1, 1898. From this compilation we have omitted all questions of a mere temporary or personal interest; also all which depend for their solution upon the statutes of a single State, and those statistical questions which are indirectly answered by compilations in other parts of this volume.

The "REPLIES AND DECISIONS" here inserted are not exhaustive of any branch of commercial law, but principally relate to questions of general interest and of frequent occurrence. As other questions of like import arise and are determined, they will find their appropriate place in subsequent issues of THE COMMERCIAL YEAR BOOK; and its annual volumes will thus, in the course of a few years, furnish practically a complete treatise upon all the more important branches of commercial law and trade usage.

Agency.

CONTRACT OF AGENT.

A is a manufacturer, B a broker, and C a dealer. A has been selling goods direct to B; A has also been selling goods through B. A makes B an offer on some stock, which B accepts, but does not advise A that there is any other party interested. A, upon receipt of B's orders, refuses to make the shipment for causes immaterial; B then brings in C as the buyer of this particular lot of goods. Has C any claim upon A direct?

REPLY.—If B, acting as agent of C, buys goods from A, then C may at any time make his connection with the contract known and enforce it as if it had been made by him in person. This is true even though C's interest in the contract was not known when the agreement was made. The only exceptions to the rule are the following: (1) When the contract was under seal, and in the name of the agent; (2) when the contract involved some consideration personal to the agent, so that another could not fulfill his part of the agreement; or (3) where the other party to the contract, with a knowledge of the real principal, elected to deal exclusively with the agent.

WHEN COMMISSIONS ARE EARNED.

A question has arisen as to when a broker's commission is due, whether it is due immediately when the transaction is closed, or after the payment of the account to the principal. Also, whether in case the account is lost the broker should suffer the loss of the commission.

REPLY.—Unless there is a provision in the agreement to the contrary, a broker's commission is earned and due as soon as the work he has undertaken to do is done. He is not an insurer of the account, and he is to be paid whether the buyer pays for the goods or not. In short, an agent who

is paid by commissions stands in precisely the same relation to his principal in regard to these matters as an agent who is paid a fixed salary.

LIABILITIES OF MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

Some time ago I read of a decision where the court held that a mercantile agency was liable for damages to a subscriber who had incurred a loss by extending credit to a customer on their rating and report, the said rating and report being erroneous. Can you throw any light on the matter by recalling any instance similar to the above or stating the liability of the agencies?

REPLY.—If a mercantile agency simply undertook to furnish commercial ratings, without any contract specially limiting its liability, it would be liable for the negligence or willful misconduct of itself or its agents. But these agencies usually limit their liabilities in various ways by contract. Sometimes this clause of the agreement provides that "the company shall not be liable for any loss or injury caused by the neglect or other act of any officer or agent of the company in procuring, collecting, and communicating said information." Sometimes the contract provides, in substance, that the sub-agents, who actually collect the information, shall be held to be agents of the subscribers, and not of the company itself, and that "the actual verity or correctness of the said information is in no manner guaranteed." Under such provisions both the United States courts and those of this State hold that the company is bound simply to use reasonable care in selecting its sub-agents, and that, having done so, it is not liable "even for a loss occasioned to a subscriber by the willful and fraudulent act of a sub-agent in furnishing false information." In short, the company is not liable unless it is itself

so grossly negligent in collecting or communicating information that its conduct amounts virtually to a fraud. See 141 N. Y., 605, and 58 F. R., 174. Some of the inferior courts have rendered decisions such as our correspondent describes, but they have been reversed in the higher courts. One decision of this kind, afterwards reversed, may be found in 51 F. R., 160.

AGENT'S DUTY TO INSURE.

X consigns, to be sold on commission, a car of prunes from California to his own order, and draws upon Johnson for an advance of \$700, payment subject to examination of the prunes by Johnson, after arrival. At whose risk is the insurance until the draft is paid?

REPLY.—An agent is bound to insure goods of his principal in his possession in either of the following cases: When he has been instructed to insure them, when it is customary for agents to insure goods of that kind without special instructions, or when the duty to insure is imposed upon the agent by his former course of dealing with the same principal. The time from which he is to insure them is the time at which they come into his possession and control so that he is answerable to his principal for the care and disposition of the goods. In the case put by our correspondent the agent should insure the goods, if he is bound to insure them at all, as soon as he has examined them and found that he is bound to accept them under his contract. The goods are, actually or constructively, in possession of the owner, at his risk, and subject to his control, until the agent takes charge of them.

DUTIES OF A BROKER.

A cotton broker buys for a cotton dealer a lot of cotton in the South on "landed terms," viz., cost and freight. The dealer pays the draft and accepts the bill of lading. While in transit the cotton is exposed to the weather, and upon arrival is found to be quite wet. The broker furnished to the dealer a "clean" bill of lading, which has stamped upon its face a certificate of insurance. Is he liable to the dealer for the loss by wet, or is the dealer to look to the transportation companies and the insurance company?

REPLY.—A broker buying and shipping cotton as agent of another person is bound only to use reasonable care to secure the safe transportation and delivery of the cotton. In insuring it he is to select a responsible company and take out a policy covering the dangers to which the merchandise is most exposed. His contract with the carrier must be such as will bind the latter to carry the cotton in as safe a manner as is usual with that class of goods. If damage arises through a neglect of any of these precautions the agent is liable; but if he has used reasonable care in selecting the insurer and carrier, and in making contracts with them beneficial to his principal, then he is not liable.

SIGNATURE BY AN AGENT.

If a man does business in his wife's name, should he not sign the checks in her name and himself as attorney, or has he a legal right to sign her name alone? For instance, he signs J. H.—(his wife's name is Jane H.—).

REPLY.—Any agent who has authority to sign his principal's name may bind his principal by simply signing the name of the latter, without adding anything to the signature to show that it was not made by the principal himself. But as a

matter of convenience in preserving testimony the face of the paper ought to show that the signature was made by an agent acting under authority. If any dispute should arise under the contract, the principal himself, or his representatives, if he was dead, would probably have no difficulty in proving that the signature was not in the handwriting of the principal; then, if the paper did not show who the person was who actually made the signature, valuable rights under the contract might be lost. For this reason the other party to the contract ought to insist that the name of the agent and the fact of his agency shall appear upon it.

RIGHTS OF AN AGENT WHO HAS MADE ADVANCES.

A commission merchant solicits consignments of goods for sale, and agrees to advance liberal sums on consignments, which he does upon receipt and examination of the goods. At the time the goods are sold if the condition of the market is such that the consignee does not sell the goods for enough to amount to his advances, commissions, etc., is the consignor liable to the consignee for the deficiency?

REPLY.—In such a case as our correspondent puts, the consignor is liable to the consignee for the deficiency. An agent, by making advances upon goods, does not cease to be an agent, nor make himself in any way responsible for losses from an unfavorable market. He has a lien upon the goods to secure his advances, disbursements, commissions, etc., but he has a personal claim against the owner of the goods for any deficiency. If an agent guarantees the sale of goods at a certain minimum price, he is bound by that guarantee; if it is in any way attributable to the fault or negligence of the agent that the goods are sold at a low price, the agent himself is liable for the loss; but if the agent has not guaranteed the price, and has not been guilty of negligence, the whole risk is to be borne by the owner. See 9 N. Y., 477, and 28 N. Y., 67.

COMMISSIONS ON GOODS WITHDRAWN.

Six weeks ago we advanced full value on a lot of goods, on which the usual commission is 5 per cent., and the owner put a limit on them of fully 20 per cent. more than their value, so that it has been impossible to sell them. He now instructs us to deliver them to another commission house, because a lot of goods which we bought of him are not up to the sample and we decline to take them. Are we entitled to our 5 per cent. commission on the limit he put upon the goods we advanced upon, or thereabouts?

REPLY.—If a commission merchant has advanced full value upon goods consigned to him, and they have been taken out of his hands before he has had a reasonable opportunity to sell them, he should receive full commissions to the extent of his advances. If his advances have been less than the value of the goods he should still receive full commissions upon his advances, and, in addition, half commissions on the remaining value. This is an equitable rule, and it is one long since recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of this city in all lines of trade where there is not (as there is in the dry-goods trade, for example) another rule established by usage. Our correspondents are not entitled to commissions based upon the price fixed by the owner of the goods, because they admit that they could not have earned those commissions even if the goods had not been taken out of their control.

Assignments.

WHAT PASSES BY AN ASSIGNMENT.

1. A makes a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to B. After the assignment he disposes of a number of promissory notes and securities for the claims assigned to the assignee. Later C bids in the claims at public auction, and is unable to recover possession of the notes, etc., so as to prosecute suit for their recovery. What remedy has C against A or the person having possession?

2. A in making the assignment inadvertently leaves out of the list of claims due to him a valid claim unsatisfied. C bids in all the unpaid claims from the assignee, as per list. Has C any remedy to have that claim assigned to him?

REPLY.—1. When any chose in action is assigned the whole interest of the assignor in the thing assigned passes to the assignee, and any security in possession of the assignor passes also. See 6 Duer, 182, and 40 N. Y., 181. In the case our correspondent puts, the promissory notes and securities passed by the original assignment to the assignee for creditors, and from him to the purchaser C. If any of the notes or securities are now in other hands it is the duty of the assignee to reclaim them, and if he does not do so of his own motion he may be compelled to sue for their recovery and deliver them to C.

2. If C buys certain claims, as specified upon a list, he is not entitled to any claim not upon the list. The fact that the seller intended to include it is of no consequence. It is sufficient that that particular claim was not included and was not sold.

TRUCKMEN AS PREFERRED CREDITORS.

Please inform me if a cartman is a preferred creditor for cartage work and freight money.

REPLY. Truckmen and cartmen are by statute expressly declared to be preferred creditors under assignments made in this State. The statute is chapter 286 of the Laws of 1897, the material part of which is as follows: "In all assignments made in pursuance of this Act, the wages or salaries actually owing to the employees of the assignor or assignors at the time of the execution of the assignment shall be preferred before any other debt; and should the assets of the assignor or assignors not be sufficient to pay in full all the claims preferred, pursuant to this section, they shall be applied to the payment of the same pro rata to the amount of each such claim. All sums due to truckmen or cartmen for the payment of freight and for the carriage of goods, wares, and merchandise shall be deemed and treated as wages for the purposes of this Act." The law was further amended by chapter 624 of the statutes of the same year, but the provision declaring truckmen and cartmen to be preferred creditors was not amended or repealed.

POSITION OF ASSENTING CREDITORS WHEN ASSIGNMENT IS SET ASIDE.

A becoming deeply in debt makes over unto trustees all his personal property and a business in this State, for the benefit of all the creditors who consent to come under its terms. Each creditor that accepted under the terms of this trust released the debtor when he had signed the trust composition deed. At the instance of a judgment

creditor of A the trust deed was declared unlawful, and a decision of the Supreme Court set it aside; the judgment creditor issued execution and sold out all the assets of the trust business. The assenting creditors realized nothing. Does the release executed under those conditions still exist in favor of the debtor? The release was given solely upon the understanding that the trust deed would run for three years; does not the action of the Supreme Court declaring it illegal place all parties back to status quo? Please cite New York decisions upon the point.

REPLY.—If A makes over his property to trustees for the benefit of consenting creditors, and the trust deed is afterwards set aside as illegal, we are of opinion that a release executed by the consenting creditors is no longer binding upon them; the consideration of the release has entirely failed. We do not know of any case in which this precise question has come before the courts of this State, but in other jurisdictions where it has arisen the decisions have been as we have indicated. Thus, in Minnesota, in a case in which the respondents claimed that releases remained valid though the assignment had been set aside as void, the Supreme Court refused to take this view of the case, saying: "The position of the respondents, if correct, would lead to the anomalous result that if an assignment for the benefit of all creditors, attempted to be made under the Insolvency Law, should for any cause be declared void, after the large majority of creditors had assented to and accepted its provisions in good faith, but under some mistake of law or fact, believing it to be valid, such creditors would be forever after prevented from instituting any proceedings under the statute to secure an equal distribution of the debtor's property among all his creditors, but would be compelled to sit with their hands tied, and submissively look on, while the minority of the creditors should appropriate the entire assets of the common debtor." See 37 Minn., 243.

SET-OFF IN CASE OF ASSIGNMENT.

A and B are merchants in this city. A buys from B merchandise, say, \$5,000 on thirty days' open account. B buys from A, say, \$3,000 on same terms. In case A fails, can B offset the \$3,000 he owes A against the \$5,000 A owes B?

REPLY.—In such a case as our correspondent puts, B can offset the \$3,000 he owes A against an equal amount of A's debt to him, provided A's debt to B was due at the time of the assignment, but not otherwise. It is not necessary that B's debt to A should also be due, because B may waive his right to defer payment until the due date of his debt; he may elect to proceed as if his debt to A was due immediately, and so become entitled to offset one debt against the other. But if A's debt to B was not due at the time of the assignment there can be no set-off. In that case the assignment transfers all of A's property (there being no matured, enforceable claim against it in the hands of B) to the possession of the assignee, to be used equally for the benefit of all A's creditors. If B was allowed a set-off he would be to all intents and purposes a preferred creditor, and this the courts will not allow. But the moment A's debt to B matures, B's right to claim a set-off becomes perfect, and this right cannot be defeated by a subsequent assignment.

Banks and Banking.

RIGHT TO DRAW AGAINST A DEPOSITED CHECK.

A is a depositor in B bank in this State, and deposits a check for \$3,000 on a Texas bank. B bank enters the same on his pass-book, and A immediately draws against this deposit to the amount of \$2,500. B bank refuses to pay the check, and A claims he has a right to draw against any deposit credited on his pass-book, and says the law upholds him. Who is right?

REPLY.—When a check is indorsed in blank, or by any absolute and unrestricted indorsement, and deposited by the payee upon a general account in a bank in which such payee keeps an account, and is with the payee's knowledge and without dissent on his part credited in his pass-book as so much cash, then the title to the check vests in the bank, and the depositor is immediately entitled to draw against it. The transaction amounts, in effect, to a sale of the check, and if it is not paid the only recourse of the bank against the depositor lies in his obligation as indorser. If the depositor wishes to retain title to his check he may do so by indorsing it "for collection." If the bank does not wish to become liable until the proceeds of the check are actually in its hands, it may accomplish this end by the simple device of crediting it as a check and not as cash. But if they enter into any arrangement by which the check becomes the property of the bank, and the bank credits the depositor with an equivalent amount of cash, the courts will not relieve either of them of any inconvenience which may arise out of the transaction. See 90 N. Y., 530, and 99 N. Y., 133.

BANK'S DUTY TO PAYEE OF CHECK.

On November 10th, 1897, C B bought merchandise of us for which he paid cash, i. e., by check. He continued buying up to November 29th, all of his checks being honored. On November 30th and December 1st the checks of the latter date, which he gave in payment of goods bought, were returned by our bank, marked "N. G." by C B's bank. We received, on December 1st, a C B check from another party which was paid, though ours of the same date was not. Has C B's bank the right to discriminate which of the checks of December 1st should be paid, though instructed by C B which to pay; or is the bank compelled to honor the checks as presented, admitting sufficient funds there?

REPLY.—The bank in which C B keeps a deposit owes no duty, according to the New York decisions, to any holder of an ordinary uncertified check bearing C B's signature. If it certifies one of his checks it makes itself liable to pay the amount to the holder. If the bank fails to pay one of C B's uncertified checks, having received no orders from C B to that effect, this is a default of which C B may justly complain, but it gives to the holder of the check no cause of action against the bank; he must seek his redress from C B direct. In a recent case (124 N. Y., 324) the New York Court of Appeals stated the principle thus: "An ordinary uncertified check upon a general bank account is neither a legal nor an equitable assignment of any part of the sum standing to the credit of the depositor, and confers no right upon the payee which he can enforce against the bank."

LIABILITY OF COLLECTING BANK.

Mr. John Smith, of Oshkosh, sends us a check, and attached to the check is a notice that it will not be paid through A & B, but only through the Bank of Oshkosh. We deposited this check in due course in our bank, with the notice attached, and our bank sent it to their Chicago correspondent. The Chicago correspondent sent it to A & B the Bank of Oshkosh refused payment, and A & B had the check protested. It is assumed that our bank forwarded to their correspondent in Chicago the attached notice along with the check. Who pays the protest fees? Our bank declares that they cannot be dictated to as to whom their correspondent shall be, and our claim is that the acceptance of the notice that the check would not be paid through A & B makes the notice a part of the check, and that when they accept the check they must agree to its provisions.

REPLY.—We are of opinion that the bank can be compelled to pay these protest fees. The check and the notice attached to it are to be construed as one document in ascertaining the rights of any person or corporation having knowledge of the notice. So construed the check becomes an order on the drawee bank, not for payment generally, but for payment through any agency except that of A & B. The collecting bank made presentment for payment in a way to invite refusal, and the owner of the paper should not be burdened with the resulting expense. The question is not whether a bank will be dictated to, but whether, having accepted paper for collection, it will attempt to collect it according to its tenor.

DUTY OF A BANK AS TO NOTES PAYABLE THERE.

Please give your opinion regarding the enclosed note. What we wish to know is whether the First National Bank should have notified Mr. F. that they had the note for collection, or did they do right in paying the note, charging same to his account (he having an account there) and saying nothing about it? Mr. F. did not know that it had been paid until he had received his vouchers from the bank.

REPLY.—The note which our correspondent encloses was made payable at the First National Bank of a town in this State, and was signed by Mr. F. If it was presented to the bank upon its due date, and Mr. F. had money enough there upon deposit to a general account to pay the note, then, under the decisions of the courts of this State, it was the duty of the bank to pay it, as it would have been its duty to pay the depositor's check. A depositor's signature to a note payable at the First National Bank is a sufficient order upon that bank to pay the amount. See 46 N. Y., 88, and 80 N. Y., 106. It was no part of the bank's duty to notify Mr. F. before paying the note, any more than it would have been its duty to notify him if one of his checks had been presented for payment.

FAILURE OF BANK—OFFSET OF DEPOSIT AGAINST DEPOSITOR'S NOTE.

Suppose a business man carries a balance in his bank of \$2,000 and the latter has discounted his note for \$5,000. If the bank suspends must the business man pay to the receiver \$5,000 on the maturity of his note, or may he apply his balance and pay the difference only? If the latter course is legal, would the fact of the insolvent bank

having turned the note over to some other institution as security for indebtedness make that course impossible for the maker of the note to pursue?

REPLY.—If a bank fails, holding the note of a depositor, the depositor need not pay his note and take his chances among other creditors for a dividend upon his deposit. He may apply his deposit, as far as it will go, towards the payment of his note, and only the balance against him, if any, need be paid in cash. But if his note is negotiable, and is not held by the bank at the time of the failure, but has previously been transferred, then the maker cannot offset his note by his claim against the insolvent bank. If the note has been sold outright the holder can collect the whole of it. If it has been transferred as collateral the holder can collect enough upon it to pay the debt secured by it, and the maker can use his deposit as an offset against the remainder.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANK—ASSESSMENT AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS.

A stockholder in a bank puts up as collateral on his note the stock of the bank. The stock is sold at auction, but has never been presented for transfer on the stock books of the bank. In case of an assessment on the shareholders of an insolvent bank, should the assessment be made against

the party in whose name it originally stood on the books, or should the assessment be made on the one who purchased the stock at the auction sale?

REPLY.—In such a case as our correspondent puts, the assessment should be made against the actual owner of the stock and not against the person who merely appears upon the books as owner. In many cases the stock books of the bank are taken as being conclusive as to ownership of stock, and one who appears upon these books as owner will not be allowed to dispute the fact. But that is not the rule in any case in which the original owner has done all he could reasonably be required to do in order to have the transfer made. In the case under consideration the owner of the stock has authorized the officers of the bank to sell his stock and transfer the title upon their books, in a certain contingency. The contingency has arisen and the stock has been sold, the bank itself being a party to the transaction. The owner of the stock has no access to the books, and cannot make the transfer himself. All he can do is to see that the bank has notice of the change of ownership and authority to make the transfer upon its books,—and this much he has done. We may note, in this connection, that a national bank is expressly forbidden by law to "make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock."

Bankruptcy.

DISCHARGES UNDER THE BANKRUPT ACT.

In 1892 A gave B notes falling due in one, two, three, and four years; those notes are some time past due. A has become insolvent. Can he take advantage of the law, thereby preventing B from ever collecting the notes should A become able to pay them?

REPLY.—If a merchant takes advantage of the new Bankrupt Act he may be released from liability for debts such as our correspondent describes which were incurred before the enactment of the statute.

WHEN THE BANKRUPTCY LAW BECAME EFFECTIVE.

Please let us know whether or not the new Bankrupt Law is in operation, and the day it became effective.

REPLY.—The Bankruptcy Bill was approved and became a law on July 1 of this year. The Act itself answers our correspondent's questions as follows: "This Act shall go into full force and effect upon its passage: Provided, however, that no petition for voluntary bankruptcy shall be filed within one month of the passage thereof, and no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the passage thereof."

WHO MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BANK- RUPT ACT.

In 1894 A, B, C, and D, doing business in Boston as a firm, accepted paper of a concern incorporated in Iowa and doing business in Iowa and Nebraska. The Iowa corporation failed, causing the failure of the Boston firm. The Boston firm

made an assignment and settlement under Massachusetts laws, all creditors joining except four Western banks. They seized the property of the Western corporation, but did not succeed in satisfying their claim in full. They still hold the balance of the acceptances, and in one instance have succeeded in getting judgment against an individual member of the firm who was traveling in the West. Can the living individuals formerly composing the firm (one of them is dead) obtain relief through the National Bankruptcy Act, either as a firm or as individuals? There are no assets, they having been distributed by the assignee.

REPLY.—The provision of the Bankrupt Act as to the persons who may become bankrupts under it is broad enough to include such a case as our correspondent puts. It is this: "Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act as a voluntary bankrupt." A partnership cannot take advantage of the Act except during the continuation of the partnership business, or after its dissolution and before final settlement; but a partner may become a bankrupt either before or after the dissolution of the firm.

ATTACHMENTS UNDER THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Is it feasible to release or cancel recent attachments by the Sheriff against the property of an insolvent corporation, by the unsecured creditors forcing such corporation into bankruptcy, under the new National Bankruptcy Law?

REPLY.—As to attachments levied upon the property of an insolvent the Bankrupt Act provides in section 67f that "all levies, judgments, attachments, or other liens, obtained through legal proceedings against a person who is in-

solvent, at any time within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against him, shall be deemed null and void in case he is adjudged a bankrupt, and the property affected by the levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be deemed wholly discharged and released from the same, and shall pass to the trustee as a part of the estate of the bankrupt, unless the Court shall, on due notice, order that the right under such levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be preserved for the benefit of the estate; and thereupon the same may pass to and shall be preserved by the trustee for the benefit of the estate as aforesaid."

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

On July 30th a party confessed judgment to several of his creditors, the sheriff taking nominal possession under execution. What remedy have his unsecured creditors under the new Bankruptcy Law to prevent the preferred creditors from getting possession of his assets?

REPLY.—Unpreferred creditors, in such a case as our correspondent puts, may have the debtor declared a bankrupt, and his property devoted equitably to the payment of all of his debts. Section 67 of the Bankruptcy Law provides that "all levies, judgments, attachments, and other liens, obtained through legal proceedings against a person who is insolvent, at any time within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against him, shall be deemed null and void in case he is adjudged a bankrupt, and the property affected by the levy, judgment, attachment, or other lien shall be deemed wholly discharged and released from the same, and shall pass to the trustee as a part of the estate of the bankrupt," etc.; it is provided in the same section that in certain cases, including that described by our correspondent, "a lien created by or obtained in or pursuant to any suit or proceeding at law or in equity, including an attachment upon mesne process or a judgment by confession, which was begun against a person within four months before the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by or against such person shall be dissolved by the adjudication of such person to be a bankrupt."

PROOF OF CLAIMS UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We hold a judgment against a man in St. Louis, and have to-day received notice from a referee in bankruptcy that the above-mentioned debtor was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, and that there would be a meeting of creditors to prove their debts, to choose one trustee, and to transact such other business as may be lawfully transacted. This meeting will be held in St. Louis on the 29th, and we should like to know whether we must be represented at the meeting to prove our claim, or if the judgment is sufficient proof for us to get our share, if there ever should be any dividend.

REPLY.—The judgment creditor of one who has become a voluntary bankrupt under the new law need not appear at the meetings of creditors, either in person or by proxy, in order to preserve his rights. He must prove his claim, however, as

is required of other creditors, by "a statement under oath, in writing, signed by the creditor, setting forth the claim, the consideration therefor, and whether any, and if so what, securities are held therefor, and whether any, and if so what, payments have been made thereon, and that the sum claimed is justly owing from the bankrupt to the creditor." This oath may be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths in proceedings before the courts of the United States or under the laws of the State where the oath is taken. After providing for proof of claims in this manner, the statute further provides that "claims which have been duly proved shall be allowed upon receipt by or upon presentation to the court, unless objection to their allowance shall be made by parties in interest, or their consideration be continued for cause by the court upon its own motion."

BANKRUPTCY ACT AND PRIOR JUDGMENTS.

1. Please inform an old subscriber if, under the National Bankruptcy Law, a debtor can now obtain a release from judgments taken out against him under the State laws before the passage of that law.

2. We have a small claim against a concern that failed in 1894, and we took out judgments against the partners in 1896. They have never paid a cent to the general creditors, but transferred all their assets to secure some confidential debts. One of the partners is now in business, using his wife's name. One of them also admitted to a representative of our house that the statement they made to the mercantile agency in January, 1894, was not a true showing of their condition. We now see their application for a discharge in bankruptcy under the new law. We would like to know if a case of this kind has any rights or privileges under the present National Bankruptcy Law.

REPLY.—1. The lien of a valid judgment obtained against a debtor more than four months before the beginning of bankruptcy proceedings is protected under the Bankruptcy Act, and is good against the trustee in bankruptcy. The lien of our correspondent's judgment and of any levy issued under it will be preserved in spite of the bankruptcy. Property of the bankrupt affected by such lien or levy can be sold only subject to the claim of the lien-holder. But the bankrupt's discharge, if he succeeds in obtaining it, will relieve him of the debt under which the judgment was issued, as well as of others. The only advantage a judgment creditor has over creditors whose demands have not been reduced to judgments is, that the former has, or may easily secure, a lien upon such property as the insolvent may be possessed of at the time of his bankruptcy.

2. Payments of money or transfers of property made by an insolvent with the open purposes of delaying or hindering part of his creditors, but made before the passage of the Bankrupt Act, are not a bar to his discharge in bankruptcy. The statute is not retroactive. A fraudulent assignment, made before the Bankruptcy Act went into effect, must be attacked, if at all, under laws in existence when the assignment was made.

Bills, Notes, and Checks.

DUE DATE OF NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

Kindly advise me if a note made for 61 days after date is due November 19. Is it customary to count the day the note is made when the face says 61 days after date?

REPLY.—We cannot tell whether a note payable 61 days after date is due on November 19 or November 20 unless we know what date it bears, and our correspondent has neglected to furnish that information. It is certain, however, that in counting the 61 days the day of the date is to be omitted. If this were not the rule, then a note dated June 1 and payable "one day after date" would be due on June 1.

LIABILITIES UPON AN ACCOMMODATION NOTE.

It is customary for banks (when a man or a firm has notes outstanding to the limit allowed by law) to require some one outside to make a note payable to the firm if it desires a further loan. This is merely for the accommodation of the firm. If the firm fails, is the maker of the note responsible if he can show that it was merely an accommodation note?

REPLY.—If A makes an accommodation note, a note for which he receives no value, payable to B, B cannot compel him to pay it. As between them the note is not supported by any consideration and is unenforceable. But if B transfers the paper for a valuable consideration to another person, or to a bank, that holder can collect it of the maker. Lack of consideration as between the maker and the first holder is no defense when the paper is presented to the maker by one who has taken it for value. In such a case as our correspondent puts, the bank can compel the accommodation maker to pay the note.

NOTE PAYABLE AT ANY BANK IN A GIVEN CITY.

Can you tell me the origin or intention of an absurd custom which I think obtains only in Boston, of drawing notes payable at "any bank in Boston?" I have during many years' experience come in contact with a great deal of paper drawn in this manner, and have always wondered that Boston could tolerate such an absurdity.

REPLY.—The practice of drawing notes payable at any bank in a given city is not peculiar to Boston. It prevails to some extent in various other parts of the country, and especially in many parts of New England. It is a custom against which the holder of the note has no just ground of complaint, as it operates entirely in his favor. A very good account of the probable origin and motive of the practice is to be found in the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Maine in the case of *Page vs. Webster* (15 Me., 249) in the year 1839. In this case the note was made payable "at either of the banks of Portland," and the Court said: "This form of note has been introduced into this part of the country within a few years; and it may aid in determining the rights and duties of the parties to inquire at whose instance the note must have been so formed. It is not easy to perceive what benefit the maker would derive from a note in that form, unless it were made by a banker or banking house, in which case there might be hope of advantage from an increased circulation. While the maker ordinarily could derive no advantage from such a form, he

might justly apprehend some inconvenience in looking up the note to pay it. * * * It is not, therefore, probable that it was so formed for his interest or accommodation. To the payee it might be of advantage. He might be desirous of making use of the note in the market, or at a banking house to obtain the money before it became due. It would be convenient to have it payable at a bank to save the risk and trouble of a presentment to the maker. And if made payable at a particular bank it would not be so readily received at other banks, because it would subject them to the risk and trouble of being watchful for the day of payment, and of sending it to the bank where payable for presentment. It would be natural for business men to endeavor to obviate this difficulty so as to enable them the most readily to obtain cash for the note at any bank, not being limited to one, where funds were to be loaned. A note payable at any bank in a place would therefore be desirable to the payee, and it is but reasonable to conclude that such a form was introduced for his convenience and interest."

NOTE WITH NAME OF PAYEE OMITTED.

A friend of ours took a note reading as follows: "For value received I promise to pay to — hundred dollars with interest till paid." Please inform us if said note is valid, and if payment may be demanded thereon upon presentation, or if payment is optional with the maker.

REPLY.—A note such as our correspondent describes, containing a blank where the name of the payee should appear, is of practically the same effect in law as a note made payable to bearer. It passes from hand to hand by delivery, and any bona fide holder for value may fill in the blank with his own name and demand payment of the note; if it is not paid he may sue upon it. Any one who executes a note and issues it with the name of the payee left blank will be presumed to have authorized the holder to fill up the blank as he chooses. It is so at common law, and by the "Negotiable Instruments Law" of this State it is provided that "where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein."

NOTE PAYABLE AT BANK—EFFECT OF MAKER'S DEATH.

A man gives his note, payable at a national bank, and dies two weeks before it becomes due. The note is presented at the bank for collection on the day upon which it becomes due, and, although there is enough money standing to the credit of the deceased to pay the note, the bank refuses to pay it. Kindly tell me if this is right.

REPLY.—A note payable at the bank of the maker stands substantially upon the same footing as a check in this respect, that the authority of the bank to pay it is revoked by the death of the maker, if the bank has knowledge of the death. Except where there is a statute authorizing a bank to pay the paper of a depositor for a limited time after his death (and there is no such statute in this State), the bank is justified in refusing to pay any paper presented or maturing after it has notice of the depositor's death.

LIABILITIES UPON A JOINT AND SEVERAL NOTE.

A and B make a joint and several judgment note for which C lets A have a sum of money, the amount of the note. When the note is presented for payment at maturity B claims to have received no consideration. Can C, not knowing whether B had any or all of the money, compel B to pay the amount of the note, B owning property and A none?

REPLY.—If A and B execute a joint and several judgment note, for which C pays money to them, or to either of them, then each of them is equally liable for the wholsom so secured. The consideration for the note was the money paid by C. It was for A and B to divide the money between them as they chose, or to make any disposition of it upon which they could agree. If, as the result of an arrangement made between themselves, all the money went to A, that furnishes no ground upon which B can escape his contract liability. In the case our correspondent puts, C can compel either A or B to pay the whole amount of the note.

NOTE PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY.

A note is accepted and agreed upon as payable in foreign value. When this note becomes due the bankers holding same request payment in American money. Can I insist on paying it in foreign money, and can I insist on having the rate of exchange in force the very day this note falls due, and which rate can be taken as a basis, the rate as quoted in *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, or the one asked by the banker? Moreover, if the agreement to pay in foreign value—say, for example, Italian—is plainly written on said note in red ink and has been duly accepted by the creditor, could I insist also on paying it in foreign bank notes? If I should refuse to pay it otherwise, and let it go to "protest," who would be responsible?

REPLY.—A note is payable according to its terms, and not according to any agreement not embodied in the note itself. If it is provided in writing on the face of the note that payment shall be made in foreign money, the maker of the note may acquit his obligation by so paying, and he cannot be compelled, against his will, to pay in United States currency, or in any form of money other than that stipulated in the note. An agreement to pay in Italian money may be fulfilled by payment in any money which is a legal tender in Italy. The question of exchange does not arise in such a case as our correspondent puts. If a person in New York has undertaken to pay a certain amount in some other place, he must either make actual payment in that place, or he must pay such an amount in New York as will produce the stipulated amount in the place of payment. But a person in New York who has undertaken to pay a definite amount in foreign money in New York has simply to pay that amount, without regard to the rates of exchange. If he wishes to make payment in money of the United States, he is to pay in accordance with the par of exchange,—that is, he is to pay the amount which is the exact equivalent in value (regard being had to the fineness and weight of metal contained in the respective coins) of the amount named in the note; in this case also the prevailing commercial rate of exchange is to be disregarded. Payment in foreign bank notes is not sufficient in any case, unless such bank notes are a legal tender at their place of issue. If the debtor offers to pay in any form of legal tender, the creditor is not justified in refusing such payment and making protest.

NOTARIAL FEES—INLAND BILLS.

We inclose copies from the Florida statutes relating to protest. Both sections say that protest is not required, except in case of foreign bills, yet section 118 says "any negotiable instrument may be protested for non-payment," etc. A nearby banker friend of ours holds that, under the discretion given, if an inland bill was protested the maker could be legally held for the fee. We think not. Please decide.

REPLY.—The weight of authority and the sounder reasoning appear to us to be in favor of the theory that protest fees are collectible in any case in which protest is authorized by statute. Otherwise there would seem to be no particular force in the statute. The holder of a bill may employ a notary to demand payment and to note the fact that payment is refused (if it is a fact), whether there is any statute on the subject or not. The New York and Massachusetts decisions are to the effect that statutory authority to protest inland bills is authority to collect the notarial fees for such protest. See 10 Wend., 117, and 165 Mass., 555. The Supreme Court of the State from which our correspondent writes has held that "in the case of paper not requiring protest the notary's charges are, of course, not to be paid by the drawer." See 20 Fla., 843. But the question was not properly before the court in that case, and it does not appear that there was at that time any statute in Florida which even authorized the protest of inland bills.

LIABILITY UPON AN UNSIGNED BILL OF EXCHANGE.

An instrument was sent by Doe & Roe to Messrs. B. & Co. in settlement of an account, in the form as inclosed. The bank refused on account of signature of drawers; it was therefore returned protested, signed by the drawers, returned to the bank again for payment, but refused because of the failure of Doe & Roe. Was not the bank liable for refusing this for signature if the account was good when first presented? What is there about the subject matter to require a signature if it were written upon an ordinary sheet of paper?

REPLY.—The instrument upon which our correspondent proposes to base his claim against the bank was in this form:

"\$1,000. SAND HILLS, Mass., —, 1898.
Thirty days after date pay to the order of B. & Co.

One thousand Dollars.
Value received, and charge to account of _____.

To DOE & ROE,
Sand Hills, Mass."

The instrument, it will be observed, is unsigned. Across the face of it is stamped "Accepted, payable at the — National Bank, Sand Hills, Mass.," signed Doe & Roe. On the back of the paper is the indorsement of B. & Co. B. & Co. sent the paper in this form to the — National Bank, of Sand Hills, Mass. The bank refused to pay it on account of its lack of signature, and returned it to B. & Co. The latter then signed it and sent it back to the bank, which again refused it, this time because Doe & Roe had failed meanwhile. We suppose most banks would pay such paper notwithstanding its want of signature, but we do not believe that any bank could be compelled to pay it, or could be held liable for any damages resulting to the holder from a failure to pay it. Daniel, who is a standard authority upon negotiable instruments, has this to say about an instrument in this form: "The name of the drawer is absolutely needful upon the face of the

bill. * * * Indeed, it is paradoxical to speak of a bill without a drawer; for the very term imports a negotiable order drawn by some one. And even when such an instrument bears the name of one upon it who signs as acceptor, it is still nothing more than an inchoate paper, which cannot be sued upon unless a drawer's name is authoritatively inserted in it. And it has been well said that it is 'an abuse of terms to say that one was the acceptor of a bill which had never been drawn; or, in other words, that he had accepted an "order" or "request" that had never been made upon him.'" This opinion is well sustained by the authorities. One of several decisions to the same effect may be found in 1 Metc., 190, where the facts were as follows: The instrument sued on was in the form of a bill, but no name was signed as drawer. It was dated Shelbyville, and addressed "To W. G. Rogers, Shelbyville"; accepted by Rogers and indorsed "John Tevis." Young, to whom the paper passed by the indorsement of Tevis, brought suit against Tevis as indorser and Rogers as acceptor, but it was held that the instrument was incomplete, and the action could not be maintained upon it. Probably no court would hold a bank liable for refusing to pay a bill upon which it could not bring suit in the form in which the bill existed at the time of payment. But even if this bill had been properly signed and regular in all respects, B. & Co. would not be in a position, under the Massachusetts rulings, to recover of the bank for its failure to pay it. The Massachusetts courts hold, as do the courts of the United States, of New York, and of most of the other States, that a bank is under no obligation whatever to the holder of paper drawn upon it unless or until it has accepted the paper, or in some other way, by its own act, made itself liable. If it fails to pay paper which it ought to pay, it must answer to its depositor for any harm that comes to him from the failure to pay, but it has no contract with the holder of the paper, and owes him no duty. See 107 Mass., 45.

LIABILITIES UPON A RAISED CHECK.

If a check is written with ordinary precaution and raised before presentation at the bank, and the bank pays the raised instead of the original amount, is the bank or the party issuing the check the loser?

REPLY.—If a bank pays a check which has been raised after issue, and no negligence on the part of the depositor has furnished opportunity for the fraud, the loss, as between the bank and the depositor, must fall upon the former. The un-

dertaking of a bank is that it will pay out the depositor's money in strict accordance with his directions, and not otherwise. Payment upon a raised check is not payment in accordance with the depositor's directions, and it cannot be charged against him unless his directions have been so negligently written that the opportunity for the fraud was furnished by himself. Of course, a bank which has paid a raised check has a valid claim against the person to whom the amount has been paid; but if it cannot recover of him, the bank itself must bear the loss.

LOSS OF A CHECK SIGNED IN BLANK.

A loses a signed check. B finds it, fills it out, deposits it, and then leaves the country. Who loses the money—the bank or A?

REPLY.—A bank is bound to know the signature of its depositor, but it is not bound to know the handwriting in the body of a check, and it is not a ground of suspicion that the check has evidently been filled out by a person other than the depositor. If A signs a check in blank and loses it, and a finder fills it out and collects it, the loss cannot be thrown upon the bank unless it had notice of the loss, or unless there was something in the transaction which ought to have aroused the suspicions of a cautious banking officer.

PRESENTATION OF CHECK.

A gave B his check on a bank here for \$190; on presentation of said check it was refused payment; about 12 o'clock noon B asks that same be protested and is refused, the cashier saying the money might be there before the closing hour, 3 P. M., and he would lay himself liable to damages if he protested before the closing hour. The teller of the bank claims that on presentation to the bank, no matter at what hour of the day before closing, if payment is refused a notary can demand payment, and if not paid the notary can legally protest the check. Who is right?

REPLY.—A check is payable instantly upon demand, and the undertaking of the drawer is that the check will be paid whenever it may be presented to the bank during banking hours. If it is not so paid, the holder may protest it immediately without waiting for the bank's closing hour. In one or two States the courts have found and upheld a well-established usage that notes payable at a bank must be presented there at the very close of the banking day before they can properly be protested. But the custom has never been extended to include checks, a check being simply a convenient means of transferring cash.

Carriers.

DELIVERY BY CARRIERS.

We would point out a practice specially brought home to us by a common carrier, of sending the goods to warehouse, which goods can only be reclaimed by paying cartage, handling, storage, and stamp, a matter of about \$1.25 per package. They claim they issued a notice, requesting the withdrawal from their dock within five days, which notice we claim never to have received. This has happened more than once, and we would ask you what right they had to send our goods to store (when the way bills are plainly marked with our address), thus causing us unnecessary delay and expense, upon the assertion that they have sent out a postal card notifying us.

REPLY.—It is well settled in this State that a common carrier cannot escape his liability as such nor burden the consignee with any additional charges arising out of the care of the goods, until he has sent the latter notice of their arrival and given him a reasonable time in which to remove them. The Supreme Court has held, however, that a notice sent by mail and properly addressed is sufficient, even though it does not reach the consignee. The carrier is held not to be liable for the failure of the postal authorities to make proper delivery of the notice. See 6 N. Y. Supp., 38. In the case our correspondent puts, therefore, the carrier is liable for the extra

charges unless it can show that notice was put into the mails, properly addressed; but if it can show this, it is not liable.

CARRIER—DELIVERY WITHOUT NOTICE.

A shipment of goods was delivered to a railway company here, upon which we were required to prepay freight to destination, the merchandise being consigned to a customer whose shipping point is a prepay station on the initial line. Said transportation company issued us their regular bill of lading, on which was written by them the amount of freight we paid in advance. Now the consignee reports having received this shipment O. K., with the exception of one package (which was on our receipted bill of lading). The railroad claim they made "usual delivery," but, as is their custom at prepay stations (where they have no agent, only a shed, which is not locked), no receipt was required of the consignee. Moreover, this railroad instructs its freight conductor to set off all prepaid freight at these wayside stations, whether the consignee is on hand to receive it or not. Has not the consignee a valid claim against the transportation company for all loss on account of short delivery, even though the missing articles may have been stolen from the railroad company's shed? As agent for shipper and consignee, has the carrier the right to deliver goods without taking a proper receipt; else is it not liable for all shortage? In order to relieve itself of liability for shortage (when goods are delivered, as above, without taking any receipt), would not the carrier have to make this one of the stipulated conditions on the bill of lading, or otherwise notify shipper and consignee?

REPLY.—Along the lines of many railroads there are small places with some demand for freight facilities, but not enough to justify the road in maintaining an agent or a depot or warehouse there. The road must refuse to deliver freight at such places, or it must deliver it only at the risk of the consignee from the time the merchandise leaves the cars. When goods are consigned to such "way" or "fly" stations they are simply put out upon the platform, or on the ground, or in any other convenient place, and the consignee is expected to be there ready to take charge of them. A delivery of this kind is a good delivery, and will relieve the road of further liability if the consignee has notice, either actual or constructive, that it is the usage of the carrier to make only such deliveries at that place. Actual notice may be given, either by a stipulation upon the bill of lading, or by any other means sufficient to bring the fact to the knowledge of the consignee. If there has been no such actual notice, the custom may have been in existence so long and may be so notorious that the consignee will be presumed to have known of it. If the consignee has no such knowledge, actual or constructive, delivery without notice and without further protection will not bind him; but if he has notice of the custom such delivery will bind him. A carrier is entitled to a receipt upon the delivery of goods. But he is not bound to demand it, and in such a case as our correspondent puts, it would often be impracticable for the carrier to secure a receipt. But a receipt is not the only method of proving a delivery of goods. The

Carrier may rely upon any other evidence, as the testimony of the trainmen, for example; and if the consignee is not present when delivery is made, it will generally be impossible for him to rebut this evidence. The carrier need not stipulate for such a delivery as we have described, nor notify the shipper or consignee that such a delivery is contemplated, if there is a custom to that effect of which the consignee has knowledge.

CONCLUSIVENESS OF A CARRIER'S RECEIPT.

We received, per transatlantic steamer, a shipment of sisal hemp, which, upon landing, showed all the bales to be damaged (not sea-damaged) on the outside. Our buyers called arbitration, and we were compelled to make an allowance on the entire invoice, for which amount we claimed on the steamship company, whose clean bill of lading we held. They refused responsibility, stating that the goods had been damaged before shipment. Our shippers decline the claim on the ground that their responsibility ceased when they handed us a clean bill of lading. What and where is our remedy?

REPLY.—When a steamship company or other common carrier issues a bill of lading, acknowledging the receipt of merchandise in good condition, this acknowledgment amounts to very strong *prima facie* evidence against the carrier. Such a receipt is not absolutely conclusive against the carrier, but the clearest and most satisfactory evidence is necessary to overcome it. When a carrier disputes the truth of his own printed receipt he must be able to show, by the clearest possible truth, that the statement in the receipt was untrue when it was made, and he must also be able to show that he was in some way misled into issuing the receipt. If the statement in the receipt is true, he is bound by it; if it is untrue, but was made wilfully or negligently, he is still bound by it. If the goods were not in good condition when they were delivered to the carrier, the shipper is liable, notwithstanding any statement of condition in the bill of lading.

LIABILITY FOR EXPRESS CHARGES.

A ships a parcel of goods to B; these goods are rather bulky, but of very little value. B refuses to receive them and to pay the expressage. Can A abandon these goods to the express company, as he is not willing to take them back, or can he be compelled to pay the expressage? In other words, can an express company compel a shipper of goods which have been abandoned to pay the expressage?

REPLY.—When goods are shipped by express, and the consignee refuses to accept them, the express company can collect its charges of the shipper. The contract for carriage was made between the shipper and the carrier, and the person bound to the carrier under it is the shipper. If there is any contract under which the consignee is bound to pay express charges it is a contract between him and the shipper, and the carrier has nothing to do with it. In the case our correspondent puts, the express company can collect of A, and A can collect of B if there is any agreement between them under which B is bound to pay the charges.

Contracts.

LIABILITY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A freight broker, A, makes a contract with a shipper to forward a parcel of export freight, guaranteeing loading within a certain month. He next closes a contract with a shipowner, B, to carry the freight in accordance with the original agreement made with shippers, *i. e.*, B guaranteeing loading within the month named. Before the expiration of the time agreed upon A is advised by B that he cannot make the loading within the month named; whereupon A, in order to carry out his contract with shippers, re-engages the freight at the lowest rate possible (but which is higher than the rate agreed upon with B) with another shipowner, who can make the required loading, and bills B for the difference so paid. This B declines to pay, claiming A had no right to re-engage the freight without his consent, although admitting in the notice he would be unable to carry out the contract. Is A's claim against B a valid one?

REPLY.—If A has a contract with B, and B announces, before the time for fulfilling the contract arrives, that he cannot or will not carry out his part of it, A may proceed immediately to make arrangements with some other person, and he may hold B for any loss he may have suffered from B's default. B's consent is not at all necessary to enable A to enter into the new contract. A's loss, for which B is responsible, is the difference between the amount which was to have been paid to B under the contract and the amount which A found it necessary to pay to another. The amount which A actually did pay to another will be taken as such necessary amount unless B can show that it was unreasonably large, and that the service might easily have been secured for less.

CONDITIONS IN A CONTRACT OF SALE.

Please inform me if the following expression on an order for goods to be exported will protect the exporter in a lawsuit for claims to recover for inferior goods shipped or goods different from the order, *etc.*, after examination of the goods at the port of destination: "Claims *re* inferior quality of goods, *etc.*, *etc.*, to be adjusted by United States consul at port of destination."

REPLY.—Any condition under which goods are sold, in order to be binding upon the purchaser, must be brought to his attention before the contract is made. After the contract is made no new conditions can be imported into it except by the mutual consent of both buyer and seller. Such a condition as our correspondent quotes, if the sale was made subject to it, would prevent the buyer from bringing a suit based upon the inferior quality of the goods until the matter had been brought to the attention of the consul for adjustment. If he refused to adjust the dispute, or if his decision was clearly biased and unfair, a suit would then lie. If the goods were not simply of inferior quality, but were different in kind from those ordered, the buyer could bring suit without first having recourse to the consul. The words "Claims *re* inferior quality of goods, *etc.*, *etc.*," are not sufficient to cover claims arising out of the fact that the goods delivered differed in kind from those bought.

LOSS OF A WRITTEN CONTRACT.

A has been engaged in a general mercantile business in a country town. C & D purchase his real estate and buildings thereon but preparatory to that action an article of agreement, setting forth the terms of the sale, is drawn up between A and C & D through a lawyer whom A employed for that purpose, the latter to make the agreement in duplicate. After the purchase, C & D rent the property to A under the provisions and terms of the agreement. A makes an assignment, naming the above-mentioned attorney as his trustee. C & D were never able to get their copy of the agreement from the lawyer, and A claims that he never had the original; the lawyer claiming that he cannot find it in his office, and that he must have given the document to A. It looks as if the agreement was destroyed by one or the other—A or the lawyer. Can C & D sue the lawyer for damages caused by non-delivery of the contract and obtain redress; and if the contract is not produced, can they compel A to live up to the terms of the agreement, which can be proved by living witnesses?

REPLY.—If an attorney employed by one of the parties to a contract promises to furnish a copy of the written contract to the other party, and then fails to do so, the latter has no cause of action against him. It is a mere gratuitous promise, with no consideration to support it. For this reason C & D, in the case our correspondent puts, have no redress against the attorney unless he received his compensation in whole or in part from them. The contents of a written contract which has been lost or destroyed may be proved by parol evidence, and the contract may be enforced as well after the loss as before. In the case under consideration, C & D will call upon A and his attorney to produce the contract. If that is not done, C & D will proceed to prove the contents of the document, and, having given this proof, they will be in as good a position as if the written contract had not been lost.

RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT.

If two persons sign a contract for the exchange of real estate, and then the first party goes to the party of second part, and he, in the presence of a witness, agrees to cancel and destroy his contract, asking for the return of the key of the house, which by an act of courtesy had been given to the party of the first part, and which is returned, and then after consulting with his lawyer the party of the second part says the contract must stand as agreed upon, can the party of the first part be compelled to carry out the contract, or does the consent of the party of the second part to cancel such contract annul such transaction?

REPLY.—If A and B enter into a written contract binding each to give the other a deed to certain real estate, the contract may be rescinded, at any time before the deeds are actually exchanged, simply by a mutual agreement to that effect. The agreement described by our correspondent, if it can be proved, is sufficient to put an end to the contract for the exchange of land, and neither party to that contract is now in position to enforce it as against the other.

USAGE—WHAT IS SUFFICIENT TO ALTER THE TERMS OF A CONTRACT.

Please inform me if on a contract of 3 pounds

standard Maryland tomatoes, cans weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds are a good delivery.

REPLY.—If a seller of tomatoes agrees to deliver cans weighing 3 pounds each, cans of lighter weight will not constitute a good delivery under that contract, unless the seller can show either a general custom of the trade or a special usage established by his previous dealings with this particular buyer as the result of which some specific weight less than 3 pounds is to be considered a good delivery under such contracts. Standard Maryland tomatoes usually weigh less than 3 pounds to the can, but they are seldom as light as $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and the buyer cannot be compelled to take cans of this weight. If the seller wishes him to accept anything less than 3 pounds to the can, it is not sufficient for him to show merely that deliveries are usually light. Three pounds is a definite and ascertainable weight. Any one who has undertaken to deliver 3 pounds must do so unless he can show a custom as the result of which some other equally definite and ascertainable weight ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, for example) has come to be regarded in the trade as satisfying the requirements of a contract calling for 3 pounds. That it is customary for the seller to tender and for the buyer to accept light-weight goods, varying more or less widely from 3 pounds, is nothing

to the purpose. The definite weight named in the contract must control until some other weight equally definite can be substituted for it by proof of custom.

EFFECTS OF MISNOMER IN A CONTRACT.

If, through an error, an underwriter's name appears upon a policy of fire insurance as, for instance, Jno. F. S. — instead of Jno. G. S. — (his proper name), is he equally responsible upon any loss resulting on that policy?

REPLY.—A man who actually enters into a valid contract, under his own name or another, is bound by that contract. The name is a convenient means of identifying the person who has entered into the agreement, but any one interested in enforcing the contract is entitled to show, by any evidence in his possession, who the real parties were, and having shown this he is entitled to hold them. Besides, the common law recognizes only two names for each individual, a surname and a Christian name, and the middle name or initial is generally of no importance, even for purposes of pleading. If a person whose name is Jno. G. S. — entered into the agreement described by our correspondent, that person is bound by it, though his name appears there as Jno. F. S. —.

Corporations.

STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Many of the States have laws enforcing sundry regulations upon so-called foreign corporations before they are allowed to do business in the State. We are a corporation under the laws of New York State and send our travelers out to make sales in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, for instance. Does this action of ours constitute "doing business in the State" within the meaning of the laws of said States or not?

REPLY.—An individual, firm, or corporation owning goods in one State may send its agents into another State to sell them (the goods to be shipped direct to the purchaser), and the laws of the latter State cannot prevent the transaction or subject it to any burden or expense. The laws such as our correspondent describes, relating to foreign corporations "doing business" in a State, are effective only as against corporations which exercise some material part of their corporate powers wholly within the State; they cannot be allowed to interfere with inter-State commerce. In passing upon a law of this kind enacted by the Legislature of Colorado, the Supreme Court of the United States said: "The statute cannot be construed to impose upon a foreign corporation limitations of its right to make contracts in the State for carrying on commerce between the States, for that would make the Act an invasion of the exclusive right of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States." (113 U. S., 727.) It is upon this ground that the same court has so frequently declared unconstitutional the so-called "drummer tax" laws of various States.

DUTIES OF A CASHIER.

Please state the responsibility of the cashier of a corporation. Is he held in the eyes of the law

accountable to the stockholders when he makes cash transactions by the order of the president of the company, when his conscience tells him he is doing wrong?

REPLY.—So far as the cashier of a corporation has any option in the matter, he should make no payments except such as he is legally bound to make. If he devotes the money of the corporation to the payment of any claims not valid and enforceable against it, he is liable for the misappropriation. Even if the charter or by-laws of the corporation make it his duty to pay out money at the direction of the president, he should refuse to do so if he knows that the president is acting illegally and attempting to misappropriate the corporate funds. As custodian of the money he is liable for a use of it which he knew to be wrongful and which it was within his power to prevent.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

Please explain all that is meant by the word "limited" in a corporation's name.

REPLY.—When the word "limited" is used in the name of a corporation, the meaning is that the liability of the stockholders is not a general liability, like that of partners, but is a limited liability. What the limitations are is to be learned only by consulting the laws of the State or country in which the company has been organized. Under the laws of this State, what are known as business corporations are either "full liability companies" or "limited liability companies." Every stockholder in a full liability company is individually liable for all of its debts, as a partner is for the debts of his firm. The stockholders in limited liability companies are liable only as stockholders in other corporations are. Under

the law formerly in force in this State (Ch. 611 L. 1875, and its amendments) every business corporation was presumed to be a full liability company unless it was organized as a limited liability company, used the word "limited" as the last word of its title, had it prominently painted or affixed on the outside of its various offices and places of business, and used it in all of its notices, advertisements, and other official publications, and upon all of its "bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, letters, and other writings used in the transaction of the business of the corporation." Business corporations are now formed under Ch. 691 L. 1882. They are limited liability companies without making any statement to that effect in their certificate of incorporation, and without using the word "limited" as part of the corporate title. A full liability company can now be formed only by stating affirmatively that it is to be a full liability corporation.

RIGHT TO DIVIDENDS ON PLEDGED STOCK.

John Doe gave his note to Richard Roe, with a stock certificate duly assigned to Richard Roe as collateral. The maker has died within the past year. During the lifetime of the maker dividends were paid on the stock and used by him. In case of dividends accumulating on the stock since his death, or which were not drawn at the time of his death, can Richard Roe, holder of the note and collateral, insist legally upon these accumulated dividends being applied in payment of the note, provided the collateral should not realize a sufficient sum to pay the obligation for which the same was pledged? In other words, can the representatives of the deceased be restrained from drawing dividends before the estate has paid in full the note?

REPLY.—When corporate stock is pledged, the pledgee has a valid claim to all dividends declared during the continuance of the pledge, whether he is registered as owner on the corporate books or not. Of course, if the transfer has not been registered the corporation is justified in paying the dividends to the pledgor, but in that case he holds them as trustee of his creditor to whom the stock is pledged. In the case put by our correspondent, the representatives of the deceased may be prevented from drawing dividends declared hereafter, and they may be required to account for all dividends drawn by the pledgor during the existence of the pledge, not as simple contract debtors, but as trustees.

VOTING ON PLEDGED STOCK.

My partner and I having done business heretofore as a copartnership with \$20,000, one-half of which has been contributed by each of us, having entered into a written contract to incorporate with \$25,000; each of us is to take \$12,500 in shares, but my partner is to loan me the \$2,500 I am short, on my promissory note, due three years after date, and to receive from me \$2,500 in shares of the corporation as a collateral security for said note. The question now arises: Who has the right to vote on these shares held by him as collateral security, he or I? Does the legal title and right to vote remain in me or in him? Does he have thereby a controlling interest, and can he oust me as a trustee or manager, if he sees fit to do so, or not?

REPLY.—When our correspondent transfers his stock to his partner as collateral he would do well to insist upon a written agreement allowing him to continue to vote upon the shares. In the absence of such agreement the owner of shares which are deposited as collateral may vote upon

them as long as they stand in his name on the books of the company; but if the pledgee has them transferred to his name he may vote upon them. The pledgor cannot prevent this unless he can show to the satisfaction of a court of equity that the pledgee is about to use the voting power thus secured so as to do irreparable damage to the interests of the company or to those of the pledgor himself.

SALE OF CORPORATE BONDS TO OFFICERS.

Can the bonds issued by a corporation be legally sold direct to an officer of the company either at par or below par?

REPLY.—The courts generally hold that "a director cannot purchase the bonds of his corporation below par except on peril of avoidance by the courts upon application of the corporation." See 84 N. Y., 190. If bonds are issued at par to directors or officers of the corporation, the courts will uphold the transaction unless it appears to be inimical to the interests of the stockholders or corporate creditors. Upon this subject the Supreme Court of the United States has said: "Undoubtedly his relation as director and officer, or as a stockholder of the company, does not preclude him from entering into contracts with it, making loans to it, and taking its bonds as collateral security; but courts of equity regard such personal transactions of a party in either of these positions, not perhaps with distrust, but with a large measure of watchful care; and unless satisfied by the proof that the transaction was entered into in good faith, with a view to the benefit of the company as well as of its creditors, and not solely with a view to his own benefit, they will refuse to lend their aid to its enforcement." See 133 U. S., 30.

TRANSFER OF CORPORATE STOCK.

I buy the stock of a corporation and present to the transfer agent my duly assigned certificate and bill of sale, both properly stamped. He declines to make the transfer unless I leave with him my bill of sale, he holding that he must file it with the canceled certificate. I hold that the bill of sale is mine, and that having shown it properly stamped I have the right to retain it as my voucher, and that he has no right to it and the price information it contains. Please print your views. Can I retain my bill of sale and force a transfer of the stock, and how?

REPLY.—Any reasonable by-laws of a corporation with reference to a transfer of its shares may be enforced, and a by-law providing that a transfer should not be made upon the books unless the bill of sale were left with the corporate officers might be upheld by the courts. But in the absence of such a by-law, to which all stockholders are presumed to have assented, the corporation is not entitled to demand possession of the bill of sale as a condition of a transfer upon its books. The only right of the corporation is to demand proof of the fact that the transfer is asked to record was actually made and that the person who asks for a transfer upon the books is entitled to do so; this is the only legitimate interest the corporation has in the matter. If a transfer is refused when it ought to be made, the transferee may secure his rights by a bill in equity or by an action at law for damages.

POWER OF CORPORATE DIRECTORS.

Kindly inform us whether any two of three directors of an association incorporated in this

State can, without the knowledge and consent of the third director, carry on the business and sell or mortgage any of the property of the association.

REPLY.—A majority of the directors of a corporation has power to manage its affairs. But the action of the majority, in order to be valid, must be taken at a meeting duly assembled,—that is, at a meeting held at the time named by the by-laws, or at a time of which the other directors have due notice. The directors alone, however, cannot, under the laws of this State, sell or mortgage property which the corporation does not keep for sale, or which is necessary for the transaction of its business. No such sale or mortgage is valid unless it is made with the consent of the stockholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock.

STOCKHOLDER'S REMEDY FOR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

I purchased 100 shares of stock at \$10 par, \$1,000, in a corporation manufacturing a patented article. As a bonus they gave me a note for \$1,000 to their order and endorsed by them, the face of the note reading: "Payable out of the first proceeds as soon as the company can do so." Since

receiving the note and stock (which was about 15 months ago) the company, I learn, has made no progress, evidently, done no business of any account, and has no working capital to go ahead with. It has a factory building and patents and does not owe much, if anything. I would be glad to know, under such circumstances, what could be done towards getting something out of this situation by a holder of stock and note, as above.

REPLY.—If a corporation has issued a note "payable out of the first proceeds as soon as the company can do so," nothing is to be made of the note until it can be shown that the company has earnings out of which it might properly make payment. Directors of a corporation are allowed considerable liberty in transacting its business so long as they are not guilty of any gross negligence or willful misconduct. If their management is unsatisfactory, the most obvious remedy is to choose a new board. But if the interests of a corporation are suffering from the negligence or misconduct of its directors or officers, and the corporation itself will not interfere, any stockholder may compel an accounting by the delinquent officers and have them summarily dismissed, upon a showing of the facts before a court of equity.

Insurance.

RIGHT TO RECLAIM PART OF THE PREMIUM.

Insurance was effected for \$5,000 on merchandise for one year. Three months later a fire occurred, involving the total destruction of the property, but causing an insurance loss of \$2,500 only, as one-half of the property had been sold and removed. It is contended by some that the assured is entitled to nine months' return premium on \$2,500, whilst others insist that the fire terminated the contract, and that on payment of loss the policy should be surrendered. Of the two positions kindly decide which is correct.

REPLY.—When an owner of goods has insured them under a valid policy, and the risk has attached, he cannot demand a return of his premium, or any part of it, except in accordance with some provision to that effect in the policy; and all such provisions are construed with great strictness by the courts. In such a case as our correspondent puts, the insured cannot reclaim any part of his premium unless he can point to a clause in his policy which clearly and unequivocally gives him this right.

INSURANCE OF NEW YORK PROPERTY IN A PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Can a Pennsylvania mutual insurance corporation sustain an action in the courts of New York State against members of the company who refuse to pay the assessments levied, and which they distinctly agreed to pay?

REPLY.—If a New York corporation, through its Pennsylvania agent, makes a contract in Pennsylvania with an insurance company incorporated under the laws of that State for the insurance of the property of the corporation, that is a Penn-

sylvania contract; that the property insured is situated in this State is a matter of no importance. If the contract so made is valid under the laws of Pennsylvania it may be enforced through the courts of New York. The Legislature of this State does not undertake to say what contracts shall or shall not be made in Pennsylvania, even though one of the contracting parties is a citizen of this State. If a corporation is authorized to do business in Pennsylvania it may make a contract in that State the subject matter of which is property situated in any other State, and the courts of New York will enforce it. What the statutes of New York forbid a foreign insurance company to do, without the certificate of the Superintendent of Insurance, is to "transact the business of insurance within this State"; such a company is not forbidden to insure property situated in this State. Even if the New York courts were unwilling to enforce such a contract as our correspondent describes, that would be little to the advantage of the New York corporation, because the Pennsylvania company could enforce its rights through the United States courts.

INSURANCE BY A TRUSTEE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

Have trustees of churches a legal right to insure church property in mutual companies in this State? Have executors, administrators, trustees, or guardians a legal right to insure property belonging to an estate in mutuals? Have there been any court decisions on these points in this State?

REPLY.—The various classes of trustees named by our correspondent are not expressly authorized

by the statutes of this State to insure the trust property in their custody with mutual insurance companies; and in the absence of such express authority it is not altogether safe for them to take out such insurance. A liability may arise under the policy which the beneficiaries of the trust fund do not choose to assume, and in such case there is little doubt of their right to repudiate the contract and leave the trustee himself to bear its burdens. There is a very clear distinction between insurer and insured, and an agent who has received full authority to protect his principal in the latter capacity is not thereby authorized to bind his principal as an insurer of the property of others. We believe there is no case in the reports of this State determining the right of a trustee to take out a policy in a mutual company. But in the case of an ordinary agent (and the principle is precisely the same) the Court of Appeals has declared that an agent with full authority to bind his principal by a contract of insurance cannot, in effecting such insurance, subject his principal to the hazards of that most unsafe of partnerships—a mutual insurance company." See 26 N. Y., 117.

INSURANCE UNDER A FICTITIOUS NAME.

We have a customer who wishes us to ship goods under a fictitious name, and have bills of lading made accordingly. Should these goods be lost by fire or lost at sea, would we have any claim on the insurance company in which we insure the goods in transit? While we are really the shippers and owners of the goods until delivered, still the shipper's name, which appears on the bill of lading, is fictitious. This scheme is no doubt to prevent the consignee from ascertaining from whom the goods were purchased.

REPLY.—In order to avoid any contest with the insurance company, in such a case as our correspondent puts, it might be advisable for the insurer to inform the company, through its agent, that the insurance is taken in a fictitious name. Even if this is not done, however, the insurance can be collected in case of loss, the fictitious name having been used for no fraudulent purpose. It is not a case in which B attempts to take advantage of a contract made for the benefit of A. It is a case in which B claims under a contract made by himself, though under another name. The identity of the parties is the important point, and not the particular name under which they have seen fit to bind themselves.

MEANING OF "CASH VALUE."

Please inform me as to the exact meaning of the term "cash value," as referred to in the standard fire policy of this State. What is the common every-day meaning of "cash value," and what is an insurance company liable for, in event of fire damage?

REPLY.—The term "cash value," as used in insurance policies, has been defined by the courts to mean "the sum of money the insured goods would have brought for cash at the market price at the time when and place where they were destroyed." The insurer is not liable for profits or commissions, as such, but only as they may chance to form part of the cash value as thus defined. But under the New York standard form the insurer is not necessarily liable for the cash value. The policy provides that the company "shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value." Thus the cash value forms the extreme limit of the company's liability in any case. But the liability may be less than this, because the same

paragraph provides that the amount to be paid by the company "shall in no event exceed what it would then cost the assured to repair or replace the same (the property damaged or destroyed) with material of like kind and quality." The company also reserves the right to replace the property with other "of like kind and quality."

PAYMENT TO A BROKER.

Can you refer us to any decision under the New York standard policy bearing upon the validity of a policy where the premium has been paid to the broker and he has failed to pay it over to the company?

REPLY.—The courts of this State hold that when a policy of insurance is issued and delivered, without payment of the premium, the building or merchandise covered by the policy is insured on credit until the premium is paid or the policy canceled. See 62 N. Y., 598, and 66 N. Y., 222. The courts hold also that the broker is agent of the insured, and that payment to him is not payment to the company unless the money actually reaches the company. The policy-holder may be compelled to pay his premium to the company, notwithstanding that he has previously paid it to the broker, if the broker has not paid it over to the company. For a comparatively recent decision, quoting earlier decisions to the same effect, see 122 N. Y., 439.

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGEE'S INTEREST.

It is a condition of the standard fire insurance policy that should personal property be or become encumbered by a chattel mortgage, the policy must be so indorsed, otherwise it shall become null and void. We insure a drug store and there is a chattel mortgage on the fixtures; an indorsement reads, "Loss, if any, payable to John Doe, as interest may appear." Is this sufficient to properly cover both the owner and the mortgagee, or should the indorsement read, "Loss, etc., payable to John Doe, mortgagee, as interest may appear"? In case of loss could the company be held liable should the word "mortgagee" be omitted?

REPLY.—If the amount of a policy is to be payable, in any possible contingency, to John Doe, mortgagee, it is a wise precaution to set forth the fact that he is a mortgagee, so that there may be no question in the matter. But if a company accepts a risk and issues its policy payable simply to John Doe, "as interest may appear," the policy, the New York courts have held, would be valid and binding. It shows upon its face that John Doe has some interest in the property, and if the company wishes to know what that interest is, it must do so before accepting the premium. By taking the premium under a contract to pay the loss, if any, to John Doe, according as he may be able to make his interest appear after loss, the company estops itself from objecting that it had no knowledge of the nature of that interest before the loss. See 24 N. Y., 302, and 15 Hun, 118. In the latter case the Court said: "By the words 'as interest may appear' the company insured Van Tuyl & Co. (the mortgagees) for any insurable interest which they might have in the insured property, and waived the conditions requiring a specific statement of such interest in the policy."

INSURANCE FOR MORTGAGEE'S BENEFIT—EFFECT OF SALE BY MORTGAGOR.

A has a piece of property worth \$7,000 and gives B a mortgage for \$3,000, and the insurance policy

of \$1,000 is made payable to B in case of loss by fire. Now, if A sells this property and no notice is given to B of the change, does it in any way affect the insurance being made payable to B in case of loss by fire?

REPLY.—If real estate is insured as the property of A, with a proviso that the loss is to be paid to mortgagee B as his interest may appear, and nothing more, B has no claim against the company if the property is transferred by A before the loss occurs. See 17 N. Y., 391. In this case the Court said: "The undertaking to pay the plaintiff (the mortgagee) was an undertaking collateral to and dependent upon the principal undertaking to insure the mortgagor. The effect of it was that the defendants agreed that whenever any money should become due to the mortgagor upon the contract of insurance, they would, instead of paying it to the mortgagor

himself, pay it to the plaintiff. The mortgagor must sustain a loss for which the insurers were liable before the party appointed to receive the money would have a right to claim it. It is damage sustained by the party insured, and not by the party appointed to receive payment, that is recoverable from the insurers. The insurance being upon the interest of the mortgagor, and he having parted with that interest before the fire, no loss was sustained by him, and, of course, none was recoverable by his assignee or appointee. The right of such a party being wholly derivative cannot exceed the right of the party under whom he claims." The mortgagee, accordingly, was not allowed to recover. Such a result may be prevented by having a proviso inserted in the policy to the effect that no alienation by the mortgagor shall affect the mortgagee's right to recover.

Interest and Usury.

WHEN A NOTE DRAWS INTEREST.

If I owe \$1,000 on July 1st, and instead of paying it I give a note at six months for the amount, can the holder legally demand interest on the amount at maturity, if no mention of interest is made in the note?

REPLY.—A note does not draw interest before maturity unless a stipulation to this effect is contained in the note. In the case our correspondent puts, the obligation of the debtor has been embodied in a note, and his debt is only such as the note sets forth. If the note is paid when it falls due, no interest can be demanded; if it is not paid at that time, interest will run from maturity at the legal rate.

USURY IN THE SALE OF NOTES.

I buy a note, made payable to the person I buy it of, and I do not pay full face of the note. The note bears its due date. The person that I bought of and who has indorsed the note brings another note of a different maker, together with part cash, and takes up or exchanges for the original or first note, allowing me the same percentage or discount on the second note. The second note becomes due and is protested. Can the makers or indorsers set up usury against the collection of the note?

REPLY.—If a note is not usurious in its inception it may be bought and sold, like merchandise, at its market value, and such transactions are not usurious, however great the discount at which the note is sold. This is the rule established by the courts of this State, though there are other jurisdictions in which it does not prevail. In the case our correspondent puts, the maker and indorsers are liable, and they are not in a position to set up the defense of usury.

INTERPRETATION OF A CONTRACT FOR INTEREST.

A gives B a note for \$100 at two months for an overdue account, made out on a printed form, reading "with interest at — per cent. per annum." B accepted the note, and, after inserting the figure 6 in the blank space, sent it to a bank and collected the face of the note and two months' interest. A claims the note was not interest-

bearing in the form in which he issued it, and that B had no authority to enter the figure 6 in the note. B holds that, as the account was paid due, the note was apparently intended to bear interest, and that authority to fill in the rate of interest was given by implication. Which argument prevails in a case of this sort?

REPLY.—If B holds a note in this State stipulating for interest "at — per cent. per annum," he is justified in inserting the figure 6 in the blank space. This is not a material alteration, and it does not invalidate the note. The note called for interest before the figure was inserted, and if the space had been left blank the courts would have interpreted the contract as an agreement to pay interest at the legal rate, or six per cent. A note payable with interest "at — per cent.," or simply "with interest," is a note payable with interest at the legal rate. If the maker is not willing to pay interest he should see that his note contains no interest clause at all. For decisions, see 3 Cow., 284; 20 Johns, 102, and 77 N. Y., 578.

THE REMEDY FOR USURY.

A borrows from a "loan association," B, \$100, payable in twelve weekly installments of \$12 each; in all, \$144. After having paid \$18 back in nine weeks, A finds it impossible to continue the payments, and although A has signed papers to B, giving B a lien on all of his assets, such as salary, etc., can B recover what remains outstanding on the salary of A? Is this not a case of usury? What can B do?

REPLY.—Such a contract as our correspondent describes is clearly usurious. A cannot be compelled to pay any more under the contract than he has paid. Of the amount he has already paid he is entitled to recover by suit so much as is in excess of the principal borrowed and interest upon it for twelve weeks at the rate of 6 per cent. per year. The papers A gave to B purporting to constitute a lien upon his property for the usurious loan were void from the beginning, and B can enforce no right founded upon them.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Please let us know whether it is according to

law to charge the legal rate of interest on consignments received from a distant State in another State where the rate of interest differs. For instance, is it lawful to charge 7 per cent. interest on consignments received from California, against advances, if the contract is made out in that way, or can the consignor claim usury?

REPLY.—When the legal rate of interest at the place where a contract is made differs from the rate at the place of payment, the parties may contract for interest at either rate, and the contract will be upheld. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is allowed in California, and if a contract is made there it is not illegal to demand 7 per cent. under it, though payment is to be made here.

COMPUTATION OF INTEREST.

How many days' discount would it be lawful to charge in Pennsylvania upon a note dated November 4, 1897, payable three months after date? Would the same number of days be legal in New York or New Jersey?

REPLY.—Commercial paper is no longer entitled to grace in Pennsylvania, but is due at the time named upon its face. A note dated November 4, 1897, payable three months after date, is due under Pennsylvania law on February 4, 1898, and it is lawful to charge 92 days' discount upon it. The same is true of paper payable in New York or New Jersey.

USURY—WHAT CONSTITUTES.

May a capitalist either discount or advance money upon open accounts of a dealer against his customers at 6 per cent. per annum and a commission where the dealer guarantees pay-

ment of the accounts, and where there is only the nominal trouble of collecting as the apparent consideration for such commission, without affording either the debtor or the dealer as guarantor a chance to plead usury?

REPLY.—There is no usury except where there is a loan or a forbearance of money due. If a capitalist buys the open accounts of a dealer, and the latter guarantees payment of the accounts, there is no usury, however great the discount may be. But if money is loaned to a merchant, and his open accounts are taken as collateral security, the compensation for the loan must not exceed 6 per cent. If the lender is put to any unusual trouble and expense, or if he performs any additional service for the borrower, such as that involved in collecting the accounts, for example, he may charge a fair and reasonable compensation for that. But there must be a real service; if the extra charge is a mere device to obtain more than legal interest it will be held to be usurious. In short, if usury is alleged, the court will look carefully into the whole transaction to see, first, whether it is a loan upon collateral or a sale of accounts; and, secondly, whether the amount demanded above the lawful rate of interest is demanded in good faith as a reasonable charge for some service or outlay in addition to the loan. Upon the court's conclusion as to these two points will depend its decision as to whether the contract is usurious or not. The persons indebted upon the open accounts, in the case our correspondent puts, are not in a position to assail the contract between their creditor and another person upon the ground of usury. This objection must be raised, if at all, by one who is a party to the contract alleged to be usurious, or by one claiming under him.

Landlord and Tenant.

RENEWAL OF THE LEASE.

A landlord rented a store to a tenant in New Jersey for a period of three years, at a certain rental, with the privilege of renewal. The lease expired last August, when the landlord refused to give another lease except at an advance of rent. The tenant refused to pay an advanced rent, and claims that the agreement justifies him in holding possession for another period of three years at the same rental, while the landlord demands immediate possession. Can the landlord dispossess under the circumstances?

REPLY.—When a tenant takes a building under a lease giving him a privilege of renewal he is bound simply to observe the conditions laid down in the lease itself in exercising his option to renew. If the lease requires him to give notice of his intention to renew, he must give notice accordingly. But if no notice is required he may exercise his option merely by continuing in possession after the expiration of his term. Such continuance, without any explanation, amounts in itself to a renewal of the lease. In the case our correspondent puts, the landlord is bound to treat the tenant as one holding a valid lease for the new term, if the tenant has given such notice of his intention to renew as the lease requires him to give. If for any reason the tenant wishes a written lease for the new term, he can go into

court and compel the landlord to execute such a lease, if he will not do it without compulsion.

EFFECT OF HOLDING OVER.

I hired a house in this city for one year from September 1st, with my option to renew same for two years longer upon same terms and conditions in yearly renewals. A lease was drawn and signed for the first year only, but I have resided there four years last September. I desire to give up the house May 1st, 1898. Can I be legally held for rent to September 1st, 1898?

REPLY.—When a tenant has taken premises for a month or a year under an express contract, and then holds over without any special agreement, the courts hold that his new tenancy is under an implied contract for the same term (month or year, as the case may be) as that covered by the express contract. Our correspondent, accordingly, can be held for the rent under his lease up to September 1, 1898. The only express agreement ever made between him and his landlord was for the term of one year. The new term is to be presumed to be for a year also, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary.

HOLDING OVER BY A TENANT.

One renting a farm for the year 1896 sowed oats

and harvested them, then turned the soil, and in August or September sowed wheat. The wheat ripened and was harvested in 1897, and the tenant, when asked to pay rents, said "No," and refused to pay anything on the second crop. The terms of the rent were cash, the time one year, the locality New York. He argues that he sowed when the premises were his, and that, having sown, he had a right to gather and take away. The lease was verbal and was simply for a year. Will the law sustain his position?

REPLY.—When a tenant is in possession of real estate for an indefinite time, as during the life of another person or under a tenancy at the will of the landlord, he is entitled to gather the crops he has sown, though the harvest time may not come until his tenancy has expired. This rule is a necessary protection to those holding by uncertain tenures. But where there is a fixed date for the expiration of the term, as in the case our correspondent puts, this rule is not in force. If a tenant whose lease expires at the end of 1896 plants crops which will not ripen until 1897, he may be put out of possession at the end of 1896, and the crops, when they mature in 1897, will go to the owner of the soil. The landlord, in the case under consideration, had a choice of two remedies. At the beginning of 1897 he might have evicted the tenant as a trespasser and taken the land and the crops into his own possession; or he might have accepted the tenant for another year upon the terms of the original lease. He appears to have chosen the latter alternative. He has not asked the tenant to surrender possession, so far as we are informed, and he has demanded rent. This being the case, the tenant is accepted for another year and the crops belong to him; but he can be compelled to pay rent for the whole of the year 1897.

EFFECT OF A LESSEE'S DEATH.

Please advise me if the death of a lessee breaks a lease where the firm is composed of but one member, or if the estate can be held responsible for the unexpired time.

REPLY.—Upon the death of a lessee his personal representatives are liable, as such, upon all the covenants contained in the lease, including the covenant to pay rent. A lease is a contract which may be executed as well by the administrator or executor of the deceased as by the deceased himself, and the administrator or executor is liable upon it to the extent of the funds of the estate in his hands.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Can a landlord of a flat dispossess any tenant with the usual three days' notice, or can he only demand his rooms on the 1st of May of any year?

REPLY.—The contracts under which flats are let differ from one another as widely as other contracts between landlord and tenant, and each must be interpreted according to its terms. If a tenant hires a flat, or other premises, from month to month, no notice at all is necessary in order to terminate his tenancy at the end of any month. His hiring is only for a month, and at the close of the month the contract is at an end unless a new contract, express or implied, is entered into for the following month.

SALE OF LEASED PREMISES—TO WHOM RENT SHOULD BE PAID.

A bought of B a dwelling which at the time was under lease to C, rent payable on the first of the

month in advance. B introduces A as the new landlord on the 3d of the month. The payment of rent has been delayed subject to repairs necessary in the house, and at the time of introduction of the new landlord it has not been paid for the current month. To whom has C to pay the rent?

REPLY.—When a rented building has been sold, and the tenant has been notified to pay rent to the purchaser, he should pay to him such rent as becomes due after the notification. Rent which has fallen due previously is to be paid to the original landlord, though actual payment is not made until after the tenant has notice of the sale.

LIFE TENANT'S POWER TO CONVEY.

I have an estate in which I hold only a life interest. I have no children, and two sisters are my immediate relations. Now, can I give a lease of the property for a term of years and can the lessee hold possession of the property until the expiration of his lease though I should die in the meantime? If I can make a lease, is there any limit to the time for it to run?

REPLY.—No one can convey a larger interest in real estate than he owns himself. Any one who has a life interest may grant the use of the estate to another for the term of the grantor's life, but no longer. If he makes a lease for a term of years the lease will be good if the grantor lives throughout the term; but if he dies during the term the lease comes to an end at the same moment, because a grantee cannot take more than his grantor has power to give. It is expressly provided by statute in this State that a "conveyance made by a tenant for life or years, of a greater estate than he possesses, or can lawfully convey, does not work a forfeiture of his estate, but passes to the grantee all the title, estate, or interest which such tenant can lawfully convey." Whether the life tenant's surviving relatives are near or remote has no bearing upon the matter.

LIABILITY FOR REPAIRS.

Under a lease of a dwelling containing no reference to repairs except the usual closing clause providing that the tenant shall leave the property in as good condition as when he entered it, reasonable use and wear and tear and damage by the elements excepted, can the landlord be compelled to make repairs?

REPLY.—A landlord is under no obligation to make repairs of any nature upon premises leased to another unless the obligation is imposed upon him by some stipulation to be found in the lease itself. Where the lease is silent upon the subject of repairs, or where, as in the present case, it binds the lessee "to leave the property in as good condition as when he entered it, reasonable use and wear and tear and damage by the elements excepted," the lessee cannot compel the lessor to make any repairs, but the lessor can compel the lessee to make such as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the covenant.

A TENANT'S COVENANT TO REPAIR.

A leases the first floor of his building to B. The lease provides that the tenant is to keep the premises in a good state of repair at his own cost and expense. Boys playing ball in front of the building threw the ball through a window, breaking the glass. The tenant claims that A is liable for this damage. Is this so?

REPLY.—If a tenant covenants to keep the building in repair he cannot refuse to make repairs upon the ground that their necessity was caused by some person other than himself. It is not

merely the damage he does himself which he is bound to make good; this it would be his duty to do even if he had not entered into a covenant or was not a tenant; but under his covenant he is to return the premises in as good condition as they were in when he took them, damages from any and all causes having been repaired. If boys have broken the windows the tenant must put them in, and look to the boys or their parents for reimbursement.

CONSTRUCTION OF A COVENANT TO REPAIR.

Please give your opinion upon the enclosed copy of a lease which I made upon certain premises in the State of New York. The factory building described in the lease has recently been destroyed by fire. Under the terms of the lease, I would like to know whether the lessee is obliged to rebuild or not.

REPLY.—The lease under which our correspondent's question arises binds the lessee to maintain the premises in good repair and "to restore said premises at the expiration of this lease in good running order, wear and tear of elements alone excepted." At common law the tenant under this lease would have been bound to restore the buildings destroyed by fire during his tenancy. But this rule is changed by a statute of this State, which provides that "where any building, which is leased or occupied, is destroyed or so injured by the elements or any other

cause as to be untenable and unfit for occupancy, and no express agreement to the contrary has been made in writing, the lessee or occupant may, if the destruction or injury occurred without his fault or neglect, quit and surrender possession of the leasehold premises, and of the land so leased or occupied; and he is not liable to pay to the lessor or owner rent for the time subsequent to the surrender." The covenant to repair in the lease under consideration is the ordinary covenant, and that under the decision of our courts, is not sufficient to deprive the lessee of the benefit of the statute. In a case reported in 87 N. Y., 98, the Court of Appeals speaks as follows: "The benefit of the statute is not lost by a general covenant of the lessee to repair. Such a covenant, in the absence of anything in the lease explaining or extending it, would not, we think, prevent the lessee from availing himself of the statute. We think the words 'unless otherwise expressly provided by written agreement or covenant,' while they do not require an agreement, *in totidem verbis*, that the rent shall continue notwithstanding the destruction of the premises, or their becoming untenable, are nevertheless not satisfied unless it appears from the lease or other writing that the parties had in mind the contingency mentioned in the statute, and inserted provisions or covenants inconsistent with the right of surrender thereunder."

Mortgages.

LESSEE OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.

A house is rented with rent payable at the end of the month. There are two mortgages on the place, the second of which matured on April last, but has not yet been foreclosed. Am I safe in paying the rent to the owner, taking the receipt in such form as will hold me free from liability? If so, what would be proper legal form? The property is located in Pennsylvania.

REPLY.—A lessee of property subject to a mortgage may safely pay rent to the mortgagee until he has notice from the mortgagee demanding that it be paid to him. No special form of receipt is necessary; any receipt showing payment of rent to the mortgagee is sufficient.

AUTHORITY TO COLLECT A MORTGAGE DEBT.

Some time since we purchased real estate on which there was a bond and mortgage; the interest on the mortgage is collected by the attorneys of the mortgagee, who sign the receipts for same, and on being requested to show their authority for collecting same are insulted, and refuse to give any information as to the matter. If we refuse to pay interest to them under these circumstances, would they be able to make trouble for us?

REPLY.—Whenever a debtor makes payment upon a mortgage debt, either of principal or interest, he may always properly demand the production of the note or bond secured by the mortgage. Otherwise he may learn, after making the payment, that the note or bond had previously been transferred, in which case the actual holder will be able to collect again notwithstanding the payment thus incautiously made to a

former holder. Any man who demands money of another should be ready and willing to show his right to receive it. In the case our correspondent puts, if the attorney is requested to show the bond as an evidence of his right to collect the money, he must either show the bond or go into court and sue for the amount. If he adopts the latter plan it will be a sufficient answer to his suit to say that the debtor was at all times willing to pay the money to any one who could show a right to receive it. The attorney will be compelled to exhibit the bond in court, as he had been asked to do before; he cannot recover any more money than he could have had without the suit, and he will be compelled to pay the costs of the proceeding.

MORTGAGEE'S CLAIM FOR DEFICIENCY.

A sold a piece of real estate to B, and took a mortgage and bond, and B has not paid the interest. A has commenced proceedings in foreclosure and sale. Now, if B disposes of his other real estate before the sale of the property on which the mortgage is taken, can A follow the other property to make up any deficiency in case the sale of the mortgaged property does not satisfy the claim?

REPLY.—If B owes money to A, and A holds a mortgage on part of B's real estate as security for payment, A's lien does not extend beyond the property specifically covered by the mortgage. The land may be sold under foreclosure if the debt is not paid, and for any deficiency the mortgagee has the same claim against the mortgagor that any unsecured creditor would have.

Having secured a judgment for the deficiency, he has the same right as any other creditor to satisfy the judgment out of any property belonging to the mortgagor. In the meanwhile, however, the mortgagor has the same right to sell his unencumbered property, in good faith, as he would have if there was no mortgage on any part of his real estate. If the sale is not made in good faith and for a valuable consideration, but is a mere device to hinder or delay his creditors, then any of his creditors, including the mortgagee, may have the sale set aside as fraudulent and the property made subject to his claim as creditor.

MORTGAGE OF A BUILDING—WHAT IT INCLUDES.

In 1888, A buys two lots of ground in New Jersey. After building a house on same he finds it is four feet on his neighbor's lot. To protect himself he purchases this lot in 1891. He gives B a mortgage in 1892 on the house and lots, as described in his first purchase of the two lots, saying nothing regarding the house being four feet over the line. B buys in the property under foreclosure of the mortgage. A, retaining the lot he last purchases, seeks to have B move the house back the four feet. Knowing the description given in the mortgage was false, can he do so?

REPLY.—If A executes a mortgage upon certain lots therein described, and also upon a building, the mortgage of the building covers the land upon which the building stands, whether that land is included within that specifically described or not. A building is so connected with the land covered by it that a mortgage of the building includes the land also unless an intention that it shall not do so is clearly expressed. In the case our correspondent puts, B was mortgagee of the land covered by the house, and afterwards was purchaser of it, and he now owns the house and the ground under it, in addition to the land specifically described in his mortgage.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE ON AFTER-ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

I have secured judgment against a barber for advanced premiums on his plate-glass insurance

covering eight mirrors, on which he gave a chattel mortgage prior to the issuance of the policy. Subsequently a breakage occurred, and the broken mirror was replaced by the company. Can I levy on this one mirror, which the company put in, as personal property of the assured, or would the law hold that it was covered by said chattel mortgage?

REPLY.—If a mortgage is given covering certain specified chattels, and containing a proviso that it shall cover any other chattels purchased to replace those damaged or destroyed, that proviso is valid and enforceable as between the mortgagor and mortgagee. But it is of no validity as against a judgment creditor of the mortgagor. In the case our correspondent puts, the new mirror may be levied upon, whether the chattel mortgage purports to cover it or not. See 142 N. Y., 570.

REGISTRY OF MORTGAGES.

A mortgages his property to B, but B does not get the mortgage recorded. C, knowing that there is a first mortgage not recorded, takes a second mortgage on the same property and gets it recorded. Which mortgage will receive the first consideration?

REPLY.—If C takes a second mortgage on real estate, when he knows that there is a first mortgage upon it, he cannot by recording his mortgage before the other is recorded gain priority for it. His knowledge of the existence of the first mortgage at the time his was executed is sufficient to prevent this result; and actual knowledge is at least as effective to this end as presumptive knowledge to be inferred from the fact of registry. If the holder of the second mortgage, however, should assign it to some one who had no knowledge of the existence of the first mortgage, and if the assignee should record his assignment before the first mortgage was recorded, he would then hold a first lien upon the property. The fact that he took the second mortgage with no notice, actual or presumptive, of the existence of the first, and that he recorded his assignment before the first mortgage was recorded, is all that is required to give this priority to his lien.

Partnership.

FICTITIOUS PARTNERSHIP NAME.

During the year 1861 J. S. and F. R. formed a partnership under the name of S. & Co., for the transaction of a mercantile business in this city and with foreign countries. After three years they dissolved partnership and J. S. continued the business in the name of S. & Co. A year or so ago he became embarrassed, and his notes for about \$1,500 were unpaid. S. had had them discounted at his bank. When the cashier of the bank threatened suit it developed that S. had no partner; he was informed by the cashier of the bank that his doing business as S. & Co. was illegal. Now, was it illegal? If S. sold a bill of goods to a foreign house and had to sue abroad for his money, could he stipulate in his complaint "J. S., doing business as S. & Co."? Can he bring an action in one of our own courts against a debtor, and have any standing in court?

REPLY.—Under the provisions of a law which was in force in this State in 1861, and which is still

in force with some modifications, an individual succeeding a partnership in business was allowed to continue the use of the partnership name if the firm had had business relations with foreign countries, or if it had been in business in this State for five years or upwards. But in order to be entitled to the continued use of the name it was necessary that the person so using it should file a certificate in the County Clerk's office setting forth the facts, and should also have the certificate published. Any individual who conducted his business under a firm name, except in accordance with the provisions of this law, was guilty of a misdemeanor. The statute declaring such Act a misdemeanor, however, was passed in the interests of those who might give credit to the individual in reliance upon his false representation. His debtors are not harmed by his unlawful use of a partnership name, and they

are not protected by the law. In the case put by our correspondent, S. is entitled to sue for and recover the money due to him, notwithstanding he may be guilty of the breach of a law of the State. He may sue either in a foreign or domestic court.

RIGHT OF A FIRM TO OPERATE UNDER A CORPORATE NAME.

Is there a law against a firm using the word or style of "co." or "company." For instance, A, B & Co. are a manufacturing and packing concern, and some of the goods they manufacture and pack are styled "Excelsior Refining Co." "Excelsior Packing Co." or "Excelsior Manufacturing Co." Is there a law prohibiting any or all of the above, unless the so-styled company is incorporated? If so, what is the penalty, if any?

REPLY.—A firm may carry on its business in this State under a name appropriate to a corporation, unless it is a limited partnership. As to such a partnership, the law requires that it "must be conducted under a firm name, which must consist of the name of the general partner, or if there be two or more general partners, of the names of one or more of such partners, with or without the addition of the words 'and company' or 'and co.'" For ordinary partnerships in which each partner's liability is unlimited there is no such restriction.

DEATH OF A PARTNER—RIGHTS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

1. In the case of a person dying intestate, have the heirs, some of whom are members of the firm of which the deceased was half owner, a right to sell any stock belonging, at the time of the death, to the firm, or any of the personal property of the deceased, before an administrator has been appointed? I mean where the sales would be in the usual way and not at auction. In other words, how far can the heirs go in disposing of any material, some of which may be worth more at the time than after the administrator has been appointed? Can the remaining members of the firm (of whom there are two, each owning equal shares) go on and buy and sell material as they did before the death, using the works, etc., and considering it strictly their own account and taking all the profit before the estate is settled, especially when there is objection on the part of some, if not all, of the heirs?

2. How far does the power or authority of an administrator extend under the laws of New York State?

REPLY.—1. When a member of a firm dies, the firm is immediately dissolved unless there is a stipulation to the contrary in the partnership articles. The heirs of the deceased have no power, as such, to deal with his personal estate; only his executor or administrator has this right. It is the duty of the surviving partners to wind up the business with as little delay as possible, and they may do whatever is necessary to this end. They may sell the property of the firm, because that is a necessary part of the process of winding up. They may also complete any contracts into which the firm had entered before the death of the partner. They cannot buy any new goods, unless it is necessary to do so in order to carry out contracts in force before the dissolution; nor can they bind the estate by any act not necessary either for the completion of such contracts or for the expeditious settling of the firm's affairs.

2. The administrator of a deceased partner does not succeed him as a member of the firm. His only right is to insist that the business shall be wound up as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of all its members; that the property

shall be disposed of to the best advantage, and that that part of it belonging to the estate shall be delivered to him for distribution among the heirs.

PARTNERSHIP—SHARING LOSSES.

A and B form a partnership to conduct a business, agreeing to divide the profits and losses equally. A contributed \$3,000 and B \$6,000 capital to bear no interest. As the concern lost money, they decided to liquidate and dissolve partnership at the end of three years. During that time each partner drew from the business \$1,700. After disposing of all assets they still owe the bank \$3,200. In other words, the losses were \$4,800 plus \$3,400 drawn by the partners, making the total losses \$12,200. Now, the question arises between the partners, who owes the \$3,200 due the bank? A claims he only owes \$1,600, or half of it, while B claims that A owes \$3,100, and he, B, only \$100, making each partner's loss one-half of the total loss of \$12,200.

REPLY.—If A and B have agreed to share profits and losses equally, and the losses are \$12,200, they should be shared equally. That a part of the loss consists of capital, which was unequally contributed, is of no consequence. A loss of capital is like any other loss, and is to be made good in the same way as any other, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary in the partnership agreement. The most obvious danger of loss to which a firm is liable is a loss of its capital, and if an agreement to share losses equally does not include this loss, it is practically of no value. In the case under consideration, A is technically correct in claiming that he owes only half of the \$3,200 due the bank. But he should meet half of the other losses as well. These aggregate \$9,000; A should stand half of this, or \$4,500, and he has only contributed \$3,000 to it so far.

RIGHTS OF A SPECIAL PARTNER.

A goes with a capital of \$5,000 into a special partnership with B. After a certain time A wishes to take up a position of some kind with the firm. Would that deprive him of the advantages of his special partnership?

REPLY.—A special partner, under the law of this State, may serve the firm in any subordinate position, but he cannot act as one having authority to bind the firm. The statute upon the subject is in these words: "Except as provided in this section, a special partner may not sign for the partnership nor bind the same, nor transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for that purpose, as agent, attorney, or otherwise. A special partner may, from time to time, examine into the state and progress of the partnership business, and advise as to its management; may loan money to, and advance and pay money for, the partnership; and may take and hold the notes, drafts, acceptances, and bonds of or belonging to the partnership as security for the repayment of such money and interest, and may use and lend his name and credit as security for the partnership, in any business thereof, and has the same rights and remedies in these respects as other creditors might have; may lease to the general partner or partners any real or other property for the purposes of the partnership, at such rents and on such terms as may be agreed on; and may negotiate sales, purchases, and other business for the partnership; but no business so negotiated is binding on the partnership until approved by a general partner. If a special partner interfere, contrary to these provisions, he shall be deemed and be liable as a general partner."

Patents and Copyrights.

PATENTS FOR DESIGNS.

Please inform us if we can have patterns or designs of our own creation of fancy hosiery registered so as to prevent others from copying them.

REPLY.—There is no law under which patterns or designs, such as our correspondent describes, can be protected by registry. The trade-mark under which they are sold may be registered, and all other persons may thus be prevented from selling them under the same trade-mark; but the designs or patterns may still be imitated and sold under another trade-mark, or without any trade-mark at all. The only way in which our correspondent can certainly secure protection is by having his patterns and designs patented. This may be done under section 4929 of the United States Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "Any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture * * *; any new and original design for the printing of woollen, silk, cotton, or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, patent, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast, or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful, and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication, may, upon payment of the fee prescribed, and other due proceedings had the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries, obtain a patent therefor." An Act of February 4, 1887, secures to the owner of such patents a special and effective remedy for infringement.

COSTS IN SUITS FOR INFRINGEMENT.

In the event of my successfully defending a lawsuit in the United States Court, in an infringement case (a patent), to which great cost is attached, if I find that the complainant is worth nothing, will I have to pay the costs of such defense; and, if so, is there no recourse whatever, as an execution would be worthless?

REPLY.—As a general rule, the party who recovers judgment in an action at law for infringement also recovers costs. See 92 U. S., 116. Under the Act of July 20, 1892, a person without means, if his cause of action appears to be meritorious, may sue in a United States court without giving security for costs. In the case under consideration, our correspondent will not have to pay any

other expenses of the suit than such as would fall upon him if the complainant were solvent.

PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT.

Is it permissible under our laws to copy and print any portion of the contents (including illustrations) of an English magazine which has a publication office in New York (besides its English office), and issues an American edition, but has no statement on its pages indicating that copyright has been covered? Also, is copying permissible if such a magazine bears the imprint "All rights reserved"?

REPLY.—The copyright law provides that "no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, on the title-page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book, * * * the following words, viz.: 'Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington,' or, at his option, the word 'copyright,' together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out, thus: 'Copyright, 18—, by A. B.'" No other form of words will protect a copyright.

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

To what extent may one quote in print from a copyrighted work? That is, does copyright prescribe copying absolutely, or may one make quotations of limited portions, say sentences, or a paragraph, giving the work the credit for them?

REPLY.—The fact that a work is copyrighted does not prevent others than the owner of the copyright from reprinting extracts from the work. It is not easy in all cases to say exactly how far such reprinting may go without amounting to actionable infringement. Each case must be decided upon its own facts. The question in each case is this: Are the extracts reprinted of such extent, importance, or value that the new publication will supersede the copyrighted work to an injurious extent? Is it likely that any one will buy the new work as a substitute for the copyrighted work? If not, there is no infringement of copyright. The general rule, as laid down by the United States Supreme Court, is this: "There is an invasion of copyright whenever so much of the copyrighted work is taken that the value of the original insensibly and materially diminished, or the labors of the original author are substantially, to an injurious extent, appropriated by another."

Real Estate.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE.

Myself and family are aliens, residing in this State over ten years. Can my wife own property in her own name without herself or husband becoming a citizen?

REPLY.—It is provided by statute in this State (Ch. 593, L. 1897) that "any citizen of a State or nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States, may take, acquire, hold, and convey lands or real estate within this State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a

citizen of the United States; provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights of this State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been or may be instituted before the passage of this Act." Unless an alien is in position to take and hold lands in this State in accordance with the provisions of this statute, he cannot hold them free from the right of the State to declare them escheated until he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The law applies alike to aliens of both sexes.

RIGHTS OF REAL-ESTATE OWNERS.

Sixteen years ago, A B & C bought from D several lots of land in a prospective summer resort on the New Jersey coast. D died, and about four years later his remaining lots passed into the hands of a land company. This company has several lots below grade, and claims that New Jersey laws give them an ownership in all sand above grade everywhere within the town limits, even where part of a lot is below grade. Nothing is mentioned in the deeds from D to A B & C as to reserving sand above grade. Can the land company lawfully remove such sand from the lots of A B & C without their consent?

REPLY.—Sand is property of more or less value, and no corporation in New Jersey has power to deprive a man of his property, except by his own consent, or as a result of condemnation proceedings regularly taken. The land owners, in the case our correspondent puts, would do well to resist all attempted trespasses by the land company until it has pointed out the specific statute under which it claims to exercise such powers.

PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

A father dies, and leaves to his widow and seven children (no will) two houses; one of the children is allowed to live in one of the houses, by the heirs, until sold. Six of the children and the widow desire to sell the houses, and do so at public outcry, same being bought by one of the children. The child living in one of the houses refuses to sign the papers and refuses to move, giving as his reason that judgments have been rendered against him and he will get nothing. The buyer wants to improve and rent the houses, but wants a clear title. How can he get possession of the property without any great delay, as it is idle and going into ruin on account of lack of attention?

REPLY.—If a widow and her seven children own real estate in common, there is no power lodged in the widow and six of the children to sell the property and give a good title to it. The interests

of the seventh child must be protected, and his title remains unimpaired until he parts with it willingly, or until it is sold and transferred by order of court. If the owners of the property all concur in a sale (all of them being of full age and otherwise competent to deal with their own property), a sale made with their consent and a deed signed by all of them will be unassailable. If they cannot all agree as to the disposition of the property, any one of them may go into court and ask for a partition. The property will then be divided equitably among them, or, if this cannot be done to advantage, a sale to the highest bidder will be ordered and the money will be divided.

FIXTURES—OF WHAT THEY CONSIST.

I beg to inquire: Whether such machinery as mills, tanks, steam-jackets, kettles, presses, shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., are considered to belong to the real estate of an individual factory property. Boilers, engines, and elevators are always included in the valuation of such property, I understand.

REPLY.—According to the rule enforced in this State, the question whether an article which was once personal property has since become a part of the realty is to be decided partly by the nature of its annexation to the realty, but more especially by a consideration of the purpose for which it was annexed and the intention of the person making the annexation. Those things are to be regarded as permanent fixtures and part of the real estate which are actually annexed to the realty or to something appurtenant thereto, which are appropriate to the use of that part of the realty with which they are connected, and which were intended by the person making the annexation to be a permanent accession to the freehold. Whatever is a fixture, under this definition, is part of the realty, while other articles retain their quality of personality.

Sales.

TRADE DISCOUNTS.

If A sells goods to B, and the only terms on the bill are "6 per cent. 10 days," is it correct for B to deduct 6 per cent. and add interest for 20 days when he pays in 30 days instead of 10 days; or can A claim that he will allow only 5 per cent., thus causing B to lose 1 per cent. for 20 days?

REPLY.—If A sells goods to B, and there is no agreement at all for discount or for credit, the whole amount is payable on delivery of the goods. If the terms are 6 per cent. off for payment within 10 days, as in the case our correspondent puts, the buyer has a special privilege of which he may take advantage at any time within 10 days; but at the end of the 10 days, if he has not paid meanwhile, his right to any discount is forfeited. Upon the eleventh day the whole amount is due, without abatement, and interest at the legal rate begins to run from that time. This is the rule in the absence of a contrary trade usage or special course of dealing between the same buyer and seller. In the case under consideration A is allowing B a greater concession than the latter could enforce at law.

"MAY SHIPMENT"—MEANING.

If we sell goods "cost-freight-insurance May shipment from seaboard to Marseilles," is our contract strictly fulfilled by presenting through bills of lading from Galveston via New York dated in May? The understanding is that the date of the bills of lading proves the shipment irrespective of when the steamer sails.

REPLY.—A bill of lading is not conclusive as to date of shipment; evidence may be given to show that it is incorrect in this regard. A seller of goods for May shipment is bound to put the goods on board a vessel which is advertised to sail, and which he believes will sail, during the month of May. Having done that, he has done his full duty, and any further question is to be settled between the buyer and the carrier.

MEANING OF "C. I. F." IN A CONTRACT OF SALE.

We bought some time ago some material "c. i. f." Australian port, to be paid here in New York against documents. What is the meaning of "c. i. f." according to American law? Does it

mean that the seller has to deliver the goods in the port of destination, running himself the risks of the voyage, or does it mean that the seller delivers the goods on board vessel here, paying the freight and insurance to the port of destination, but not assuming the risks of the voyage, which then are for the buyer's account?

REPLY.—When goods are sold *c. i. f.*, the meaning is that the price named shall include the cost of the goods,—that is, their selling price, the freight upon them, and insurance during transit. The amount so named being paid, or promised, it becomes the duty of the seller to supply the goods and to pay out of his own pocket the freight and insurance upon them. The seller does not undertake to deliver the goods at their destination, nor does he make himself responsible for them during transit. He simply agrees to pay two charges (freight and insurance), which, in the absence of this agreement, would fall upon the buyer. In all other respects their relations are the same as in an ordinary sale.

WHAT AMOUNTS TO DELIVERY.

A sells to B 5,000 cases of canned goods, "delivered at Newark, N. J." A ships the goods in due time, but consigns them to his own order, and mails the bills of lading to B. The railroad company, not knowing that the goods belong to B, holds the cars while communicating with A, during which time demurrage charges accumulate. According to law, who should pay the demurrage charges, A or B?

REPLY.—If A sells goods to B, "delivered at Newark, N. J.," and consigns them to his own order, then A is the owner of the goods and liable to all charges which accrue against them until they have been carried to Newark, and delivered or tendered to B. Goods are not "delivered at Newark, N. J.," simply by being transported to that place. They are not delivered until the goods themselves, or some document representing them, are turned over to the buyer, or at least offered to him. In the case our correspondent puts, A should pay the demurrage charges.

WHEN DELIVERY CAN BE MADE.

A sells B a lot of molasses, to arrive per vessel, at a price delivered here, Custom-House gauge, quality subject to approval of buyer. Owing to fermentation, molasses always has to cool for a day or two after landing before it can be examined or gauged. Who should pay the top wharfage? At whose risk of fire is the molasses until approved and until gauged, which may be several days after? Would your decision be different if the quantity was not subject to approval? The seller allowed claim for payment of night watchman until gauged. Does that change the case?

REPLY.—When goods are sold, subject to approval by the buyer after inspection, no valid and binding delivery can be made to him until he has had an opportunity to make the inspection. Meanwhile the goods remain the property of the seller, at his risk, and all expenses incurred in caring for them must be borne by the seller unless the contract expressly puts such expenses upon the buyer. The gauging stands upon a different basis. The object of that is not to decide any point necessary to the delivery of the goods, but is simply to determine the exact quantity for which the buyer is to pay. As soon as the buyer has inspected the goods and approved their quality, delivery may be made to him, and all risk and expense thereafter arising out of the ownership of the goods will fall upon him. If the quality of the goods sold is not subject to ap-

proval by the buyer, a good delivery may be made to him as soon as the goods have reached the place at which they are to be delivered. In the case our correspondent puts, the seller, if he had seen fit to insist upon all of his rights, would have been required to pay the night watchman until the buyer had approved the quality of the goods, but not longer. If he has agreed to meet that expense for a longer time, he must do so, but his other rights under the contract are not changed.

EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN FREIGHT RATES.

A contracts with B for a lot of merchandise of a class which is always sold at a delivered price. The goods were to be shipped by October 1, or as ordered out by A. In the mean time, before all the goods had been shipped out, the transportation company reduced their rate of freight, and B declines to give A the benefit of the decline. A claims that he is entitled to whatever reduction was made, for the reason that the goods were sold at the port price with freight added, and that he is entitled to whatever saving B has in the freight. Please state which is right.

REPLY.—If a seller names a price which includes the freight, then he is the only person interested in changes in freight rates. An advance in rates is to his detriment, and a decrease is to his advantage. If the buyer is to pay the freight, he is damaged by an increase and benefited by a decrease in rates. It makes no difference how the selling price is determined. If the seller undertakes to deliver the goods, or to pay the freight upon them, he must pay the freight whether it is high or low; he cannot add to the price if the rates are increased, and he cannot be asked to abate any part of it if they are decreased.

ACCEPTANCE OF PART OF THE GOODS.

A, in New York, sells a quantity of merchandise to B, in Rhode Island. B pays the bill, and orders a duplicate of his former purchase; the duplicate is shipped to him. After ten days he reports that the second purchase is not up in quality to the first. A insists that it is, but rather than enter into any controversy in the matter orders them back to New York; but B cannot return the entire shipment, claiming that he has shipped part of the lot to his customers. Under the circumstances, can A force B to pay for the entire lot?

REPLY.—In the absence of fraud or of latent defects, not discoverable upon inspection, the buyer of goods is bound by his acceptance after an opportunity to inspect them, and an acceptance of part is an acceptance of the whole. In the case our correspondent puts, unless it falls within one of the exceptions noted above, the buyer may be held for the price of all the goods. If he wishes to rescind the contract, he must rescind it as a whole; he cannot rescind in part and affirm in part. If there was a latent defect in the goods, not discoverable on inspection, part of the goods may be returned and payment for them refused, though the buyer is not in a position to return the whole; so, also, in a case of fraud; but these are the only exceptions to the general rule.

OBLIGATION OF VENDEE TO INSURE.

A bought a piece of property from B in New Jersey, agreeing to pay so much per month and interest till \$5,000 was paid, when a deed would be issued and a mortgage taken for the balance. B now, at the end of three years, sends A a bill for

insurance (there being nothing in the agreement about insurance), and A not having paid the first term. Can B force A to pay it?

REPLY.—If A enters into an agreement for the purchase of B's real property, upon any terms, A is not bound to insure the property during the existence of the contract unless he has agreed to do so. Each has an insurable interest in the property, and either may insure his own interest for his own benefit; but neither can compel the other to insure unless the contract gives him that power.

CREDIT SALE.

Goods are sold and a bill rendered, "Terms four months' note." The purchaser fails or refuses to send the note. Please state what is the proper remedy.

REPLY.—If goods are sold for which a four months' note is to be given, and the buyer fails or refuses to send the note, the remedy of the seller differs according to whether the goods have been delivered or not. If they have not been delivered, the seller may refuse to deliver them until the note is forthcoming. If the goods have been delivered in reliance upon the promise of the purchaser that he would send a note at some future time, the seller has no lien upon the goods or remedy against them, but must rely upon a suit against the purchaser.

SALE—PLACE OF DELIVERY.

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our correspondents in Europe, as follows: "Owing to the dangers arisen from the actual political situation between United States and Spain, and subsequent probability that the goods sent by you, even if loaded on board of a neutral steamer, be seized or captured by the Spanish corsairs, I wish hereby to declare that the same are to be sent at your own risk, and must emphatically decline any responsibility whatever for any loss of same, no matter when or on what steamer these goods will be shipped to me. I must add that under such circumstances I shall not authorize you to issue bills, drafts, or anything of that kind, and that I shall not pay your invoices until goods in question are on hand, the more so, according to law, I do not become your legitimate debtor until I am in a happy possession of the goods belonging to you." We assume that this correspondent is incorrect as to the ground he takes. Be good enough to give us your opinion upon this matter.

REPLY.—When goods are sold, and the seller does not agree to carry them to the buyer and deliver them there, delivery may be made and title passed at the place in which the goods are at the time of the sale. If a European buyer orders goods of a New York seller, and the latter does not undertake to deliver them abroad, he can make such delivery here as will vest title in the buyer by shipping the goods in accordance with instructions and mailing to the buyer a bill of lading under which he can take possession of the goods as soon as they reach their destination. The carrier, in that case, is agent of the buyer, not of the seller, and delivery to the carrier has precisely the same effect as delivery to any other agent of the buyer, or to the buyer himself. Our correspondent is to note, however, that if the letter from which he quotes accompanies an order for goods, those goods cannot be sent except at the risk of the seller. A buyer is entitled to make his order subject to any conditions he pleases. The seller may accept the order or refuse it, but if he accepts it he takes it burdened with

the conditions. This buyer says: "I wish hereby to declare that the same are to be sent at your own risk, and must emphatically decline any responsibility whatever for any loss of same"; in other words, "Send me these goods if you are willing to assume responsibility for their safe delivery; otherwise do not send them." If goods are sent upon an order accompanied by such instructions, they are at the risk of the seller until they are delivered. But if this letter merely refers, as it seems to do, to goods previously shipped, it cannot change the conditions under which they were sold and shipped, and they are at the buyer's risk during transportation.

SALES FOR DELIVERY "FREE ON BOARD."

Please inform me if there is any case in which a sale of goods "free on board" (f. o. b.) throws any expense whatever upon the buyer beyond the actual cost of the goods themselves.

REPLY.—In a contract for the sale of goods, the words "free on board," strictly construed, mean that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance is to be made without expense to the buyer. But if the buyer requests that the goods be packed in any other than the usual form, the extra expense of such packing will fall upon him; or, if there is a well-defined custom of the market, as there sometimes is, by which the meaning of the words has been changed as to any particular article of merchandise, so that by common consent a part of the expense of preparing it for shipment is to be borne by the purchaser though the sale is "f. o. b.," then the words will be interpreted in accordance with the custom in all purchases of that article.

SALE FOR SUCCESSIVE DELIVERIES.

A sells B 10,000 pieces cotton cloth, 64x84s, 7 yards to the pound, 27 inches wide, as per sample exhibited, which is not absolutely perfect, but is of good quality; deliveries to be made, 1,000 pieces every ten days—first delivery to be made April 15th. Let us assume that the first delivery is made April 16th, passes inspection, and agrees substantially with the sample shown; eleven days thereafter a delivery is made of 1,000 pieces, and in this lot are found 100 pieces of goods not quite up to sample. Rejects the whole 1,000 pieces, and he also undertakes to cancel the balance of the contract because 100 pieces are found to be imperfect. The question is, has B the legal right to refuse to take any more goods under this contract because of the imperfections discovered in the goods furnished under the second delivery?

REPLY.—When merchandise is sold for delivery by successive installments, the courts of this State hold that if one installment delivered is of a quality inferior to that demanded by the contract, the buyer is justified in rescinding the contract altogether and refusing subsequent deliveries. He has bought a specified amount of merchandise of a particular quality, and it is quite possible that a smaller amount will be of no use to him whatever. If 10 per cent. of any delivery is inferior to the quality demanded by the contract, the buyer is justified, under the decisions, in rejecting that whole delivery and rescinding the contract as to future deliveries.

SALE BY SAMPLE—AGENT'S WARRANTY.

A, through a broker, sells B a lot of flour by sample. A in offering the flour makes no description of it, and says nothing about what it is or the condition of it. B, in trading with the broker, tastes the flour, remarks that it is bitter, and ex-

presses the opinion that meal is in it. The broker assures him that there is no meal in it, and says if anything is the matter with the flour he does not know it and is unable to detect it. B then buys it. A is ignorant of the details of the conversation between B and the broker. The next day B, before delivery of the flour, sends for another sample, and on receipt of sample telephones A that the flour is apparently musty, and objects to taking it unless A will guarantee soundness and against complaints. A replies that he has not examined the flour and does not know whether it is sound or not, but knew it was not fresh ground, and having offered and sold it by sample and B having bought it that way, A expects B to take it whether sound or unsound. Must B take it or not?

REPLY.—If the flour which A tenders to B, in this case, is in accordance with the sample, then B can be compelled to accept it unless it contains an admixture of meal, in which case he cannot be compelled to accept it. The sale was strictly by sample. The flour was not sold as a sound article or an article free from must, but as flour like the sample shown. If the flour delivered is like the sample, the buyer must take it whether it is sound or unsound. But he need not take it if it contains any meal. The reason he need not is because the seller's agent warranted it to be free of meal. That the agent was not authorized to give such a warranty, or that the seller himself did not know that such a warranty had been given until the contract was complete, is of no consequence. If the agent was not authorized to warrant the flour, the seller may repudiate the contract altogether and refuse to deliver any flour under it. But if he insists upon enforcing the contract, he must enforce it as it was made, and not otherwise. He cannot adopt the act of his agent in making the sale, and repudiate his act in giving the warranty. He cannot compel the buyer to abide by a contract which is different from the contract he entered into.

CONTRACT OF SALE—ASSIGNMENT.

A contracts with B for the purchase of a lot of goods, to be selected by A or his proper representative, then to be delivered at a railroad depot, and there paid for. A assigns such contract to C, receiving for the assignment a commission; the contract is not kept by B. Has C not a perfect valid and legal claim against B?

REPLY.—If A contracts for the purchase of goods from B, and then assigns his interest in the contract to C, C has as valid a claim against B for a breach of the contract as A would have had if there had been no assignment. The contract is one not based upon personal trust or confidence, and all rights under it are assignable. B is not damaged by the assignment, because all of the obligations imposed upon A by the original contract still rest upon him, notwithstanding the transfer to C. B must respect A's assignment to C, but A must respect all of his obligations to B as evidenced by the contract of sale. See 135 N. Y., 200.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

A New York importer contracts to deliver to a New York dealer at a certain price foreign merchandise which is now free of duty under the Dingley law. Should a duty be imposed on this particular merchandise before its arrival, will the seller be obliged to stand the loss of said duty, or can he fulfill his contract by tendering the merchandise in bond?

REPLY.—When foreign goods are sold for New York delivery, whether the sale is absolute or merely a sale "to arrive," the goods must be de-

livered with the duties paid, unless the contract provides that the buyer shall pay the duties. This rule places upon the seller all risk of an increase of duties, and gives him the benefit of any decrease.

REFUSAL OF BUYER TO ACCEPT—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

In the regular course of business we sell John Doe & Co., of New York, 300 barrels flour at \$5.50 per barrel, delivered, shipment to be made during the month of May. Before the time of shipment arrives, John Doe & Co. write us, canceling the order. The market on flour is 50 cents per barrel lower, entailing a loss of that amount. The order was given after obtaining the price from us, and on receipt of order same was duly acknowledged. What recourse have we to compel them to take the flour as agreed? We have been told that we cannot hold them to the purchase unless before canceling same they have had part of the order shipped.

REPLY.—A contract for a sale of goods for future delivery may be enforced in this State, even if no partial delivery has been made, in any case in which, as in that put by our correspondent, the contract is in writing. The statute provides that "every contract for the sale of any goods, * * * for the price of \$50 or more, shall be void, unless a note or memorandum of such contract be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby; or, unless the buyer shall accept and receive part of such goods * * *; or, unless the buyer shall, at the time, pay some part of the purchase money." A written contract, or a contract evidenced by any written note or memorandum, signed by the parties, need not be supported by partial delivery or part payment. If the buyer notifies the seller before delivery that he will not accept the goods, the seller need not tender them to him; he may sue for damages, and the measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the place and time of delivery.

RIGHT OF STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

We shipped a bill of goods to a party direct, and sent them invoice and bill of lading for same. Before the goods reached their destination we instructed the railroad company not to deliver same, as the party was not responsible. They, however, did not obey our instructions, but delivered the goods to the party on the bill of lading. Can we hold the railroad company responsible for this amount?

REPLY.—If one who has sold goods on credit learns of the buyer's insolvency before the goods are delivered to him, it is the right of the seller to order the goods returned to him. This right is lost, however, if the bill of lading representing the goods has previously been transferred for value. The holder of the bill in such a case may demand delivery of the goods notwithstanding the insolvency of the original purchaser. But if the bill of lading has not been transferred, the carrier acts at his peril in obeying or in disobeying an order to stop the goods in transit. If he obeys the order, and the buyer is solvent, the latter may maintain an action of trover against the carrier immediately. On the other hand, if the carrier should deliver the goods to the buyer, after being ordered by the seller not to do so, and it should turn out that the buyer was insolvent, the carrier would be liable to the seller to the extent of the buyer's indebtedness for the goods. Our correspondent is entitled to claim this amount of damages from

the railroad company, in the case he puts, if he can show that the goods were delivered to the purchaser, and not to some innocent holder for value of the bill of lading, and also that the purchaser was insolvent at the time, so that the seller's right to stop the goods was perfect.

WHEN TITLE PASSES.

On April 23 we received an order from a customer, on the Atlantic coast, to send a shipment of goods to him by the A line of steamships and draw against bill of lading. We were unable to do so, but shipped it by the B line, to our own order, attaching indorsed bill of lading to the draft. The draft was paid in the usual way. On June 28 we received a telegraphic order from him to ship another bill of goods, "same as before," which we did, by the B line, and drew with indorsed bill of lading attached, as before. The ship was burned, but there was no insurance, and the consignee declines to pay the bill, claiming that, as the goods were shipped to our order, they were not his goods until the bill of lading was in his possession. We claim that we shipped the goods according to his order; that the moment the goods were in the hands of the transportation company they were at his risk; and that, furthermore, the bill of lading had been indorsed and forwarded to our customer's bank for collection, with the draft, before the vessel was burned. Can we force our customer to pay for the goods, or must we stand the loss ourselves?

REPLY.—When goods are sold, and there is no express agreement as to the place of delivery, the seller can make a good delivery (such as will transfer the risk and title to the buyer) by giving the goods into the custody of a carrier consigned to the buyer. It is within his power to do this if he chooses; but he may also, if he chooses, ship the goods in such manner that title shall remain in him until some subsequent time. And this is what our correspondent has done. If he had taken the bill of lading in the name of the buyer, or if, after taking it in his own name, he had indorsed it to the buyer and sent it to him, title would have been in the buyer from that time. But he did neither of these things. He dealt with the goods and the bill of lading in such manner that the buyer could not become owner of the goods, nor entitled to take possession of them, until he had paid the draft. If the buyer had refused or neglected to pay the draft, the goods would not have become his property; and if he had got possession of them without payment of the draft, the seller could have recovered them as his own. This is an arrangement which is often of great value to the seller, but he must accept its burdens with its benefits; he cannot retain title for the purpose of securing payment for the goods, and at the same time transfer title for the purpose of escaping risks. The risk and title go together, and both belonged to our correspondents in the present case.

Taxation.

DOUBLE TAXATION OF CORPORATE STOCK.

An undivided estate, probated in the courts of Massachusetts, is taxed in that State for fire insurance stocks of Connecticut corporations, and is also taxed in Connecticut as non-resident for the same stock. Is this double taxation legal?

REPLY.—The State of Connecticut has a right to impose a tax on the shares of any company which it permits to be incorporated under its laws. The State of Massachusetts has a right to tax the personal property of any of its inhabitants, though that personal property may not be within the State, and though it may consist of shares in a corporation organized under the laws of another State. Neither State, by exercising its right of taxation, can prevent the other from exercising its equal right. If the result is that the same property is taxed in two different jurisdictions, as it frequently is, the owner has no redress.

LEVY ON THE DEPOSIT OF A DELINQUENT TAX-PAYER.

What course should a bank cashier take under the following circumstances: A bank depositor is taxed by the town assessors for personal taxes. The tax collector levies upon the depositor's money in the bank. The depositor makes demand upon the bank for his deposit. Is the bank justified in paying the depositor his money after the deposit has been levied upon?

REPLY.—If a tax collector demands a depositor's money from a bank, and the depositor also demands it, it is the duty of the bank to pay it to the depositor. The authority of a tax collector

to levy upon personal property for the payment of taxes is special and exceptional, and it must be pursued in strict accordance with its terms. The authority is conferred upon him in these words: "If any person shall neglect or refuse to pay any tax imposed on him, the collector shall levy upon any personal property in the county belonging to or in the possession of any person who ought to pay the tax." A bank is a mere debtor of its depositors, and is no more bound to pay their taxes than any of their other debts. A deposit is not "in the possession of any person who ought to pay the tax" for the depositor; and if a tax collector, by virtue of the authority of his office, seizes enough of the delinquent's deposits to pay his taxes, the bank may sue the collector and recover the money from him. The highest court of the State has expressly so decided. See 48 N. Y., 524.

INHERITANCE TAX UPON UNITED STATES BONDS.

In the new War-Revenue bill there is an inheritance tax. Suppose a person dies leaving only personal property which consists entirely of Government bonds, is such inheritance subject to the tax, as well as all other personal property?

REPLY.—The War-Revenue Act does not expressly exempt from the inheritance tax such personality of the deceased as may be invested in United States bonds. This being the case, the courts will probably hold that transfers of bonds are taxable like transfers of other property. Such a tax is not a contribution levied upon the bonds themselves, but a fee demanded for the

privilege of transferring them in certain cases. This is the view which the United States courts have always taken of inheritance taxes, and one of these courts (U. S. Circuit Ct., S. D., N. Y.) has held expressly that a tax upon a transfer of United States bonds, upon the decease of the owner, was properly collected, even under a State law providing for the taxation of all transfers by will or under the intestate laws of the State. See 38 Fed. Rep., 184.

RECOVERY OF TAXES.

A company incorporated under the laws of the State of New York paid State taxes for several years upon assessments by the city assessors. Then the Comptroller of the State assessed the company for the same years and collected as per

his assessments of the company. What remedy has the corporation to recover the amounts paid upon the local assessments?

REPLY.—The various counties and municipalities of the State levy taxes for local purposes and for State purposes also. That part of the tax on corporations which is levied for State purposes is generally paid by the corporations directly to the Comptroller. But sometimes, as seems to have occurred in our correspondent's case, a corporation pays the whole tax to the local assessors, and is afterwards called upon by the Comptroller for the State's share of it. Whenever such a case occurs and a corporation pays its State tax twice, it should demand of the local authorities a refund of so much of the local tax as was paid for State purposes. The demand can be enforced through the courts if necessary.

War-Revenue Act.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' NOTES.

Are telegrams and letters from country brokers to their correspondents, ordering shipments to buyers, to be construed as "brokers' notes or memoranda of sale"?

REPLY.—A "note or memorandum of sale" is a document which has long been known in the law in connection with the statute of frauds. It is such a writing as is sufficient to bind the parties to a contract for the future delivery of goods when no part of the price has been paid and no part of the goods has been delivered. We suppose the term is used in the same familiar sense in the War-Revenue Act; and used in such sense it would not include mere telegrams or letters from brokers to their principals directing them to make certain shipments to buyers.

THE TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

Assume a policy with an annual premium of \$120, six months of its term having expired. The property insured having changed hands, should a tax of 30 cents or 60 cents be paid when the policy is transferred to the new owner? If 60 cents, it would be cheaper to cancel pro rata and rewrite for the new owner for the unexpired time for \$30 and pay 30 cents.

REPLY.—When a policy which has been in force for some time is transferred, the tax to be paid is not the same as was required upon the original issue of the policy, but merely a pro rata amount. The provision of law covering this point is to be found in section 16 of the new Act. It is there provided that upon the assignment of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance the tax paid shall be, not the same as upon the original instrument, but merely "at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument."

DUE BILLS AND STORE ORDERS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Please advise us if we are required, under Schedule A, War-Revenue bill, to place a stamp upon "due bills" issued by our firm to customers, usually for small amounts, i. e., 10 cents to \$10 (sample of same enclosed); also, if corporations are required to stamp "store orders," issued to

their workmen, for merchandise on the merchants.

REPLY.—Both the "due bill" enclosed by our correspondent and the "store orders" described by him are obligations to be liquidated by a delivery of merchandise, and not by the payment of money. The War-Revenue Act, while it levies a tax on every ordinary form of document calling for the payment of money, does not tax orders for the delivery of merchandise, or promises to make such delivery.

LIABILITY OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS TO LICENSE TAX.

Please state if in your opinion commission merchants are liable to tax as "commercial brokers" under the revenue law to go into effect on July 1.

REPLY.—We do not find any provision of the War-Revenue Act under which a tax appears to be laid upon commission merchants. Commercial brokers are required to pay a license tax, but a commission merchant is ordinarily a factor, and not a broker. The Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, contained these two provisions: "Wholesale dealers whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars shall pay fifty dollars; and if their annual sales exceed fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of fifty thousand dollars they shall pay one dollar." "Commercial brokers shall pay twenty dollars. Any person or firm whose business it is, as a broker, to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares, or merchandise, or to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers, or consignors, or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded a commercial broker." The Supreme Court of the United States being called upon to decide what tax, if any, a firm of commission merchants, having custody of the goods to be sold and selling in the ordinary way, should pay under this Act, held that they were liable as wholesale dealers, but were not liable as commercial agents. The Court said: "In our opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs were commission merchants, and chargeable as such with the tax in question as 'wholesale dealers.' The difference

between a factor or commission merchant and a broker is stated by all the books to be this: A factor may buy and sell in his own name, and he has the goods in his possession; while a broker, as such, cannot ordinarily buy or sell in his own name, and has no possession of the goods sold. The plaintiffs made the sales themselves, in their own names, at their own store, and on commission, and had possession of the goods as soon as the sales were made, and delivered or shipped them to their customers. This course of business clearly constituted them commission merchants as contradistinguished from mere brokers or agents." (23 Wall., 329.) Under that law, accordingly, commission merchants were taxed as wholesale dealers and were expressly held not to be liable to tax as brokers. The present law does not tax wholesale dealers, and does tax commercial brokers; but the distinction between a commercial broker and a factor or commission merchant is as clear now as it was when the Supreme Court defined it and based its decision upon it.

RECEIPTS UNDER THE REVENUE ACT—INSURANCE BROKERS.

Please inform me whether it is necessary to put a revenue stamp on an ordinary receipt for money received, and how much the stamp must be.

REPLY.—Under the War-Revenue Act, no stamp is required on any receipt for money.

BROKERS' NOTES AND BROKERS' LICENSES.

We buy and sell merchandise. Our traveling salesmen in taking orders for future delivery require the purchaser to sign duplicate orders for the shipment of the goods, leaving a copy with the customer and retaining one. Is it necessary to affix a stamp to these orders for the shipment of the goods, some of which are shipped from our own warehouses and some direct from the manufacturers?

REPLY.—A traveling salesman representing one house is not a broker within the meaning of the revenue law, and he is not required to stamp notes or memoranda of sales made by him. The provision of law requiring sales notes to be stamped in certain cases is as follows: "Contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description, issued by brokers, or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in this act, ten cents."

THE TAX ON BROKERS' NOTES.

1. Please state whether in your opinion a memorandum of sale, made without the intervention of a broker, by a merchant to a customer, or any purchaser, requires a ten-cent stamp as "a memorandum of sale of a broker, or any other person acting as such."

2. Will you also state whether a confirmation of sale, such as is usually sent by merchants to their brokers through whose offices the sales are made, requires a ten-cent stamp?

REPLY.—1. The only note or memorandum of sale which needs to be stamped under the new law is a note or memorandum "issued by brokers, or persons acting as such." If a merchant sells his own goods without the intervention of a broker, any note or memorandum that he may choose to make of the transaction is free from tax.

2. Such a memorandum as our correspondent encloses is not taxable. It is addressed by the sellers to their brokers, and consists only of the words "we confirm the following sales," followed by the name of the buyer, the amount, description, and prices of the goods sold, and the terms and shipping instructions in the case of each sale confirmed. It is not a broker's note, nor is it any other document described by the law as liable to tax.

SALESMAN AS A COMMERCIAL BROKER.

Please inform me whether a man who has an agreement with two different firms to sell on commission is liable under the new law to pay taxes as a broker.

REPLY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that "a person who is simply employed by one or more firms to act as their agent in traveling and soliciting orders for them for the purchase of goods, and transmitting such orders to them to be filled, is held not to be a commercial broker within the meaning of this Act, even though he is paid a commission instead of a salary."

TAX ON SALE OF LAND SUBJECT TO A MORTGAGE.

Will you advise me regarding the amount of revenue tax required on deeds for land? The question at issue is as follows: Land has been sold for \$4,000, subject to a mortgage of \$2,400 on same, the actual money consideration being \$1,600. How many stamps would be required in a transaction of this kind?

REPLY.—It was held by the Internal Revenue Department under former revenue laws, and has recently been held by the same department under the law now in force, that in cases where realty is sold subject to mortgage, whether the mortgage is assumed by the purchaser or not, "the tax is imposed upon the whole value of the property, regardless of any incumbrance or incumbrances that it may have." This decision appears to us to be correct. The law provides that the amount of the tax shall be based upon "the consideration or value." In the case our correspondent puts, the purchaser has paid \$1,600 to the owner of the equity of redemption, and he must pay \$2,400 more to insure retention of the land. The real consideration or value is \$4,000, and the tax is to be levied upon that sum, at the rate of 50 cents for the first \$500, and "for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars, fifty cents."

TAX ON CHECKS DRAWN BY A BANK UPON ITSELF.

Several Philadelphia banks have been sending out checks for dividends to stockholders here, dated since July 1, without putting on revenue stamps. These are cashiers' checks on their own banks and marked for dividend. Do such checks require stamps?

REPLY.—The War-Revenue Act taxes all checks, making no exception of those drawn by a bank upon itself, and such checks, under the terms of the law, are taxable. Under a former law taxing checks in practically the same language as that used in the statute now in force, it was held that "checks drawn by a bank upon itself, for the purpose of paying its own dividends, and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations, and issued, should be stamped."

THE TAX ON FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Since the new internal revenue law, to take effect July 1 next, is not very explicit on this subject, will you kindly inform a subscriber what, if any, stamps are necessary to be attached to bills of exchange drawn against a balance we have in England?

REPLY.—A bill of exchange drawn in this country on or after July 1, and payable in any foreign country, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, must pay, by stamp, for a sum not exceeding \$100, four cents, and for each \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, four cents. If drawn in sets of two or more, the rule is this: "For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, two cents; and for each \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, two cents."

TAXATION OF RENT RECEIPTS.

You have answered several inquiries regarding the revenue tax on rent receipts, but thus far have given no form which would be proper to adopt, and still not be taxable. Is the following form taxable, and if so, in what respects should it be corrected?

NEW YORK, November 1st, 1898.

Received from Mr. Jones forty (40) dollars for rent of flat in No. 1000 Broadway, for one month ending December 1st, 1898.

Signed,

If you will kindly advise as to the above the same will be much appreciated by the writer, and doubtless many of your other readers.

REPLY.—A rent receipt is not taxable unless it contains some of the terms of a contract of hiring, so as to amount, if not to a formal lease or agreement, at least to a "memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent" of real estate. The form proposed by our correspondent is free from this objection, and a rent receipt in that form is not taxable.

THE TAX ON TIME DRAFTS.

Please let me know if it requires but two cents

on time drafts made on parties in the United States, which carry no interest. The firm of which I am a member makes a good many sales at ten, fifteen, and thirty days, and we make drafts on shipment at these dates; these drafts carry no interest, and our construction of the law is that they require only a two-cent stamp. The president of one of our Norfolk banks is of the opinion that there should be affixed to such drafts a two-cent stamp for each \$100 or fractional part thereof.

REPLY.—Time drafts (inland), bearing no interest, are taxable under the new law at two cents for each hundred dollars or fraction thereof. This is the rate assessed upon inland bills of exchange, otherwise than at sight or on demand, whether they draw interest or not. The question of interest is of no importance in connection with any paper named in that paragraph except certificates of deposit.

THE TAX ON "WEIGHING TICKETS."

A cotton buyer proposes to send in weighing tickets with the amounts counted up, for purchases from different persons during the day, to be paid out of money to his credit, and at the close of business each day to make his one check for the aggregate amount. Is this legitimate or an evasion of the law?

REPLY.—If weighing tickets come to a bank in such form that they may properly be looked upon as orders by the depositor for the payment of money standing to his credit, and may safely be paid as such, they would seem to be taxable under that section of the law providing for the taxation of checks and orders for the payment of money. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that "tickets received at a bank and paid the same as checks are regarded as in effect orders for the payment of money."

REPEAL OF THE PREVIOUS CHECK-STAMP ACT.

Will you kindly inform me if the law required stamps on checks during the year 1882, also the date on which this law was repealed?

REPLY.—There was a law during 1882 which required revenue stamps on checks. An Act of March 3, 1883, provided that "on and after the first day of July, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers" should cease to exist.

Warehousemen.**REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM WAREHOUSE.**

Some two years ago we imported merchandise which we warehoused in one of several warehouses owned by a New York concern, with only the usual arrangement as to charges, etc., nothing having been said as to the length of time which we were to leave the stuff. We are now given 60 days' notice to remove the goods, as the company has decided to give up the warehouse. Are we compelled to pay the cost of the removal of the goods? When we place goods in store as remarked above, and pay receiving and storage charges, would we be bound to pay removal charges as outlined above, more particularly when we are likely to place the goods in another warehouse of the same company?

REPLY.—When the proprietor of a bonded

warehouse desires to discontinue his warehouse, the goods stored therein must be removed at the risk and expense of the proprietor; it is so provided by the statutes under which bonded warehouses are established and maintained. But the rule is not the same with regard to an ordinary warehouse. Here the contract alone governs, and whenever the time has expired during which the warehouseman has agreed to keep the goods in store he may demand that they be removed by the owner; if the owner fails to remove them the warehouseman may do so at the owner's risk and expense. When, as in our correspondent's case, there is no agreement, express or implied, looking to a definite term of storage, then the contract is terminable at the will of either party.

In that case the warehouseman may at any time elect to consider the agreement at an end, and may demand that the owner of the goods shall remove them at his own expense. The owner then has a reasonable time in which to take his goods, and if they are still in the warehouse at the expiration of such reasonable time, the warehouseman may remove them at the expense of the owner and store them elsewhere. That the owner intends to place his goods in another store belonging to the same warehouseman does not affect the question.

LIABILITY OF A WAREHOUSEMAN—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

A customer of this office has stored with a certain warehouse and lighterage company some merchandise. He instructs the warehouse and lighterage company to transfer the merchandise from one warehouse to another, and in order to do so it becomes necessary to transfer said merchandise by lighter. A damage occurs by reason of the merchandise falling overboard. Our customer has no insurance, but looks to the warehouse and lighterage company for reimbursement on account of loss. The market value of the merchandise at the time of the accident is 7½ cents per pound. A day or two after, the market value of the merchandise goes up to 8 cents per pound. In the meantime no adjustment has been

made between the lighterage company and the owner of the merchandise. It is supposed that the insurance policies held by the lighterage company indemnify them only for the market value of the merchandise on the day of the accident. Our customer is willing to accept merchandise of like quality in settlement of his claim. Is he under obligations to accept a settlement of his claim on the basis of the market value of the merchandise the day of the accident, or can he collect from the lighterage company at the rate it would cost him to replace the merchandise?

REPLY.—When a warehouseman becomes liable for damage to goods arising merely from his negligence, and not caused by any willful wrongdoing on his part, the measure of damages is the market value of the goods at the time they were damaged or lost, with interest from that time to the date of payment. The theory of the law is that it is the duty of the warehouseman to repair the loss instantly. If he does not do so, he may repair it at any subsequent time by paying the amount which would have been required to make good the loss at the time of the damage, together with interest for the delay. A warehouseman is not an insurer of profits; and in the case our correspondent puts, he cannot be held for more than 7½ cents per pound of merchandise destroyed, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of loss.

Wills.

EXECUTION AND ATTESTATION.

Please inform me what are the requirements for a will in New York, and particularly as to the requisite number of witnesses. Are the witnesses required actually to witness the signature, or is it sufficient that they be requested to sign as witnesses by the testator? Are there any special regulations as to married women?

REPLY.—The formalities required in the execution and attestation of a will in this State are the same in a case in which the testatrix is a married woman as in any other case. They are as follows: "1. It shall be subscribed by the testator at the end of the will. 2. Such subscription shall be made by the testator, in the presence of each of the attesting witnesses, or shall be acknowledged by him to have been so made, to each of the attesting witnesses. 3. The testator, at the time of making such subscription, or at the time of acknowledging the same, shall declare the instrument so subscribed to be his last will and testament. 4. There shall be at least two attesting witnesses, each of whom shall sign his name as a witness, at the end of the will, at the request of the testator."

MUTUAL WILL.

Can husband and wife own personal property, say household furniture, jointly, to become the absolute property of the survivor, and, if so, how should the title be fixed?

REPLY.—If a husband and wife own property which they wish the survivor to have, upon the death of either, the simplest plan is for them to join in a mutual will devising the property reciprocally to each other. Then, when either of them dies, the will may be proved as the will of that

person, and those portions by which the survivor undertook to devise his interest will simply become inoperative.

WILL OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

A married woman dies, leaving personal property and real estate which, by will, she bequeaths to a married daughter for her sole use and disposition, no other son or daughter living, thereby cutting off entirely her husband, who in great part had accumulated such property and had placed it in his wife's name. No estrangement existed between husband and wife, and the former feels an injustice has been done him. The husband has no suspicion of undue influence, and desires to know if he can be legally cut off.

REPLY.—Under the laws of this State a married woman may, by will, cut off her husband from all interest in the personal or real property left by her. A provision in her will to this effect is valid and will be upheld. Property accumulated by a husband, and placed in his wife's name, becomes her property, unless the husband can prove that there was an understanding between them by virtue of which she was to hold as trustee for him and not as absolute owner.

LAPSING OF LEGACIES.

I made a will several years ago, bequeathing to my son a sum of money at my death, the balance of my estate given to my wife. My son married, and the issue of that marriage is a daughter. My son, one year after daughter is born, dies, and two weeks later a son is born to his widow. Has the grandson the same claim as the granddaughter, under my will, share and share alike, and has my son's widow any claim on said money bequeathed to my son? I do not wish to make

another will if I can help it, and want the sum set apart in my will for my son (since deceased) to go to his children, and none to go to his widow.

REPLY.—If our correspondent's will is not changed, the amount bequeathed by it to his son will go in equal parts, upon the death of the testator, to such children of the son as may then be alive. The general rule is that when a legatee or devisee dies before the testator, the devise or legacy lapses. But the statutes of this State make an exception to the rule, as follows: "Whenever any estate, real or personal, shall be devised or bequeathed to a child or other descendant of the testator, and such legatee or devisee shall die during the lifetime of the testator, leaving a child or other descendant who shall survive such testator, such devise or legacy shall not lapse, but the property so devised or bequeathed shall vest in the surviving child or other descendant

of the legatee or devisee, as if such legatee or devisee had survived the testator and had died intestate." The surviving children, or descendant, in such a case, do not take through or by way of representation of their deceased parent or other intermediate ancestor, but they take as new or substituted legatees or devisees, directly from the testator. But even if they took in their representative capacity, the son would share equally with the daughter, in the present case. This he would do under the statute which provides that "descendants and next of kin of the deceased, begotten before his death, but born thereafter, shall take in the same manner as if they had been born in the lifetime of the deceased, and had survived him." The son and daughter of the deceased son, in the case under consideration, will take the property free of any claim on the part of their father's widow or creditors.

Miscellaneous.

DUTIES ON GOODS ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED.

If a fire should take place in a bonded warehouse, and the goods therein be totally or partly destroyed, have the custom-house authorities the right to ask for any duty on said goods?

REPLY.—If imported goods are damaged or destroyed by fire or other like casualty while in the custody of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to rebate or refund the duties, and he always does so. The provision is contained in section 2084 U. S. Revised Statutes, which is as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any merchandise, by accidental fire, or other casualty, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, or while in the custody of the officers of the customs and not in bond, or while within the limits of any port of entry, and before the same have been landed under the supervision of the officers of the customs, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of import duties paid or accruing thereupon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or in part, as the case may be."

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO CONSIGNEES.

Please let me know whether it is necessary to put any stamps on consignees' letters by a steamer which has no mail contract?

REPLY.—Letters relating wholly to the cargo of a vessel, or to any part of it, addressed to the consignees and carried by the vessel carrying the cargo, may lawfully be carried and delivered without passing through the Post-office and without having stamps affixed to them. If the vessel

is engaged in the domestic trade, the matter covered by section 3985 U. S. Revised Statutes, while section 4016 grants like permission to those engaged in the foreign trade.

EXCHANGE—COST OF SHIPPING GOLD.

1. What is the usual range of fluctuations of New York exchange in London?
2. What rate of exchange usually obtains in London on points elsewhere in England?
3. What is the cost of shipping gold between New York and European ports?

REPLY.—1. During the year 1897 New York exchange on London ranged from 4.86¼ to 4.81¼ for 60-day bills, and from 4.88¼ to 4.84 for sight, and London exchange on New York fluctuates in unison with New York exchange on London.

2. The usual rate of exchange between London and other places in England is from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 per cent. in favor of London.

3. The cost of shipping gold from New York to London is about 2.7 cents per pound sterling, made up of the following items:

	Cents.
Freight.....	.60
Insurance.....	.30
Cooperage and cartage.....	.05
London interest, 9 days, 2 per cent.....	.25
New York interest, 9 days, 6 per cent.....	.75
Total expense, per £.....	1.95
Bar gold at 78s. makes the premium.....	.75
Total cost.....	2.70

WHO PAYS AN ARBITRATOR'S FEES?

In a case of arbitration, who pays the arbitrators in absence of any previous arrangement as to payment for such service?

REPLY.—In a case of arbitration, when there has been no arrangement as to the payment of the fees of the arbitrators, these fees, together with the other costs of the proceeding, are to be paid as the arbitrators themselves may direct. Authority to arbitrate a dispute includes, as a necessary incident, authority to assess the costs

of the proceedings against either party, and this authority need not be expressly conferred upon the arbitrators. The soundness of this doctrine is disputed in some States, but the courts of New York have always enforced it. For a comparatively recent decision by our highest court, see 119 N. Y., 475.

NEUTRALITY OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

I enclose an extract from an editorial appearing in a Norfolk paper relative to the Suez Canal. Will you be good enough to advise me whether or not the statement therein contained is correct. If the statement be correct, please state where the convention of 1888 was held, what Powers were represented therein, and what was the general decision as to the subject.

REPLY.—It is true, as the clipping enclosed by our correspondent states, that "in 1888 a convention of the Powers controlling the Suez Canal decided that ships of belligerents should be allowed to pass through the waterway in time of war." The convention containing this stipulation was signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, by representatives of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and Turkey. Article 1 of the convention is in these words: "The Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." Other articles stipulate that this free use of the canal shall not be interfered with, and that the canal shall not be subject to blockade; that no act of hostility shall be committed in the canal, its ports of access, or within a radius of three marine miles of those ports; that war vessels of belligerents shall not take in stores in the canal or its ports of access, except such as may be strictly necessary; that their transit through the canal must be effected with the least possible delay; that their stay at Port Said or in the roadstead of Suez shall not exceed 24 hours, except in case of distress, and in such case it shall not exceed the necessities of the case; that an interval of 24 hours must always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from the port of access and the departure of a ship belonging to the hostile power; that the Powers shall not keep war vessels in the waters of the canal (including Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes), but may station vessels of war in the ports of access, the number of which shall not exceed two for each Power, and the right not to be exercised by belligerents.

WHEN AN ILLITERATE IS BOUND BY HIS SIGNATURE.

Please inform me what has been the ruling or weight of opinion on the following question, if possible citing authorities. To what extent is a depositor of a bank who signs his name to the register assenting to the by-laws, etc., and to any changes therein that the bank may see fit to make, bound by this assent in the event that he was unable to read or write?

REPLY.—The weight of authority in this country is to the effect that an illiterate person who signs a contract without asking to have it read or explained to him is bound by it if no fraud or imposition was practiced upon him. Men who can read sometimes sign documents which they have not read. They are bound by such signatures, because they could have read the documents if they had chosen to do so. An illiterate man stands practically upon the same footing before the law. He is not compelled to sign an instrument which he does not understand, and he may demand that it be read to him before he signs it. If it is read to him incorrectly, he is not bound by his signature; but if he signs without asking to have it read at all, he cannot escape unless he can show that the purport of the document was misrepresented to him. See 103 Pa. St., 594; 130 Mass., 259; 62 N. Y., 56, and cases cited in those decisions.

EXCLUSION OF IMPORTS.

Has the President of the United States the right to prevent the importation into this country of German wines or woollens in order to retaliate against Germany for its late decree?

REPLY.—The President has such power as our correspondent describes. It is conferred upon him by section 5 of the Act of August 30, 1890, which is as follows: "Section 5. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign State against the importation to or sale in such foreign State of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign State so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require."

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 Dyer, J. E. & Co.,
 3330 M street.
EAENSHAW, B. B. & BRO.,
 1105 Eleventh street, S. E.
 Ergood, J. C. & Co.,
 614 Pennsylvania avenue.
 Hume, Frank,
 454 Pennsylvania avenue.

Offutt, G. W.,
 3209 M street.
 Shea, N. H.,
 632 Pennsylvania avenue.
 Sheehy, P. H.,
 2918 M street.
 Talbert & McCauley,
 1219 Eleventh street, S. E.
 Waters, S. R.,
 Seventh and O streets.

FLORIDA.

GAINESVILLE.

Bartleson, C. W. & Co.
Stringfellow Bros.

JACKSONVILLE.

Bartleson, C. W. & Co.
Doty & Stowe.
McNemy, F. F. (Estate of).
Nooney, Thomas & Sons.
Pope & McLauren.
Rogers, C. B. Company.
Sumner, W. P.
Uedemann & Co.

KEY WEST.

Cash & Curry.

Montsalvage, R. A.
Recio, C.

PALATKA.

Merriday Gro. Company.

PENSACOLA.

Bear, Lewis & Co.

TAMPA.

Brantley, J. Q.
Giddens, I. S. & Co.
Lucas Bros. & Co.
Phillips & Fuller.
Spencer Bros.

GEORGIA.

ALBANY.

Tift & Peed.
Wight & Weslosky Company.

AMERICUS.

Americus Grocery Company.
Glover Grocery Company.
Whitley Grocery Company.

ATHENS.

Gallaway, Lambert & Co.
Hulme, George H.
King, J. S. & Co.
Talmadge Brothers & Co.
Webb & Crawford.

ATLANTA.

Block, F. E. Company.
Boynton, H. A.
Branan, J. C. A.
Dodd, G. T. Grocery Company.
Gonzales, J. J. & Co.
Hightower, Hallman & Co.
Kelley Brothers.
Langston & Woodson.
McCord, H. Y. Company.
Maddox, J. J. & J. E.
O'Connor, C. W.
Ogelsby Grocery Company,
22 East Alabama street.
Russell, W. A. & Co.
Schlesinger, H. L.
Shewmake & Murphey.
Tidwell, R. W.
Webb, Galt & Kellogg.
Wilson, A. McD.
Yow, Maret & Mason,
47 East Alabama street.

AUGUSTA.

Brigham, W. H. & W. B.
Carr, C. D. & Co.
Fuller, F. L. & Co.
Jackson & O'Connor.
Lee & Bothwell.
Miller, Nixon & Co.
Murphey & Co.
Mustin, Paul & Co.
Pund, C. T. & Co.

BAINBRIDGE.

Williams, J. P. & Co.
Willis, E. J. & Co.

BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick Grocery Company.
Downing Company.
Lott, J. J. & Co.
Lissner, J. J.

CARROLLTON.

Carrollton Groc. Company.

COLUMBUS.

Bradley, W. C. Company.
Deaton, Jas. E.
Kelly, M. W.
Kern & Loeb.
Loeb, Kaufman & Co.
Pearce & Williams.
Pearce, J. T.

CORDELE.

Americus Groc. Company.
Hill, S. J. & Bro.
Wight & Weslosky Company.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

DALTON.

Flemister Brothers & Heggie.

GRIFFIN.

Brewer & Hanleiter.
Griffen Groc. Company.

HAWKINSVILLE.

Rogers & Joiner Comm. Company.
Watson & Lewis.

MACON.

Adams Bros. Company.
Bowdre, J. R. & Co.
Carstarphen, T. J. Warehouse Company.
Carstarphen, W. S. & Co.
Cox & Chappell.
Jaques, S. R. & Tinsley Company.
Jones Grocery Company.
Macon Grocery Company.
Merritt, T. E.
Rogers, George T. Sons.
Rogers & Joiner Com. Company.
Small, A. B.
Worsham, Lee S.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Carr & Conn.

ROME.

Kelley & McWilliams.
Ragan, R. J.

Rome Grocery Company.
Rounsaville & Bro.
Simpson Grocery Company.

SANDERSVILLE.

Holt & Bro.

SAVANNAH.

Dixon, J. M. & Co.
Ehrlich, A. & Bro.
Ellis-Young Company.
Fersts, M., Sons & Co.
Grady, J. E. & Sons.
Gilbert, C. M. & Co.
Guckenheimer, S. & Sons.
Hull, A. B. & Co.
Hunter, Pearce & Battey.
Leffler, A. & Son,
117 West Bay street.
Peacock-Hunt, N. S. Company.
Savannah Grocery Company.
Savannah N. S. and Groc. Company.
Smith Bros.
Solomon, Henry & Son.
Tiedman, Geo. W. & Bro.
WILLIAMS, J. P. COMPANY.

THOMASVILLE.

Brandon, H. H.
Cooper, C. W. & Co.

VALADOSTA.

Briggs & Lassiter.
Pendleton, A. S. Company.

IDAHO.

BOISE.

Palk-Block Merc. Company.
Spiegel, George.

FRANKLIN.

Oneida Mer. Union.

IDAHO FALLS.

Zion's Co-operative Mer. Ins.

WALLACE.

Missoula Mercantile Company.
White & Bender Company.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON.

Phinney, Charles & Co.
Ryrie, George M. & Co.

AURORA.

Royston, F. E. & Co.

BLOOMINGTON.

Humphreys, J. F. & Co.

Oberkoetter, F. & Sons.

CAIRO.

Cotter Bros. & Co.
New York Merc. Store Company
Wood & Bennett.

CENTRALIA.

Kohl Brothers.

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ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

CHICAGO.

Chicago Wholesale Groc. Company.
 Corbin, May Company,
 89 Michigan avenue.
 Deane Brothers & Lincoln,
 24 Michigan avenue.
 Durand & Kasper Company,
 Lake, Union and Eagle streets.
 Grossfeld & Roe,
 115 West Randolph street.
 Horner, Henry Company,
 82 West Randolph street.
 Hoyt, W. M. Company,
 11 Michigan avenue.
 Inderrieden, J. B. Company,
 36 River street.
 Jaeger, Philipp Company,
 173 South Water street.
 MacVeagh, Franklin & Co.,
 Wabash avenue and Lake street.
 McNeil & Higgins Company,
 23 Market street.
 Merriam, Collins & Co.,
 Wabash avenue and Water street.
 Ohrenstein, E.,
 10 South Union street.
 Peterson, S. & Co.,
 West Randolph & Desplaines sts.
 Quan, W. J. & Co.,
 49 Michigan avenue.
BEID, MURDOCH & CO.,
 State and South Water streets.
 Robinson, E. A. & Co.,
 216 West Randolph street.
 Rockwood Bros. & Co.,
 91 North State street.
 Schmitt-Bromann Company,
 180 West Randolph street.
 Smith, Jas. P.,
 57 South Water street.
 Sprague, Warner & Co.,
 1 Randolph street.
 Stayart, L. W. Company,
 155 West Randolph street.
 Steele-Wedeles Company,
 179 South Water street.
 Talcott, L. A. Company,
 South Water & Dearborn streets.
 Tolman, John A. Company,
 4 Lake street.
 Walsh-Lange Company,
 65 South Water street.
 Weber Bros.,
 179 West Randolph street.
 Weber, F. C. & Co.,
 4725 Ashland avenue.

DANVILLE.

Peyton-Palmer English Company.
 Webster Groc. Company.

DECATUR.

Mueller, Young & Wheeland.
 Riddell, D. F.
 Stadler & McClelland.

FREEPORT.

Clement, William.

GALENA.

Barrett, Richard.

JACKSONVILLE

Jankinson, W. A. & Co.

JOLIET.

Relyea, George T. & Co.

KANKAKEE.

Barland & Legris.

MOUNT VERNON.

Howard, J. T. & Co.

PARIS.

Link Grocer Company.

PEORIA.

Gauss, William P.
 Jabst, Bethard & Co.
 McCoy, J. & Co.
 Oakford & Fahnstrock.
 Off, Charles J. & Co.
 Wilson Grocery Company

QUINCY.

Kohl, N. Grocer Company.
 Seger's, S. E., Sons.
 Warfield Grocer Company.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford Wholesale Gro. Company.

ROCK ISLAND.

Dart's, Henry, Sons.

SPRINGFIELD.

Bunn, J. W. & Co.
 Humphreys, J. F. & Co.
 Lafayette-Smith Grocer Company.
 Stacy-Herbst Company.

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and
Ferris Bacon***

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ALL AROUND SATISFACTION.

F. A. Ferris & Co.,

262 TO 272 MOTT ST., N. Y.

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Baking Powder.

PERFECTLY PURE.

A QUICK SELLER.

SHOWS GOOD PROFIT.

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Baking Powder

Co.

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**Blue Label
Ketchup.**

QUALITY BETTER
THAN EVER.



Curtice Brothers Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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A. K. Seagoe & Co.,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**Sugar,
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Molasses.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON.

Read, W. W. & Co.

COLUMBUS.

Campbell, Boyd & Co.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Nash, W. B.

ELKHART.

Hoffman, J. J. & Sons.

EVANSVILLE.

Babcock, Morgan.

Bement Seitz Company.

Bromm, A. & Co.

Kahn's, S., Sons.

Parsons & Scoville Company.

Ragon Bros.

FORT WAYNE.

Bursley, G. E. & Co.

Moellering Bros. & Millard.

Perfect, A. H. & Co.

Wilt, F. P. & Co.

FRANKFORT.

Shafor, W. M. & Co.

Shanklin, R. P. & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis Fancy Grocery Company.

Kothe, Wells & Bauer.

Moore, J. L.

Nichols, E. E. Company.

O'Connor, M. & Co.

Perry, J. C. & Co.

Schnull & Co.

Schrader, C. A.

Severin, Ostermayer & Co.

Stout, Geo. W.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Fry, J. S. & Co.

KNIGHTSTOWN.

Morris, A. O.

LAFAYETTE.

Callihan Grocery Company.

Pierce, O. W. & Co.,

218 North Third street.

Robinson, C. C.

LAPORTE.

Kramer & Sons.

LOGANSPOUT.

Elliott, J. T. Company.

MADISON.

Hargan, James.

Niklaus, E. G.

Scott, Elmer E.

MARION.

Spencer-Hogin Company.

MUNCIE.

Best, Thos., Sons Company.

Goddard, J. A. & Co.

NEW ALBANY.

Curl, P. N.

Fawcett, Dennis & Co.

Inman, Chas. W. & Co.

Zinsmeister, J. & Bro.

PORTLAND.

Hood, W. H.

RICHMOND.

Grubbs, J. W. & Co.

Howard, I. W. & Co.

ROCHESTER.

Michael, J. P. & Co.

SEYMOUR.

Groub, John C. Company.

SOUTH BEND.

Riddell Grocery Company.

TERRE HAUTE.

Bement, Rea & Co.

Hulman & Co.

Strong, Jos. & Co.

VINCENNES.

Bierhaus Bros.

Bierhaus, E. & Sons.

Smith, L. B.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE.

Kloski, A.

Lockwood, J. H. & Bro.

MUSCOGEE.

Patterson Mercantile Company.

PAUL'S VALLEY.

Sullivan, Long & Co.

SOUTH McALESTER.

Townsend Wholesale Grocer Company.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.

Biklin-Winzer Company.
 Blaul, John & Sons.
 Pilger Grocer Company.
 West-Zaizer Company.

CARROLL.

Letts, Fletcher Company.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Averill Grocery Company.
 Cook, J. S. & Frick.
 Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company.
 Witwer Bros.

CLINTON.

Gobble, T. M. Company.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Groneweg & Schoentgen.
 Stewart Bros.

CRESTON.

Merrill, J. H. & Co.

DAVENPORT.

Beiderbecke-Miller Company.
 Kelly, J. F. & Co.
 Smith, Erdix T. & Bros.
 Van Patten & Marks.

DES MOINES.

Hewitt, Chas.
 Prouty, C. C. Company.
 Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company.

DUBUQUE.

Hancock, John T. & Sons.
MEHLHOP, JNO., SON & COMP'Y.
 Ryder Bros.
 Schroeder-Kleine Grocer Company.

FORT DODGE.

Fort Dodge Grocery Company.

INDEPENDENCE.

Iowa Grocery Company.

IOWA CITY.

Hummer, Geo. Merc. Company.

KEOKUK.

Blom-Collier Company.
BUCK-BEINER COMPANY.
 Hamill, S. Company.
 Kellogg-Birge Company.

MARSHALLTOWN.

Letts, Fletcher Company.
 Marshalltown Grocery Company.

MASON CITY.

Letts, Spencer, Smith Company.

MUSCATINE.

Daut, Fred. Company.
 Gobble, J. M. Company.
 Mull, Chas. L. & Sons.

OSKALOOSA.

Spencer, H. L. Company.

OTTUMWA.

Hutchison, J. G. & Co.
 Merrill, J. H. & Co.
 Tisdale Bros.

RED OAK.

Fisher, M. E. Company.
 Red Oak Grocery Company.

SHELDON.

Jewett Bros. Company.

SIOUX CITY.

Shenkberg, C. Company.
 Tackaberry, William & Co.
 Tolerton & Stetson Company.
 Warfield-Pratt-Howell Company.

WATERLOO.

Fowler Company.
 Smith, Lichty & Hillman Company.

KANSAS.

ARKANSAS CITY.

Kroenert Bros.
 Raney-Alton Merc. Company.

ATCHISON.

Dolan, Wm. F. & Co.
 Symns Grocer Company.

CHANUTE.

Chanute Wholesale Grocer Company.

COFFEYVILLE.

Coffeyville Mer. Company.
 Wells Bros.

KANSAS—Continued.

FORT SCOTT.

Fort Scott Wholesale Grocer Company.
Stadden, Isaac Grocery Company.

HUMBOLDT.

Tholen & Achter.

HUTCHINSON.

Hutchinson Wholesale Grocery Company.

INDEPENDENCE.

Baden, Henry.
Wade, W. M.

KANSAS CITY.

Larson Bros.

LAWRENCE.

Poehler, Theo. Merc. Company.

LEAVENWORTH.

Bittmann-Todd Grocer Company.
Rohlfing & Co.
Stoltz, J. V.

PARSONS.

Pierson, J. J.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg Wholesale Grocer Company.

SALINA.

Lee, H. D. Merc. Company.

TOPEKA.

Nave-McCord Merc. Company.
Parkhurst-Davis Merc. Company.
Symns Grocer Company.

WICHITA.

Aylesbury Merc. Company.
Casey & Garst.
Jett & Wood.
Lehmann-Higginson Grocery Company.
Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company.

WINFIELD.

Bevis Merc. Company.

KENTUCKY.

ASHLAND.

Crump & Field.
Kitchen, Whitt & Co.

BOWLING GREEN.

Hines, H. C. & Co.
Jones, Stubbins & McIntyre.
Yarbrough & Duncan Bros.

CORBIN.

Mitchell, J. H.

CATLETTSBURG.

Krish, H.
Newberry & Crum.

COVINGTON.

Schleutker, W. H. & Co.
Schmidt, H. & Sons.

GLASGOW.

Davidson, W. J.

GREENUP.

Warnock, M. S.

HARRODSBURG.

Curry Grocery Company.

HENDERSON.

Frayser, Fred. H.

LEXINGTON.

Curry, Tunis & Norwood.
Martin & Woolfolk.
Pearson & Clark.

LOUISA.

Atkins, Burchett & Ratcliffe.

LOUISVILLE.

Altsheler & Co.,
727 West Main street.
American Grocery Company,
741 West Main street.
Bosquet, Silberg & Co.,
825 West Main street.
Bowen, A. C. & Co.,
226 West Main street.
Cabell, Basye & Co.,
511 West Main street.
Castner & Gage,
345 West Main street.
Drexler, Heft & Co.,
509 West Main street.
Englehard, A. & Sons,
834 West Main street.
Glazebrook & Bro.,
740 West Main street.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Grinstead, W. E. & Co.,
704 West Main street.
Grinstead & Tinsley,
639 West Main street.
Johnston Bros. & Co.,
735 West Main street.
Otter & Co.,
214 Sixth street.
Ouerbacker-Gilmore Company,
319 West Main street.
Petty, J. S. & Bro.,
14 East Market street.
Scheffel & Wheat,
523 West Main street.
Schuster, George & Co.,
377 East Market street.
Stege & Coldeway,
737 West Main street.
TORBIT & CASTLEMAN COMPANY,
207 West Main street.
Wedekind, H. & Co.,
641 West Market street.
Winkler's, P., Sons,
301 East Market street.
Zinsmeister, J. & Bro.,
375 East Market street.

MAYSVILLE.
Russell, M. C. & Son.
MOUNT STERLING.
Trimble Bros.
OWENSBORO.
Gunther, F. T.
Koltinsky, H. L. & Son.
Wilhoite, Barret & Co.,
311 East Main street
PADUCAH.
Bondurant, J. K. & Son.
Covington Bros. & Co.
Livingston, M. & Co.
Nauheim, I.
Noble, Overby & Co.
Smith, J. R. & Co.
Terrell, R. G.
Weeks Bros. Company.
PARIS.
Power Grocery Company.
WINCHESTER.
White, Jno. G.

LOUISIANA.

ALEXANDRIA.
Lisso-Florsheim Grocery Company (Ltd.).
BATON ROUGE.
Mayer, Ben. R. & Co.
LAKE CHARLES.
Elstner-Martin Gro. Company.
MONROE.
Keller Grocer Company (Ltd.).
Monroe Grocer Company (Ltd.).
Southern Grocer Company (Ltd.).
NEW ORLEANS.
Adams, Jno. I. & Co.,
305 Tchoupitoulas street.
Adler, A. Company,
218 Canal street.
Barnet & Lemle,
314 Tchoupitoulas street.
Berry & Dennis Company (Ltd.),
520 Litts street.
Burke, Nic. Company (Ltd.),
417 Poydras street.
Clerc Bros. & Co.,
400 Tchoupitoulas street.
Codifer, Exsternstein & Co. (Ltd.),
323 Magazine street.

Cottam, H. T. & Co. (Ltd.),
422 Poydras street.
Doyle, C. & Co.,
429 Poydras street.
FRIBLEMAN, E., SONS & CO.,
418 South Peters street.
Flashpohler, B. H. & Sons,
322 Tchoupitoulas street.
Fly, Hobson & Talbert,
316 Tchoupitoulas street.
Gogreve, H. R.,
536 Tchoupitoulas street.
Ledoux Company (Ltd.),
217 South Peters street.
Lochte, H. & Co.,
329 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mackie, Albert Grocer Company (Ltd.),
502 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mallard Bros.,
523 Poydras street.
Menge, J. H. & Sons (Ltd.),
217 Delta street.
Parker, John M. & Co.,
200 South Front street.
Pfister, Louis,
500 Magazine street.
Preston & Stauffer,
506 Tchoupitoulas street.
Rauxet, A.,
301 Decatur street.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

Reems, E. S.,
425 Poydras street.
Rosenstream, Weiss & Co.,
513 Tchoupitoulas street.
Schmidt & Ziegler,
430 Peters street.
Schwan, V. & Co. (Ltd.),
216 South Peters street.
Smith Bros. & Co. (Ltd.),
518 Poydras street.
Spor, J. G.,
531 Tchoupitoulas street.
Theurers, B. F. & Son,
1213 North Peters street.

Woodward, Wight & Co. (Ltd.),
410 Canal street.

SHREVEPORT.

Ardis & Co.
Crawford, Jenkins & Booth.
Foster & Glassell.
Goldstein, Mabry & Co.
Hicks Company (Ltd.).
Hunter Bros.
Ogilvie, W. B.
Rose, Henry.
Taylor, W. F. Company (Ltd.).

MAINE.

BANGOR.

Boardman, Jas. A. & Co.
Bragg, Cummings & Co.
Cassidy, John & Son.
Chapin, Arthur & Co.
Gallagher & Garland.
Hayward, Charles & Co.
Savage, T. R. & Co.
Thurston & Kingsbury.

BATH.

Kimball Bros.

LEWISTON.

Curtis, Davis & Record.

PORTLAND.

Conant, Patrick & Co.
Donnell, J. B. & Co.

Fletcher & Co.
Latham, W. W. & Son.
McLaughlin, Charles & Co.
Melcher, H. S. Company.
Milliken, Tomilson Company.
Nevens, H. H. Company.
Patrons Co-operative Corporation.
Shaw, Hammond & Carney.
Simonton & Randall.
Skillin, Hawkes & Co.
Steadman, E. M. & Co.
Thomas, Elias Company.
True, D. W. & Co.
Twitchell-Champlin Co.
Weston, C. A. & Co.

ROCKLAND.

Bird, John Company.
Cobb, Wight & Co.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.

Bently, Shriver & Co.,
118 South street.
Brown, V. J. & Sons,
404 Exchange place.
Carson, W. K. & Co.,
100 South Calvert street.
Edmondson, J. A. & Son,
108 Hanover street.
Edmonston, Stuart & Co. (Ltd.),
304 Exchange place.
Fitzgerald, Wedge & Co.,
107 East Lombard street.

Foley, J. D. & Co.,
201 South street.
Humrichouse & Co.,
110 Commerce street.
Hunley, William R. B.,
123 Cheapside.
Iverson & Rountree,
119 Commerce street.
Myer, Jas. & Co.,
131 Cheapside.
New, P. & Sons,
400 North Howard street.
Powell, W. M. & Co.,
108 South street.

MARYLAND—Continued.

Reiter, A. & Co.,
311 Exchange place.
Schoenewolf, Jno. & Co.,
104 South Howard street.
Snow, Knox & Co.,
103 Cheapside.
Wagner, H. M. & Co.,
115 Commerce street.
Wilson, Burns & Co.,
31 South Howard street.
Wilson, Palmer & Co.,
16 East Lombard street.
Woods, R. & Co.,
110 South Gay street.

CUMBERLAND.

Daugherty Company.

Kenneweg Company.
Orrick, J. C. & Son Company.

FREDERICK.

Hanis & Filler.
Winebrener, D. C.

HAGERSTOWN.

Bloom, S. M. & Co.
Jones & South.
Myers, J. W. & Co.

SALISBURY.

Gillis, B. L. & Son.
Todd, F. C. & N. S. Co.

WESTMINSTER.

Albaugh & Babylon Grocery Company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Alden, O. W. Company,
210 State street.
Andrews, John A. & Co.,
5 Commercial street.
Ayer, M. S. & Co.,
209 State street.
Boyd, Dalton & Co.,
54 Commerce street.
Briggs, Seaver & Nash,
200 State street.
Callender, Henry & Co.,
60 Commercial street.
Cobb, Aldrich & Co.,
710 Washington street.
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company,
680 Washington street.
Conant, E. S. & Co.,
216 State street.
Eldridge, Baker & Bain,
84 South Market street.
Gay, Timothy & Co.,
18 India street.
Hall, Martin L. & Co.
Haskell, Adams & Co.,
84 Commerce street.
Hayes, J. A. & Co.,
9 Commercial street.
Hyde & Southworth,
83 Broad street.
Kaulbach, J. G., Jr.,
90 East Brookline street.
Logan, Johnston & Co.
McIntyre, Peter & Co.,
106 Commercial street.
Middleby, J., Jr. & Co.
Moody, C. E. & Co.,
77 Commercial street.

Munroe, I. W. & Co.,
71 Commercial street.
Nickerson, Jno. F. Company,
8 Fulton street.
Peirce, Silas & Co.,
59 Commercial street.
Pierce, S. S. Company,
Central Wharf.
Raymond, William H. Gro. Company,
45 Commercial street.
Rich, Matthias & Co.,
3 North Market street.
Roberts, J. W. & Son,
148 Blackstone street.
Saville, Simes & Co.,
55 Commercial street.
Sawtell, A. & Co.,
7 South Market street.
Sears & Co.,
180 State street.
Smith, Calvin B. & Bro.,
37 Fulton street.
Stearns, William & Co.,
60 Chatham street.
TWITCHELL-CHAMPLIN COMPANY.
Wason & Co.,
61 Chatham street.
Weeks, Harry W.,
54 Batterymarch street.

BROCKTON.

Hall, E. C. & Co.

FALL RIVER.

Allen, Slade & Co.
Deane, Jno. M.
Hawkins, H. C. & Bro.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

FITCHBURG.

Cross, C. A. & Co.

GLOUCESTER.

Pew, Jno. & Son.

HAVERHILL.

Hoyt, Geo. O.

Leighton, B. F. & Co.

LAWRENCE.

Hadley, Geo. H. & Co.

Murray Bros. Company.

LOWELL.

Bill, F. M.

Ingham, Wm. A. & Co.

Simpson & Rowland.

LYNN.

J. B. BLOOD & CO.

NEW BEDFORD.

Cummings, C. & B.

Driscoll, Church & Hall.

Ellis, Charles E.

Potter, W. F. & Co.

NEWBURYPORT.

Ross, A. F. & Co.

NORTH ADAMS.

Clark, H. W. & Co.

PITTSFIELD.

Casey & Bacon.

SALEM.

Harris, I. P. & Co.

SPRINGFIELD.

Downing, Taylor & Co.

Gilbert, W. H. & Co.

Smith & Adams.

Sturtevant, Merrick & Co.

West, Stone & Co.

Whitcomb, J. & Co.

TAUNTON.

Briggs & Co.

Paull, J. & Co.

WORCESTER.

Armington, Walker & Co.

Daniels-Cornell Company.

Learned, Newton & Co.

Smith, Adams & Co.

Smith, E. T. Company.

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ADRIAN.

Clark, Mason & Co.

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Godsmark, Durand & Co.

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Kidd, Dater & Price Company.

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8 Market street.

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80 Jefferson avenue.

Grones & Brehmer,

137 Bates street.

Henkel, E. & Co.,

128 Randolph street.

Inslee, C. W. & Co.,

68 Jefferson avenue.

Lee & Cady,

Cor. Larned and Cass streets.

Lee, Doran & Co.,

28 Cadillac square.

Moran-Fitzsimmons Co. (Ltd.),

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Phelps, Brace & Co.,

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Imports North America.

1895,	-	-	7,816,467
1896,	-	-	9,623,283
1897,	-		11,361,840
1898,	-		13,608,696

INCREASE in 4 years, **74.11 %**

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Desenberg, B. & Co.

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 Melze, Smart & Co.
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Stone-Ordean-Wells Company.
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FARIBAULT.

Theopold Merc. Company.

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McConkey, Dunbrack & Beall Company.

MANKATO.

Patterson, L. Merc. Company.

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Dunham & Eastman.
 Harrison, Hugh Company,
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 Johnson, J. C. & Co.,
 212 Hennepin avenue.
 Kelly, Anthony & Co.,
 125 Washington avenue, N.
 Kohler & Heinrichs,
 12 Washington avenue, N.

Newell, Geo. R. & Co.,
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 Winston, Farrington & Co.,
 245 First avenue, N.

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Friedrich & Kempe Company.

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Morill, C. H. & Son.

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 Foley Bros. & Kelly Merc. Company,
 Third and Sibley streets.
 Griggs, Cooper & Co.,
 242 East Third street.
 Kohler & Heinrichs,
 Sixth and Wacouta streets.
 Merk Bros.,
 241 East Sixth street.
 Seabury & Co.,
 Third and Sibley streets.

STILLWATER.

Minnesota Merc. Company.

WINONA.

Evans, Geo.
 Latsch & Son.

MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBUS.

Morgan, Robertson & Co.

GREENVILLE.

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JACKSON.

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Patton, D. G.
Ratcliff Grocery Company.
Wilkinson, D. W.

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Lyon, A. J. & Co.
Winner & Meyer.

NATCHEZ.

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Kullman, B.
Lowenburg, I. & Co.
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Pritchatt, W. H. & Co.
Rumble & Wenzel Company.
Viener, R. & Co.

TUPELO.

Rogers, J. J. & Son.

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Crook, R. L. & Co.
Nicholson, L. M. Company.
Williams, P. P. Company.

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Wells & Wiggins Grocery Company.

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Adams & Sons.

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CROME, W. F. & CO.

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Hayward Grocery Company.
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Henderson, S. S. Gro. Company.
Rogers & Nix Gro. Company.
Wadleigh, G. A.

KANSAS CITY.

Beckham, McKnight & Co.
Green, T. Grocer Company.
Gregory Grocer Company.
Long Brothers.
Reley, Wilson & Co.
Ridenour-Baker Gro. Company.
Ross, Jas. & Sons.

MOBERLY

O'Keefe Bros. Gro. Company.

NEOSHO.

Haas, Ed.

NEVADA.

Abell, J. J.

SEDALIA.

Beiler, S. H. Gro. Company.

SPRINGFIELD.

Middleton Gro. Company.
Milligan, G. D. & Son.
Springfield Grocer Company.

ST. JOSEPH.

Kennard, G. A. Grocer Company.
Letts-Spencer-Parry Gro. Company.
Nave & McCord Merc. Company.

ST. LOUIS.

Alkire Grocer Company,
421 South Seventh street.
Anderson, J. M. & Co.,
818 Spruce street.
Atkinson, Robert & Co.,
308 North Main street.
Boekhoff, R. J.,
1101 North Third street.
Buschman, C. L. Gro. Company,
822 North Third street.
Clark & Stuyvesant Gro. Company,
305 North Second street.
Fink, Nasse & Gildehaus,
Ninth and Spruce streets.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Furth, Jacob Gro. Company,
810 Spruce street.
Gildehaus, Wulffing & Co.,
21 South Second street.
Goddard Gro. Company,
413 South Seventh street.
Goebel & Wetterau,
Second and Walnut streets.
Haas, Lieber & Costa Gro. Company,
406 North Second street.
Hellmann, B. & Co.,
1124 North Third street.
Houston, J. M. Gro. Company,
800 Spruce street.
Kaiser, J. G. Gro. Company,
901 Franklin avenue.
Kaiser, J. H. Lindeman Gro. Company,
801 Washington street.
Knippenberg Gro. Company,
526 North Main street.
Krekeler Gro. Company,
318 North Second street.
Krenning, F. H. & Sons,
816 North Third street.
Landau, L. & Co.,
526 North Second street.
Meeks-West Gro. Company,
814 Spruce street.
Meier, Henry,
909 Franklin avenue.

Meyer-Schmid Gro. Company,
419 South Seventh street.
Moll, A. Gro. Company,
612 Franklin avenue.
NICHOLSON, DAVID,
13 and 15 North Sixth street.
Niese Gro. Company,
27 South Main street.
Petring, Henry Gro. Company,
Eighth and Spruce streets.
Robinson, Geo. & Co.,
116 North Main street.
Roth, Adam Gro. Company,
433 South Seventh street.
Scharff-Bernheimer Gro. Company.
Schweppe Gro. Company,
409 South Seventh street.
Scudder-Gale Gro. Company,
714 Spruce street.
Scudder, J. W. & Co.,
425 South Seventh street.
Smith, F. & Son Gro. Company,
816 Spruce street.
Woestman, L. H.,
1010 North Third street.
Wulffing, Dieckriede & Co.,
100 North Second street.

WEBB CITY.

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ANACONDA.

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BILLINGS.

Donovan & Spear.
Yegen Bros.

BOULDER.

Gaffney Merc. Company.

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Bray, A. F.
Brophy, P. J. & Co.
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Hennessy, D. J. Merc. Company.

DEER LODGE.

Bonner, E. L. Company.

DILLON.

Montana Merc. Company.

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Strain Bros.

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Murphy & Worden.

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COLUMBUS.

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FREMONT.

May Bros.

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Minton, Woodward & Co.

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Coddington, R. & Sons.

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Grainger Bros.
Hargreaves Bros.
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NEBRASKA CITY.

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May, W. L. & Co.
McCord-Brady Company.
Meyer & Raapke.
Paxton & Gallagher Company.
Sloane Commission Company.

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Woodworth & Co.

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Abbott Grocery Company.
Bridgman, C. H.
Holbrook Grocery Company.

MANCHESTER.

Daniels-Cornell Company.
Munroe, I. W. & Co.
Parker, Henry W.

NASHUA.

Marshall, Caleb B.
Marshall Grocery Company.

NEW JERSEY.

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Danenhowe, Geo. R. & Son.

ELIZABETH.

Hersh, L. F. & Bro.
Hildebrant, J. W. & Co.

HOBOKEN.

Von Ojen & Segelken.

JERSEY CITY.

Cleary, D. E. Company,
24 Montgomery street.
Segelken, Robert,
450 Palisade avenue.

NEWARK.

Bambridge, H. A. & Sons,
274 Washington street.
Burne, Martin,
184 Mulberry street.
Lehman, L.,
464 Broad street.
Rose, M. & Co.,
64 Market street.
Sayre, J. Reeve Company,
148 Front street.
Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.,
866 Broad street.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

PATERSON.

Demerest & Hobbis.
French & Bogart Company.

TRENTON.

Clark, A. E. & Co.

Cole & Taylor.
Dolton, W. & Co.
FOREST, D. P. & CO.
Stout, Geo. W. & Co.
West, Walter & Co.

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ALBUQUERQUE.

Gross, Blackwell & Co.
Putney, L. B.

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Browne & Manzanares Company.
Gross, Blackwell & Co.

LAS VEGAS.

Friedman, M. & Bro.

SANTA FE.

Staab, A.

SOCORRO.

Browne & Manzanares Company

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Boardman, Geo. & Bro.
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Fort, Chas. N. & Co.
McEwan, Walter.
Mackey & Palmer.
Mather Bros.
Oppenheim Bros.
Parsons, S. H.
Russell & Fleming.
Walker, J. E. & Co.
Weidman & Co.
Wilson, Lansing & Co.
Wing Bros. & Hartt.
Woodward, E. M.
Yerks, Geo. W. & Co.

AMSTERDAM.

Wendall, Willis.

AUBURN.

Prentiss & Johnson.

BINGHAMTON.

Bean & Co.
Ely, S. Mills Company.
McKinney & Everts.
McTighe & Truesdell.

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96 Sands street.
Brooklyn Gro. Company,
3 Wallabout Market.

Gaus, C. H.,
211 Meserole street.
Heissenbittel, Nearing & Co.,
230 Flushing avenue.
Hoeft, J. H. & Sons,
5 Wallabout Market.
Irvine, Wm. & Co.,
62 Washington avenue.
Jurgens, W. B. A.,
248 Flushing avenue.
Linns, Herman & Sons,
4 Wallabout Market.
Meyer, Henry L.,
37 Wallabout Market.
MILLER & GAUS,
792 Broadway.
Sonenstrahl, S.,
60 Washington avenue.
Valentine, Bergen & Co.,
15 Fulton street.
Van Brunt, Maynard & Co.,
125 West avenue.
Von Glahn Bros.,
88 Washington avenue.
Whitney, J. C. & D. D. & Co.,
20 Fulton street.

BUFFALO.

Becker, P. & Co.,
266 Pearl street.
Bishop, C. F.,
93 Seneca street.
Boeckel, Adam,
675 Clinton street.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Cumpson, T. & E.,
162 Michigan street.
Doelman, L. & Co.,
503 Seneca street.
Granger & Co.,
35 Broadway.
Granger, W. H. & Co.,
Michigan and Scott streets.
Heinold, C. J. & Son,
313 Broadway.
Laverack, Geo. E.,
230 Washington street.
Mahaney, D.,
73 East Market street.
Miller, Greiner & Co.,
341 Washington street.
Plimpton, Cowan & Co.,
50 East Swan street.
Prentiss, J. I. & Co.,
132 Michigan street.
Race & Kinsley,
80 West Market street.
Willett & Dorland,
160 Seneca street.

CORNING.

Maltby, C. R.
Maltby, J. B. & Co.

ELLENVILLE.

Hunt & Donaldson.

ELMIRA.

Barton & Wheadon.
Curtis, G. L.
Sayles, Guy.
Tompkins, C. M. & R.

FORT PLAIN.

Wood, Herbert C.

GENEVA.

White, Ford & White.

HORNELLVILLE.

Granger & Co.

HUDSON.

Rogers, C. S.
Van Dusen, C. A.

ITHACA.

Stewart, D. B. & Co.
Stowell, J. C., Son & Co.

JOHNSTOWN.

Edwards & Co.

KINGSTON.

Matthews & Harrison.
Tremper, B. M.

LOCKPORT.

Smith, F. J.

MALONE.

Andrus & Robinson.
Crooks, A. G. & Co.

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Snyder & Fancher.

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Bull, S. M.
Hilton & Howard.
Mailler & Doyle.
Matthews, J. W. & Co.

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Acker, Merrill & Condit,
132 Chambers street.
Adams & Howe,
375 Washington street.
Apgar & Co.,
75 Dey street.
Apgar & Garrettson,
63 Dey street.
Austin, Nichols & Co.,
61 Hudson street.
Ayres, Geo. L.,
80 Dey street.
Beckman & Wulff,
14-16 Ninth avenue.
Bennett, Sloan & Co.,
98 Hudson street.
BERRY, LOHMAN & BASCH,
80 Murray street.
Beston, R. S. & Co.,
215 West street.
Bishoff & Meyerhoff,
55 Little West Twelfth street.
Blank, Berthold,
344 Greenwich street.
Bogle & Scott,
120 Hudson street.
Brennecke, L. F. & Co.,
342 Greenwich street.
Burton & Davis,
184 Duane street.
Butler, James,
406 Greenwich street.
Byrnes, Edward G.,
124 Front street.
Carhart & Bro.,
49 Park place.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Clark, Chapin & Bushnell,
177 Duane street.
Cohn, I. & Bro.,
62 Gansevoort street.
Connor Bros.,
185 Duane street.
Coursen & Co.,
307 Greenwich street.
DeGroff, Lewis & Son,
77 Beach street.
Depew, Edw. D. & Co.,
14 Harrison street.
Dolgener, Julius,
277 Avenue A.
Eggers, Henry & Co.,
457 West Fourteenth street.
Engelage & Liss,
13 Gansevoort street.
Floyd & Newins,
177 South street.
Gennerich, C. F. & Co.,
49 Harrison street.
Gennerich & Von Bremen,
330 Greenwich street.
Godilot & Co.,
156 West Broadway.
Grandeman, William,
66 Dey street.
Gross, Ignatz,
356 Greenwich street
Haas Bros.,
17 William street.
Hazard, E. C. & Co.,
117 Hudson street.
Hetherington, Jas.,
831 Washington street.
Hill, Robert,
348 West Fifty-second street.
Hinck, C. H.,
2008 First avenue.
Hooven Merc. Company,
6 Harrison street.
Howell, William E.,
167 Front street.
Huner, J. T. Company,
40 Hudson street.
Huntington & Dorn,
106 Front street.
Kaufmann Bros.,
202 Franklin street.
King, Hugh & Co.,
630 Hudson street.
Koenig & Schuster,
381 Washington street.
Korner & Schwabelland Company,
25 Tenth avenue.
Kulla, Jacob,
825 Washington street.
Langan, M. P.,
5 Harlem Market.
Lange Bros.,
442 West Fourteenth street.

Leggett, Francis H. & Co.,
128 Franklin street.
London & Brother,
263 Broome street.
Maspero, C.,
325 Greenwich street.
Matthews, J. W. & Co.,
71 Watts street.
Meyer & Lange,
195 Franklin street.
Middendorf & Rohrs,
33 Gansevoort street.
Mohlman, J. H. Company,
339 Greenwich street.
Morss, Opdycke & Co.,
72 Murray street.
Olwell, James & Co.,
181 West street.
Park & Tilford,
917 Broadway.
Pierce & Co.,
270 Washington street.
Powers, J. G. & Co.,
101 Murray street.
Rafferty & Co.,
67 Front street.
Reiss & Brady,
327 Greenwich street.
Schrader Bros.,
349 Washington street.
Seeman Bros.,
124 Hudson street.
Seligman, Albert,
248 Fulton street.
Silverman, Solomon,
28 Avenue A.
Smith & Sills,
752 Eighth avenue.
Stout, Spencer & Co.,
303 Greenwich street.
Strait Bros.,
49 Jay street.
Tarlton, J. J. & Co.,
679 Hudson street.
United Confectioners' Assn.,
43 Jay street.
Van Campen, O. W. & Sons,
51 Jay street.
Weiler Bros.,
140 Franklin street.
Williams, R. C. & Co.,
58 Hudson street.

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St. Lawrence Wholesale Gro. Company.

OLEAN.

Riley & Wands.

ONEIDA.

Douglas & Downing.

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Imports North America,

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1896, - -	9,623,283]
1897, -	11,361,840
1898, -	13 608,696

INCREASE in 4 years, 74.11 %

Imports of *ALL OTHER* Teas,

DECREASE in 4 years, 21.56 %

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SPICES.

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COLOMBO.

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OSWEGO.

Kingsford, T.
Wilcox Bros.

OWEGO.

Strack, H. C.

PLATTSBURG.

Foote, William M.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Reynolds & Cramer.

ROCHESTER.

Brewster, Crittenden & Co.,
49 North St. Paul street.
Brewster, Gordon & Co.,
39 North Water street.
Brewster, H. & Co.,
17 North Water street.
Buell, Geo. C. & Co.,
37 Exchange street.
Eddy, L. B.,
39 Exchange street.
Herzberger & Knapp,
366 East Main street.
Martin, B. F.,
62 West Main street.
Smith, Perkins & Co.,
13 Exchange street.

ROME.

Ethridge, A. & Co.
Hower, L., Jr.

SYRACUSE.

Bentley & Settle.
Coan, A. S. & Co.
Crouse, C. E. & Co.
Hudson Bros.
Thalheimer, G.
Tracy, O. V. & Co.
Walrath, F. J. & Co.

TROY.

Darling, H. H. Bro. & Co.
Lack & Co.
Harvey & Eddy.
Hollister, William H.
Molloy, J. E. & Co.
Morey & Lee.
Smith, R. G.
Squires, Sherry & Galusha.
Taylor & Staley.

UTICA.

Crouse, Chas. B.
Field & Start.
Griffin & Hoxie.
Head, George W. Company.
Johnson & Murray.
Winston, D. D. & Co.

WATERTOWN.

Conger, H. E. & Co.
Johnson & Murray.
Sears & Pruyn.

WELLSVILLE.

Scoville, Brown & Co.

YONKERS.

Devitt, J. J.
Tompkins, F. J.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE.

Mustin-Robertson Company.
Slayden, Fakes & Co.

CHARLOTTE.

Durham, J. A. & Co.
Henderson, W. J. & Bro.
Mayer, M. C. Grocery Company.
Ross, Jno. B. & Co.
Schiff & Co.
Sims & Young.

ELIZABETH.

Ehringhaus Bros. Company.
Flora, J. B. & Co.
Pinner, J. R. & Co.
Robinson & Co.
Woodley, W. J.

GREENSBORO.

Mebane, W. G. & Co.
Merchants' Grocery Company.
Olive, J. C. & Co.

HENDERSON.

Parker, W. S. & Co.

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KINSTON.

Mewborn, T. W. & C

NEWBERN.

Hollister, Charles S.

Paris, J. A. & Co.

Roberts & Bro.

RALEIGH.

Pool & Moring.

SALISBURY.

Link & Ragland.

STATESVILLE.

Morrison, J. K. & Son.

WASHINGTON.

Peterson, E.

WILMINGTON.

Adrian Company.

Bear, Samuel, Sr.

Calder Bros.

Cooper, W. B.

Corbett & Gore.

Covington, C. C. & Co.

Gore, D. L.

Hall & Pearsall.

Heyer Bros.

Hicks, R. W.

Holmes & Watters.

Keith, B. F. Company.

Love & Flynn.

McEachern, D.

McNair, S. P.

McNair & Pearsall.

Stevenson, J. C. Company.

Stone, R. R. & Co.

TAYLOR, J. A.

Vollers & Hashagen.

Westcott & Stone.

Williams Bros.

WORTH COMPANY.

WINSTON.

Bennett & Co.

Cromer Bros. & Co.

Vaughan & Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO.

Fargo Mercantile Company.

Park, Grant & Morris.

Vidger, S. J. & Co.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks Merc. Company.

Nash Bros.

WAHPETON.

Leach & Gamble.

OHIO.

AKRON.

Akron Grocery Company.

Reder, Ike & Co.

ALLIANCE.

Alliance Grocery Company.

Bullock & Evans.

ASHTABULA.

Richards Bros.

ATHENS.

Stedman, F. C. & Co.

BELLAIRE.

Stewart & Ward.

BELLEFONTAINE.

Greene & Car Company.

BRIDGEPORT.

Branum, A. & Sons.

CANAL DOVER.

Deis-Fertig Company.

CANTON.

Dannemiller, B. & Sons.

CHILLICOTHE.

Boggs, M. & Co.

Vaughters, Kramer & Co.

OHIO—Continued.

CINCINNATI.

Albers, H. A. & Co.,
190 Linn street.
Andrews, Bates & Co.,
Vine and Second streets.
Auxier Gro. Company,
39 Walnut street.
Cook, J. J. & Co.,
28 West Second street.
Eaton, Geo. F. & Co.,
12 West Second street.
Flack Bros. Gro. Company,
Second and Vine streets.
Hanks, Richard & Co.,
207 Vine street.
Heirmeyer, J. F. & Sons,
50 Walnut street.
Henly, R. B. & Co.,
54 Vine street.
Hill, W. G. & Co.,
45 Vine street.
Janszen, A. & Co.,
113 East Second street.
Kerr Grocery Company,
35 Vine street.
Minor & Dixon,
214 Vine street.
Mitchell, Frank G.,
209 East Pearl street.
Mosby, Raum & Gogreve,
117 East Second street.
Perkins, Jno. J. & Co.,
41 Vine street.
Peter, Henry, Son & Co.,
1346 Main street.
Reutpohler, F. & Son,
114 West Court street.
Shinkle, Wilson & Kreis Company,
Front and Vine streets.
Short, G. M.,
410 East Pearl street.
Taylor, Jos. & Co.,
2113 Cent. avenue.
White, D. A. & Co.,
123 East Second street.

CIRCLEVILLE.

Weaver & Shulze.

CLEVELAND.

Babcock, Hurd & Co.,
102 Water street.
Edwards, William & Co.,
137 Water street.
HASEROT COMPANY,
39 Woodland avenue.
Southworth, W. P. Company,
114 Ontario street.
Ross, Sprague & Co.,
East End Cent. Viaduct.

Weideman Company,
53 Water street.
Wenhams, A. J., Sons,
140 Sheriff street.

COLUMBUS.

Andrus, Scofield Company.
Butler, J. & G.
Butler, Samuel & Co.
Bobb, George & Sons.
Eberly, Isaac & Co.
Eldridge & Higgins Company.
Kelly, Dennis.
Lynas Bros.
Monypenny-Hammond Company.
Shedd, E. E. & Sons.
Stevens, Samuel & Co.
Ulrick & Cless.
Williams & Herdman Company.

DAYTON.

Adamson, W. L. Company.
McIntire, John K. & Co.
Miller, F. G.
Thacker, N. Company.
Weakley & Worman Company.

DEFIANCE.

Defiance Gro. Company.

DELAWARE.

Hills, V. T. & Co.

FINDLAY.

Evanc, S. F. & Co.

GALLION.

Reister, C. Company.

GALLIPOLIS.

Henking-Bovie Company.
Stockhoff Bros. Company.

GREENVILLE.

St. Clair, Henry Company.
Westerfield Bros.

HAMILTON.

Frechtling Wholesale Gro. Company.

HILLSBORO.

McKeehan-Hiestand Gro. Company.

IRONTON.

Kerr & Ranson.
Murdock, W. A.

JACKSON.

French, Chestnut & Robbins.

OHIO—Continued.

LANCASTER.

Bauman, A. Company.
Butler, N. R. & Co.

LIMA.

Moore Bro. Company.
Sealts, J. M. Company.

MANSFIELD.

Bissman Company.
Remy, Albert F. Company.
Tracy & Avery Company.

MARIETTA.

Bailey, C. L. Gro. Company.
Penrose & Simpson.

MARION.

Mezger Court Company.
Stoltz, C. C. Company.

MASSILLON.

McLain, C. L. & Co.

McCONNELLSVILLE.

Cochran & McLucas.

MILLERSBURG.

Smith & Schott.

MOUNT VERNON.

Hildreth & Barber.

NEWARK.

Fleek & Neal.
Sprague, Geo. B.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

Diefenbacher, J. T.

PIQUA.

Zollinger, S. & Co.

PORTSMOUTH.

Augustin, B.
Gilbert, M. B. & Co.
Richardson, Neudoerfer & Silcox.

SANDUSKY.

Hoover & Woodward.

SPRINGFIELD.

Carson, Jas. & Co.
Fox, D. Q. Company.
Steele, Hopkins & Meredith Company.

STEUBENVILLE.

Davidson, W. F.
McGowan Bros.
Orr's, Jno., Sons.

STRASBURG.

Garver Bros. & Co.

TOLEDO.

Bartley, R. A.
Berdan & Co.
Church Gro. Company.
Dow & Snell Company.
Fielbach & Co.
Kean, E. M. & Co.
Paddock-Overmyer Company.

URBANA.

Marvin, W. H. & Co.

VAN WERT.

Humphreys & Hughes.

WARREN.

Graham, Nash & Devoe Company.

WASHINGTON C. H.

Dahl-Millikan Company.
Welton, Baker & Co.

WOOSTER.

Zimmerman Company.

XENIA.

Eavey & Co.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Baldwin, Morgan & Co.
FITCH, JOHN H.
Milroy & Gallagher Company.

ZANESVILLE.

Baker Brothers.
Harper, W. W. Company.
Myers', F., Sons.
Pinkerton Bros. Company.
Wheeler-Stevens Gro. Company.
Wiles, P. & Sons

OKLAHOMA.

EL RENO.

El Reno Wholesale Gro. Company.
Murphy, Carroll & Brough.

GUTHRIE.

Halsell-Frazier Gro. Company.

KINGFISHER.

Buckingham, H. & Co.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Bowden-Williamson Grocery Company.
Oklahoma City Merc. Company.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.

Allen & Lewis Company.
Lang & Co.

Mason, Ehrman & Co.
Wadhams & Co.
Wadhams & Kerr Bros.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN.

Johnson & Swartz.
Kleppinger, G. H. & Co.
Schadt, T. & Co.
Straus & Kleppinger.
STRAUSS, MARTIN H.

ALTOONA.

Curry, Canan & Co. (Ltd.)
Fay, Hutchinson & Co.
Koller, J. A. & Co.
Lippincott & Co. (Ltd.)
White, J. H. Company.

ASHLAND.

Hooven Merc. Company.

BEAVER FALLS.

Myers Merc. Company.

BELLEFONTE.

Brockhoff, H. & Co.

BETHLEHEM.

Eberts & Barrell.

CARBONDALE.

PATTERSON, R. P. & SONS.

CARLISLE.

Whitman, Schwartz & Co.

CHAMBERSBURG.

Stine & Co.
Wolfinger, Allen & Brown.

CHESTER.

Howard Bros.
Penna. Coffee Company.
Sproul & Lewis.

CORRY.

Bracken Bros.

DANVILLE.

Goeser, J. H. & Co.

DUBOIS.

Platt-Barber Company.

EASTON.

Drake's, J., Sons & Co.
Tomblor, H. G. Grocery Company.

ERIE.

Curtze, C. A.
Johnston & Brevillier.
Minning, P. & Co.

GETTYSBURG.

Small, P. A. & Co.

HANOVER.

Ehrhart, Conrad & Co.

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg Grocery and Produce Company.
Witman, Schwartz & Co.

HAZELTON.

Hooven Merc. Company.
Knox, J. M. & Co.
Moyer, Noah.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.***HONESDALE.**

Holmes, W. B.

HUNTINGDON.

Boyer & Beaver.

JOHNSTOWN.

Hinchman, Jos.

Love, Sunshine & Co.

LANCASTER.

Mentzer & Hollinger.

Miller & Hartman.

Miller, M. S. & Co.

Werkheiser, V. & Co.

LEBANON.

Kurtz & Mayers.

Walmer, T. S.

LEWISTOWN.

Childs, Green & Childs.

Witman, Schwartz & Co.

McKEESPORT.

Walker, W. J.

MAHANOEY CITY.

Hooven Merc. Company.

Stull, D. & Co.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Hooven Merc. Company.

MEADVILLE.**HOTCHKISS, J. M. & BRO.****MT. CARMEL.**

Goesser, J. H. & Co.

NEW CASTLE.

Dean, J. J.

Harrington & Houghton.

NORRISTOWN.

Pennypacker & Bauer.

Scheetz, R.

OIL CITY.

Kern & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Andrews, W. B. & Co.,

10 North Front street.

Baillie Bros.,

400 North Second street.

Barber & Perkins,

29 North Water street.

Barnes, Thornton,

241 North Water street.

Barton, Samuel & Sons,

247 North Third street.

Comly, Flanigen & Co.,

36 South Front street.

Danenhowe, G. R. & Son,

44 South Water street.

Elwell & Wygandt,

100 South Water street.

Garsed, W. G. & Co.,

125 North Market street.

Gillespie & Tees,

449 North Second street.

Githens, Rexsamer & Co.,

40 South Front street.

Graham, Henry & Co.,

1004 North Second street.

Graham, J. & Son,

813 North Second street.

Graham, Wm. J.,

985 North Second street.

Halpen, Green & Co.,

18 South Front street.

Harley, I. G. & Co.,

213 North Water street.

Heiss, Wm. J. & Co.,

1200 North Front street.

Hess, A. L. & Co.,

103 Arch street.

Hendley, F. P.,

117 Callowhill street.

Hubbard, G. K. & Co.,

127 North Water street.

Janney, B. S., Jr. & Co.,

121 Market street.

Jones, J. C. & Co.,

323 South Front street.

Kellogg, H. & Sons,

19 South Front street.

Kindig, H. K. & Co.,

247 Market street.

King, William & Co.,

249 North Second street.

Kirk, Foster & Co.,

209 North Water street.

Koller & Hawk,

218 North Delaware avenue.

Krause, Ingham & Heister,

329 Market street.

Laughlin, J. W. & Son,

41 South Water street.

Lippincott & Co.,

20 North Delaware avenue.

Lowry, Alfred & Bro.,

32 South Front street.

Lucas, Samuel & Co.,

216 South Front street.

McCahan & Cooper,

461 North Second street.

McKinley, A. & J.,

518 North Second street.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Montgomery, Wm. J. & Co.,
810 North Second street.
Morris, David & Son,
1513 Germantown avenue.
Murgatroyd, J. W.,
519 South Second street.
Rauch, Reutchlin & Co.,
234 North Third street.
Reeves, Parvin & Co.,
20 South Front street.
Reiff, Howell & Co.,
132 South Front street.
Roberts, Thos. & Co.,
116 South Front street.
Rudolph & Buzby,
7 South Water street.
Schwenk, Slaymaker & Hershey,
35 North Third street.
Scott, John & Co.,
2418 North Front street.
Sharp's, John, Son,
15 Market street.
Shaw, Chas. & Son,
2310 North Eighth street.
Shull, J. Frank & Co.,
14 South Front street.
Smith Bros.,
26 South Front street.
Swab, Charles & H. M.,
110 North Delaware avenue.
Taylor & Son,
239 North Water street.
Trimble, Sides & Co.,
24 South Front street.
Wilson & Richards,
131 Girard avenue.
Wireback, T. B. & Son,
129 Arch street.
Worrall, Elisha & Co.,
831 North Second street.
Young, Wm. C.,
1213 North Second street.

PHILLIPSBURG.

Platt-Barber Co.

PITTSBURG.

Arbuckles & Co.,
804 Liberty avenue.
Behrhorst & Fichtel,
621 Liberty avenue.
Colvin, Atwell & Co.,
333 Second avenue.
Curry & Metzgar,
606 Wood street.
Dice, G. & Co.,
929 Liberty avenue.
Dilworth Bros.,
Pennsylvania ave. and Tenth st.
Ewart, S. & Co.,
921 Liberty avenue.

Friel, Jas. & Co. (Ltd.),
25 Seventh avenue.
Gillespie, William K.,
444 Liberty avenue.
Grocers' Supply Company,
943 Liberty avenue.
HAWORTH & DEWHURST (LTD.),
701 Liberty avenue.
Hill, J. C. & Co.,
963 Liberty avenue.
Houston, Jas. W. & Co.,
415 Seventh avenue.
Jenkins, Thomas C.,
933 Penn avenue.
Johnson, Earl, McCleery & Myers,
324 Second avenue.
Kirkpatrick, Allen & Co.,
903 Liberty avenue.
McAteer, Jas. A. & Son,
643 Liberty avenue.
McCoy & Rumberger,
1017 Liberty avenue.
Reymer & Bros.,
508 Wood street.
Shepard, Otis & Co.,
1151 Liberty avenue.
Voskamp, B. H. & Co.,
1013 Liberty avenue.

PITTSTON.

Benedict & Brown.
Cooper, B. G.
Sutherland & McMillan.

POTTSTOWN.

Auchenbach, W. & Sons.

POTTSVILLE.

Hooven Merc. Company.
Nusbaum, F. H.

READING.

EASTERLY, D. S.
Kurtz & Mayers.

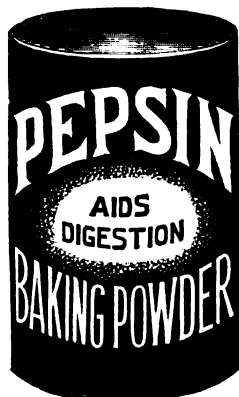
SCRANTON.

Ackerman Bros.
Kelly, T. J. & Co.
Jermyn & Duffy.
Jones, Oswald.
Matthews, C. P. & Son.
Megargel & Connell.
Porter, John T.
Rice, Levy & Co.
Ruddy, M. M.
Sprucks, David.

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Pure and healthful.
Highest leavening strength.

Gives the best results.

Is made according to provision of pure food laws.

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Given or Money
Refunded.

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PRICE LIST.

No. 3 Case.			
1 Case {	5 doz.	5 cent. @ \$.45.....	\$2.25
1 " {	5 cent.	free00—\$2.25
No. 4 Case.			
1 Case {	5 doz.	10 cent. @ \$.80.....	\$4.00
1 " {	1 " 10 cent.	free .....	.00—\$4.00
No. 5 Case.			
1 Case {	2 doz.	1 lb. @ \$2.00.....	\$4.00
1 " {	1/2 " 1 lb.	free00—\$4.00
Bakers.			
{ 5 lb. cans. @ per lb.....15 cts.			
Extra Strength. { 25 " " @ "			
{ 50 " " @ " ..12 1/2 cts.			

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SUNBURY.

Hooven Merc. Company.

TITUSVILLE.

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TOWANDA.

Moore, Geo. H.

TYRONE.

Gillam, J. S. Company.

WASHINGTON.

Spriggs, J. M. & Son.

WILKESBARRE.

Ahlborn & Co.

Bowman, Jas. & Son.

Hart, Lee & Co.

Hooven Merc. Company.

Miller, W. M. & Co.

Smith & Frantz.

Stoddart, William & Co.

Whiteman & Patterson.

Williams Bros.

Williamson & Wallace.

WILKINSBURG.

Brinker, Wm. M.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Bubb, Geo. & Sons.

Thrall, F. B. & Co.

YORK.

Frey & Thomas.

Small, P. A. & S.

Thomas, John F. & Son.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.

Alexander Bros.

Brownell & Field Company.

Daniels, Cornell & Co.

Midwood's, Henry, Sons.

Whitford, Aldrich & Co.

Whitford, Bartlett & Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AIKEN.

Cushman, J. B.

CHARLESTON.

Bischoff, H. & Co.

Carolina Grocery Company.

Fincken, Jorday & Co.

Hirshmann, S. & Son.

Melchers & Co.

O'Neill, Bernard & Sons.

Pearlstein, J. M. & Son.

TIEDEMAN, OTTO & SONS.

Wagener, F. W. & Co.

Wagener Bros.

Wieters, J. C.

Wulbern, C. & Co.

COLUMBIA.

Beall, Cooner & Co.

Lorick & Lowrance.

Martin, W. T.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown Gro. Company.

Kasminski, H. & Co.

GREENVILLE.

Ellis & Pope.

Morgan, J. H. & Bro.

SPARTANSBURG.

Shockley, B. F.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN.

Jewett Bros.

PIERRE.

Albright, L. B. & Co.

SIOUX FALLS.

Jewett Bros. & Jewett.

WATERTOWN.

Park & Grant.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL.

Huntsman Bros. & Co.
Lockett, W. B. & Co.

CHATTANOOGA.

Griffis, J. C., Jr., & Co.
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Stagmaier & Fletcher.
Trigg, Dobbs & Co.
Trotter Bros.
Wardlaw & Co.

CLARKSVILLE.

Hurst, John & Co.

JACKSON.

Edenton, J. C. & Co.

KNOXVILLE.

Borches & Co.
Dick, McMillan & Co.
Hazen & Lotspeich.
Kaiser Bros.
Knaffl, R.
Knoxville Provision and Sugar Company.
Lockett, W. B. & Co.
Ross, M. L. & Co.

MEMPHIS.

Arnold, George Company.
Brooks, Neely & Co.
Chism, Churchill & Co.
Day & Bailey Grocer Company.
Duffin Bros. & McGehee.

Earley, W. C. & Co.
Estes, Z. N. & Co.
Falls Grocery Company.
Fargason, J. T. & Co.
Fly & Hobson.
Frank, J. F. & Co.
Gavin, M. & Co.
Hebers, Geo. H. & Co.
Hill, Fontaine & Co.
Mallory, Crawford & Co.
Memphis Grocery Company.
Norfleet, Thompson & Co.
Oliver-Finnie Gro. Company.
Shanks, Phillips & Co.
Stewart, Gwynne & Co.
Treadwell, A. B. & Co.

MORRISTOWN.

Donaldson Bros.
Goodson & Co.

NASHVILLE.

Cheek & Norton.
Cheek, Neal & Co.
Coleman, R. A. & Co.
Connor & Brady.
Cooney, J. & Co.
Matthews, Harris & Co.
Morris, T. O. & Co.
Neal & Givens.
Orr, Hume & Co.
Orr, Jackson & Co.
Philips, Webb & Co.
Scoggins, White & Co.
Stratton, Seay & Sloan.
Turner Bros.
Weakley, R. F. & Co.

TEXAS.

ABILENE.

Radford, J. M.
Walshe, E. P. & Co.

AUSTIN.

Bremond, John & Co.
Heidenheimer, Strassburger & Co.
Nelson, Davis & Co.
Orr, John.

BONHAM.

Bonham Grocery Company.

BRENHAM.

Reichardt, Becker & Co.

BROWNWOOD.

Temple Gro. Company.

CLEBURNE.

Herron, T. J. & Co.

CORSICANA.

Collins, R. M.
Pace, S. A.

DALLAS.

Boren, C. Stewart.
Matthews, F. D.
Schneider-Davis Co.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

DECATUR.

Simmons, Prince & Co.

DENISON.

Hibbard Bros.
Waples-Platter Gro. Company.

EL PASO.

Brown & Manzanares Company.
Lesinsky, H. Company.

FORT WORTH.

Carter-Battle Gro. Company.
McCord-Collins Commerce Company.
Want, A. E. & Co.
WAPLES PLATTER GRO. COMPANY.

GAINESVILLE.

Kahn, M. & Bro.
Tyler & Simpson.

GALVESTON.

Davis, Jake & Co.
Focke, Wilkens & Lange.
Heye, Gust & Co.
Levy, L. W. & Co.
Lewy, Gus & Co.
Mensing Bros. & Co.
Texas Co-op. Assn.
Ullman, Lewis & Co.
Wallis, Landes & Co.
Willis, P. J. Bro.

GREENVILLE.

Popper, I. & Bro.

HILLSBORO.

Stroud-Gibson Gro. Company.

HOUSTON.

Borchard, Brasher & Co.
Carson, Sewell & Co.
Cleveland, Wm. D. & Co.

LA GRANGE.

Friede, Leo & Co.

LOREDO.

Villegas, J. & Bro.

LONGVIEW.

Meeks-West Gro. Company.

MARSHALL.

Marshall Wholesale Gro. Company.

PALESTINE.

Lewenthal Gro. Company.

PARIS.

Hicks-Floyd Company.
Scott, R. F. Gro. Company.

QUANAH.

Evans & Baker.

SAN ANTONIO.

Castanola, M. & Son.
Frank, A. B. Company.
Goodman & Pfeiffer.
Hugo & Schmeltzer Company.
Johnston, F. T. & Co.
Koerner, George.
Oppenheimer, J. & Co.

SHERMAN.

Hazard & McConville.
Patty-Joiner & Eubank Company.

TEMPLE.

Temple Gro. Company.

TYLER.

Moore-Star-Mayfield Company.

VICTORIA.

Adams, Jno. C. & Co.

WACO.

Cooper Grocer Company.
Rotan Gro. Company.

WAXAHACHIE.

Waxahachie Gro. Company.

WEATHERFORD.

Cameron, Hill & Baker.
Coleman, Lysaght & Co.

WICHITA FALLS.

Kemp, J. A. Gro. Company.

UTAH.

OGDEN.

Keisel, F. J. & Co.
Scowcroft, John & Sons Company.
Zion's Co-op. Merc. Institution.

PROVO.

Zion's Co-op. Merc. Institution.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Clarke, Eldredge & Co.
Hanson, F. W. Produce Company.
Kahn Bros.
Symms Utah Gro. Company.
Zion's Co-op. Merc. Institution.

VERMONT.

BRATTLEBORO.

Blodgett & Dewitt.

BURLINGTON.

Burlington Gro. Company.
Spaulding, Kimball & Co.
Walker, O. J. & Bros.

RUTLAND.

Keyes, E. D. & Co.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

Hall, M. L. & Co.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION.

Cross-Abbott Company.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA.

Broders, J. W. & Co.
Crilley, J. H.
Ficher Bros.
Garrett & Monroe.
Harper, F. S.
King, Chas. & Son.
Lindsay, N. & Co.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

King, Chas. & Son.
Wills, T. J. & Co.

CLIFTON FORGE.

Clifton Forge Gro. Company.

DANVILLE.

Carter, John W. & Co.
Cobb, W. H. & Co.
Crews, Williamson & Co.
Hughes, C. E. & Co.
Smithson, C. C.
Weinbest, S. P.
Wimple Gro. Company.

HAMPTON.

Hampton Produce Company.
Rowe, J. W. & Co.

HARRISONBURG.

Snell-Beery & Co.

LYNCHBURG.

Beasley, C. H. & Bro.
Beasley, Couch & Co.
Cosby, Menifee & Co.
Duiguid Bro.
Harris, Doyle & Woodson.
Lee & Co.
Lucado & Sons.
Nowlin, S. W. Company.
Robinson, Tate & Co.
Wallace, W. A. & Co.
White, Jennings & Co.
Williams, Jas. T. & Son.

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Scioto Gro. Company.

NORFOLK.

Barrett, G. & R.
Brinkley, A. & Co.
Britt, L. R. & Co.
Bruce Gro. Company.
DAVIS, M. L. T. & CO.
Kelly & Borum.
Pedin, J. W. & Co.
Roberts, L. P. & Co.
Scott & Co.
Shelsky, L. & Co.
Taylor, Washington & Co.
Truitt & Gillis.
Voight, Robert P.
Woodward-Goodridge Company.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

PETERSBURG.

Booth, S. W. & Bro.
Collins, E. J.
D'Alton & Co.
Gill, John A. & Bro.
Rahily, Daniel.
Roper & Co.

PORTSMOUTH.

Friedlin & Cleaton.
Friedlin's, F. J., Sons.
King, G. W. & J. J.
Parker, Jos. A.
Parker, W. & J.

RICHMOND.

Antrim, C. W. & Sons.
Augustine, James.
Blair, A. & Sons.
Blanton, Jos. W.
Cary, John R. Company.
Christian, J. D. & R. S. Company.
Christian & Winifree Company.
Davenport, Chas. & Co.
Davenport, Morris & Co.
Davie, W. B. & Co.
DAVIS & ATKINS.
Gates, E. W. & Son Company.
Harrelson & Crump.
Harvey, Blair & Co.
Howard & Brauer.
Jeffress & Shelton.
Moore, J. S. & Sons.
Parrish, W. M.
Potts, Thomas & Co.

Richmond Tobacco Company.
Saunders, E. A. & Sons.
Slater, Meyers & Co.
Taylor & Bolling Company.
Taylor, Chas. F. & Co.
West, William B. Company.
Williams, Robt. F. Company.
Younger, L. C.

ROANOKE.

Huff, Andrews & Thomas.
Huff, P. W. & Co.
Moir & Brindle.
Moir & Penn.
Roanoke Grocery & Milling Company.
Stras-Walton Company.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Easley & Lawson.
Lawson, R. W. & Co.

STAUNTON.

Baker & Brown.
Bowling, Spotts & Co.
Hutchison, Henry & Co.
Miller, M. E. & Bro.
Stratton, R. L. & Co.

SUFFOLK.

Ferguson, W. B. & Co.
Saunders, B. L. & Co.

WINCHESTER.

Baker & Co.
Cooper Bros.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE.

Fischer Bros.
LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & CO.
MacCulsky, A. E. Company.
Schwabacher Bros. & Co.

SPOKANE.

Benham & Griffith.

BOOTH POWELL COMPANY.
Gordon, B. L. & Co.
Sloane-Paine Company.

TACOMA.

West Coast Grocery Company.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BLUEFIELDS.

Flat Top Gro. Company.
Huff, Andrews & Thomas Company.

BUCKHANNON.

Buckhannon Grocery Company.

CAMERON.

Bremer & Mabis Company.

CHARLESTON.

Eskew & Smith.
Lewis, Hubbard & Co.
Ruffner Bros.
Wholesale Produce Company.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

CLARKSBURG.

Horner-Gaylord & Co.
Ruhl-Koblegard & Co.
Shattuck & Jackson.

FAIRMONT.

West Virginia Grocery and Candy Co.

GRAFTON.

Ruhl & Co.
Speidel, Jos. Gro. Company.

HINTON.

Hinton Gro. Company.

HUNTINGTON.

Harvey, Hagen & Co.
Sehon, Blake & Co.

MARTINSBURG.

Bishop, J. W.
Evans-Schaffer Grocery Company.
Miller, J. H. & Son.

PARKERSBURG.

Cox, W. M. Grocery Company.

Jackson, H. C. Company.
Nelly, C.
Shattuck & Jackson.

SPENCER.

Bartlett, J. P. & Co.

TERRA ALTA.

Pugh & Beavers.

WESTON.

Ruhl, Koblegard & Co.

WEST UNION.

Markey, J. B. & Co.

WHEELING.

BAER GROCER COMPANY.

Bremer & Mabis Company.
Feeny, Geo. S. Company.
Hubbard & Paull.
Miller, L. J.
Neill & Ellingham.
Speidel, Jos. Gro. Company.
Waterhouse Bros.
Wagner, Edward.
Zarnits Bros. & Co.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND.

Cramer, C. N. & Co.
Mathews, J. B. & Co.

CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Chippewa Valley Merc. Company.

EAU CLAIRE.

Eau Claire Grocer Company.

FOND DU LAC.

Zinke Merc. Company.

GREEN BAY.

Joannes Bros. Company.

LA CROSSE.

Hogan, J. J.
La Crosse Grocery Company.
Seielstad & Hougen.

MADISON.

Gould, Wells & Blackburn Company.

MANITOWOC.

Plumb & Nelson Company.

MARINETTE.

Smith, Thorndike & Brown Company.

MILWAUKEE.

Dahlman, A. & Co.,
295 East Water street.

Dahlman & Inbusch Company,
303 East Water street.

Dewey, Edward,
291 East Water street.

Inbusch Bros.,
240 East Water street.

Robinson, Geo. I. Company,
315 East Water street.

Roundy, Peckham & Co.,
253 Broadway.

Scheffels, H. & Sons,
113 Clybourn street.

SMITH, THORNDIKE & BROWN CO.
223 East Water street.

Wellauer & Hoffman Company,
254 Broadway.

OSHKOSH.

Kennedy, Jas. E. & Son Company.

WAUSAU.

Kickbusch, Aug. & Sons.

WEST SUPERIOR.

Twohy Mercantile Company.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE.

Underwood, A.
Union Merc. Company.
Vreeland & Stone.

EVANSTON.

Beckwith & Lander Com'l Company.

LARAMIE.

Peabody, L. S.

RAWLINS.

Hugus, J. W. & Co.

ROCK SPRINGS.

Wyoming Merc. Company.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

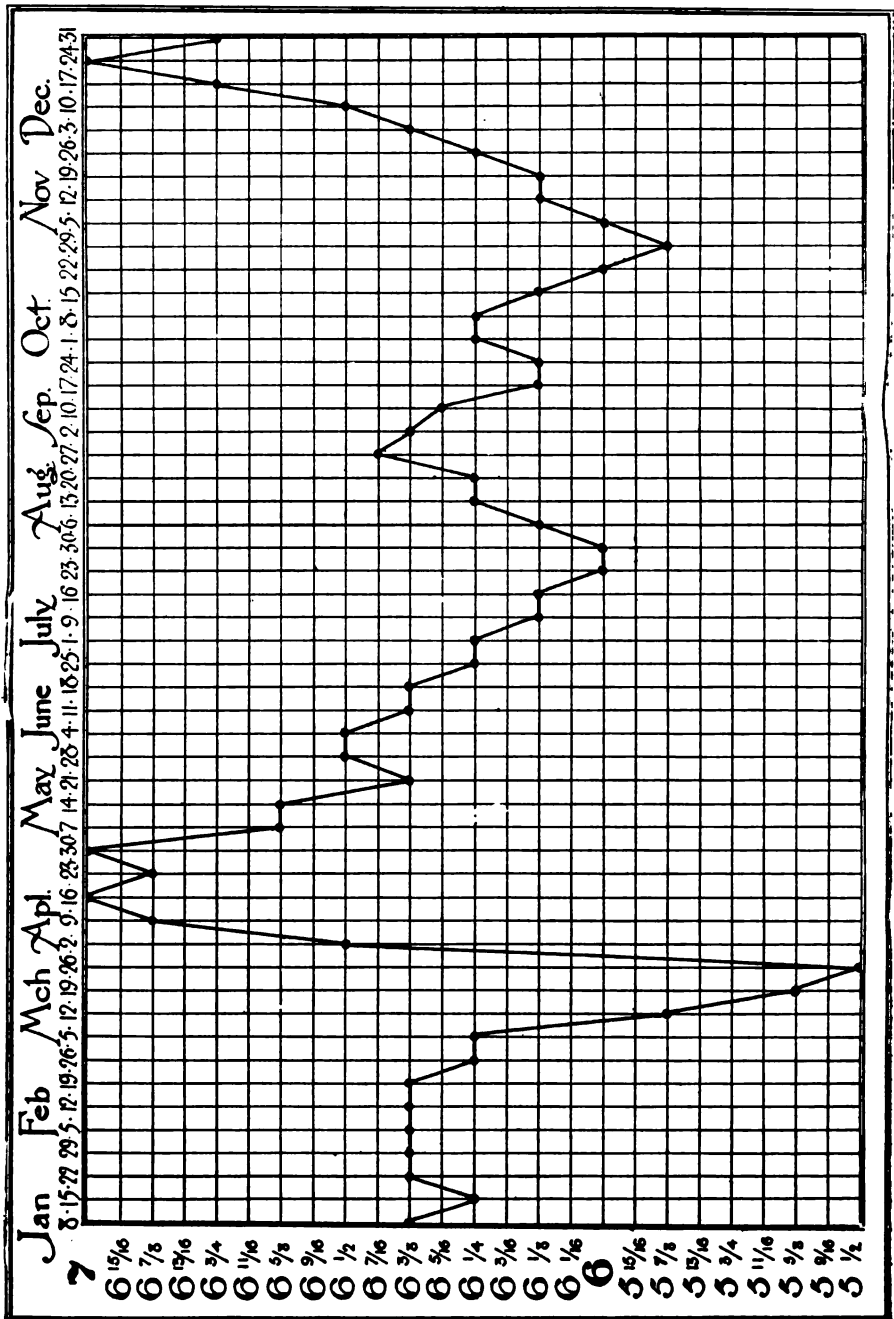
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Outstanding Assurance, Dec. 31,	
1898	\$987,157,134.00
Assurance Applied for in 1898 . .	198,362,617.00
Examined and Declined	30,318,878.00
New Assurance Issued	168,043,739.00
Income in 1898	50,249,286.78
Assets Dec. 31, 1898	258,369,298.54
Assurance Fund (\$198,898,259.00) &	
all other Liabilities (\$2,160,550.27)	201,058,809.27
Surplus	57,310,489.27
Paid Policyholders in 1898	24,020,523.42

HENRY B. HYDE, PRESIDENT.
J. W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.

PRICES OF COFFEE AT NEW YORK, 1898.

RIO STANDARD NO. 7, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



CORE & HERBERT,
Forwarding Agents, Weighers,
—AND—
Commission Merchants.

Insurance and Custom House Business Promptly Attended To.

103 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE CALL, 2155 and 2156 BROAD.

BRANCHES:

Driggs Stores, New York City.

H. P. Campbell & Co. Stores, New York City.

Terminal Warehouse Co. Central Stores, New York City.

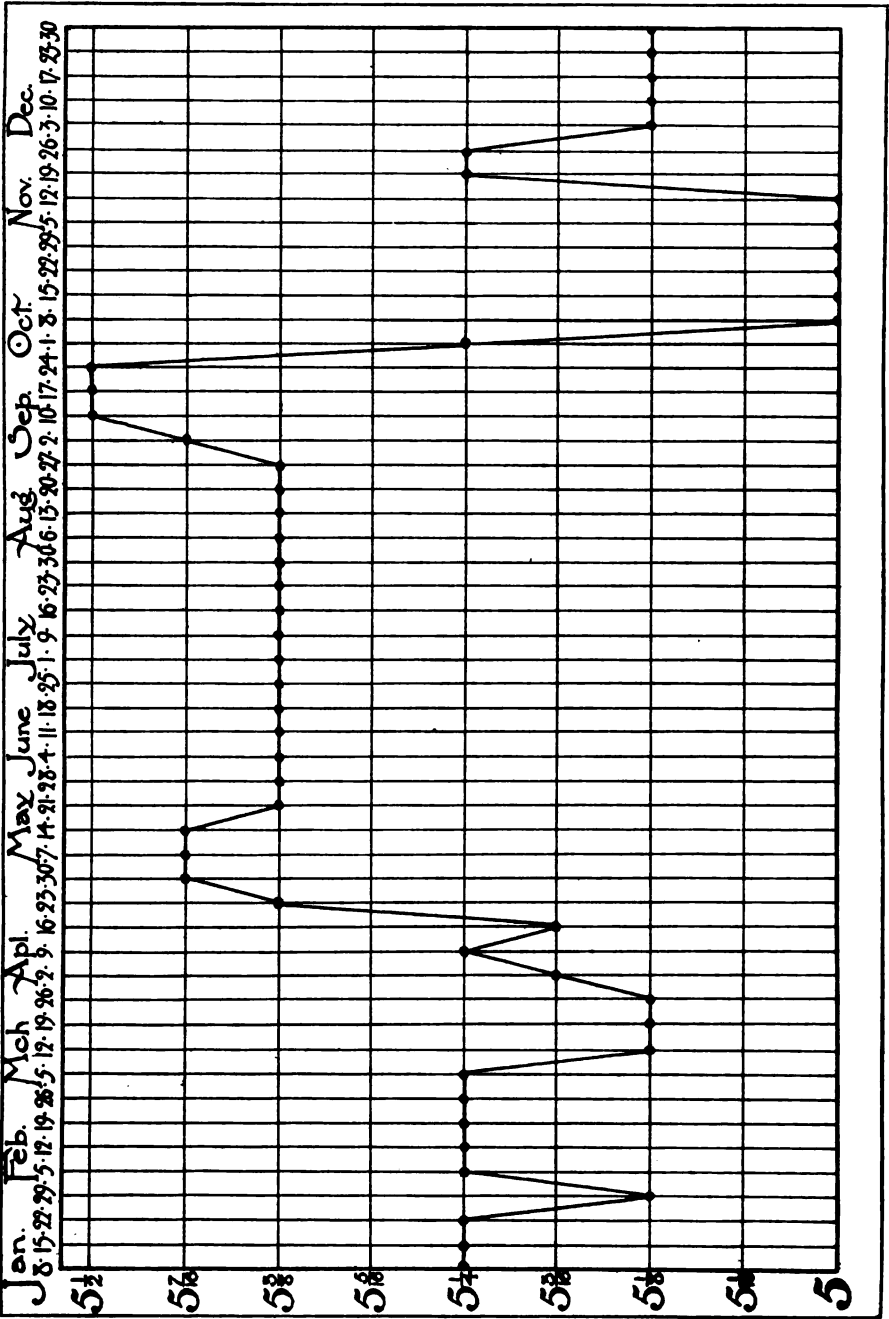
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.'s Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Campbell Stores, Hoboken, N. J.

BALTIMORE REPRESENTATIVES, R. F. KEYSER & CO., 1419 Thames Street, Baltimore, Md.

PRICES OF SUGAR AT NEW YORK, 1898.

STANDARD GRANULATED, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



MOLLENHAUER

SUGAR REFINING CO.

JOHN MOLLENHAUER, Pres.

J. ADOLPH MOLLENHAUER, - - Vice-President.

FREDERICK D. MOLLENHAUER, - - Sec'y and Treas.

Office, 109 Wall Street, New York City.

ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADES OF
SUGARS USED IN OUR MANUFACTURE.

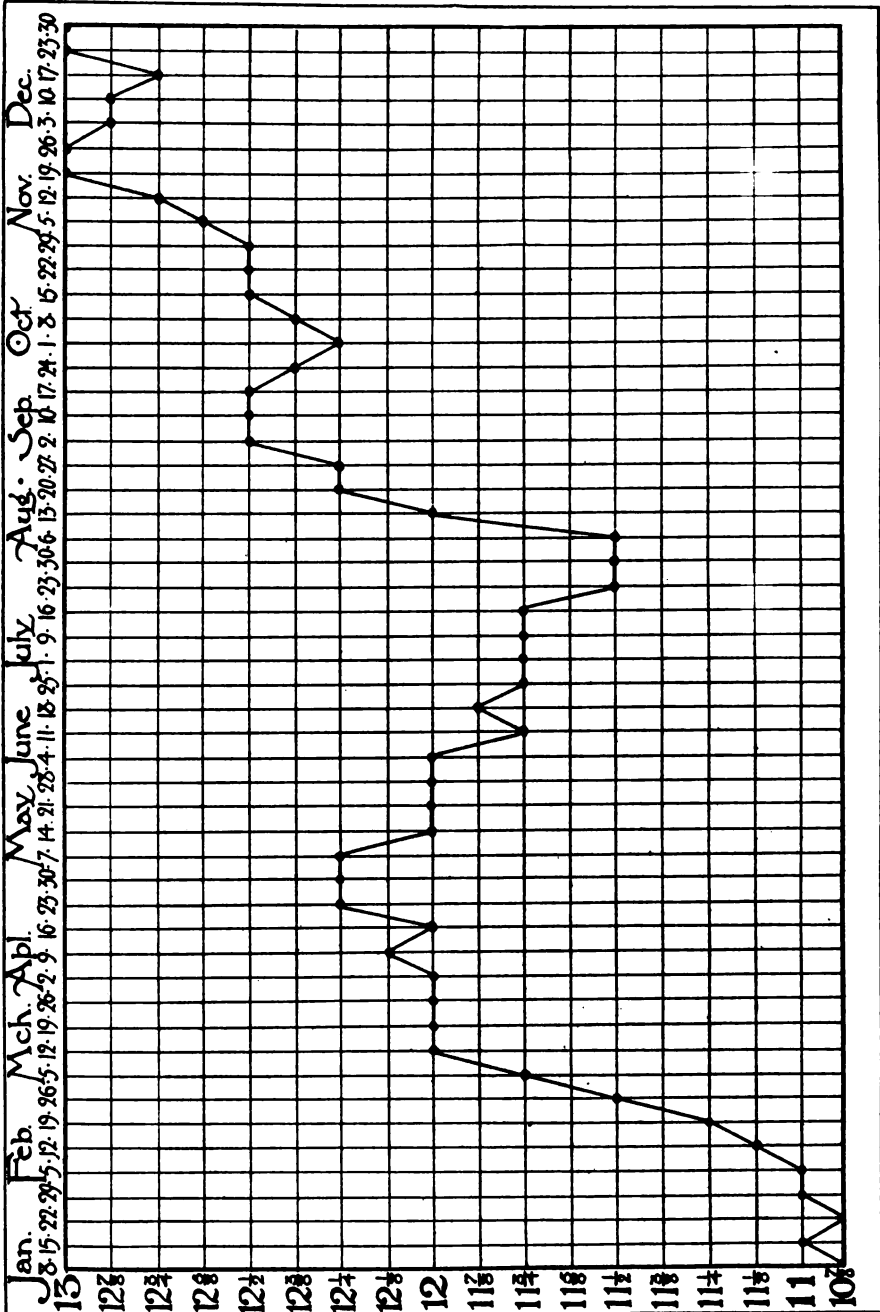
REFINERIES:

BLOCKS BOUNDED BY SOUTH TENTH, SOUTH ELEVENTH
STREETS, DIVISION AND KENT AVENUES,
AND EAST RIVER,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PRICES OF LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER AT NEW YORK, 1898.

CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.



The Orford Copper Co.,

ROBERT M. THOMPSON, President,

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL REMOVE MAY 1ST TO 99 JOHN STREET.

Copper and Nickel Smelters.

Works at Constable's Hook, N. J.,

Opposite New Brighton, Staten Island.

Copper and Nickel Ore, Mattes, or Bullion Purchased.
Advances made on Consignments for Refining and Sale.

Specialty Made of Silver-Bearing Ores
and Mattes.

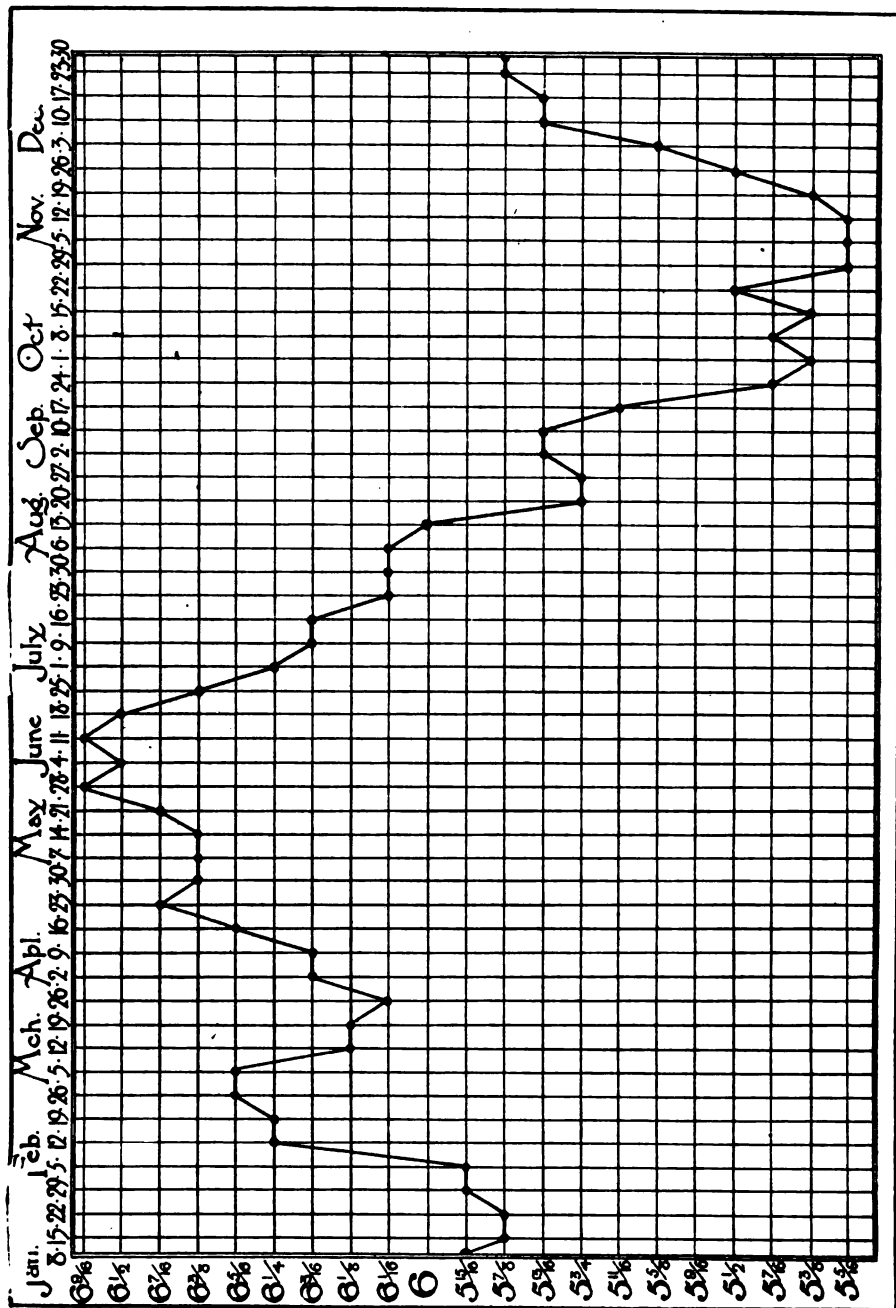
COPPER INGOTS, WIRE BARS AND CAKES.

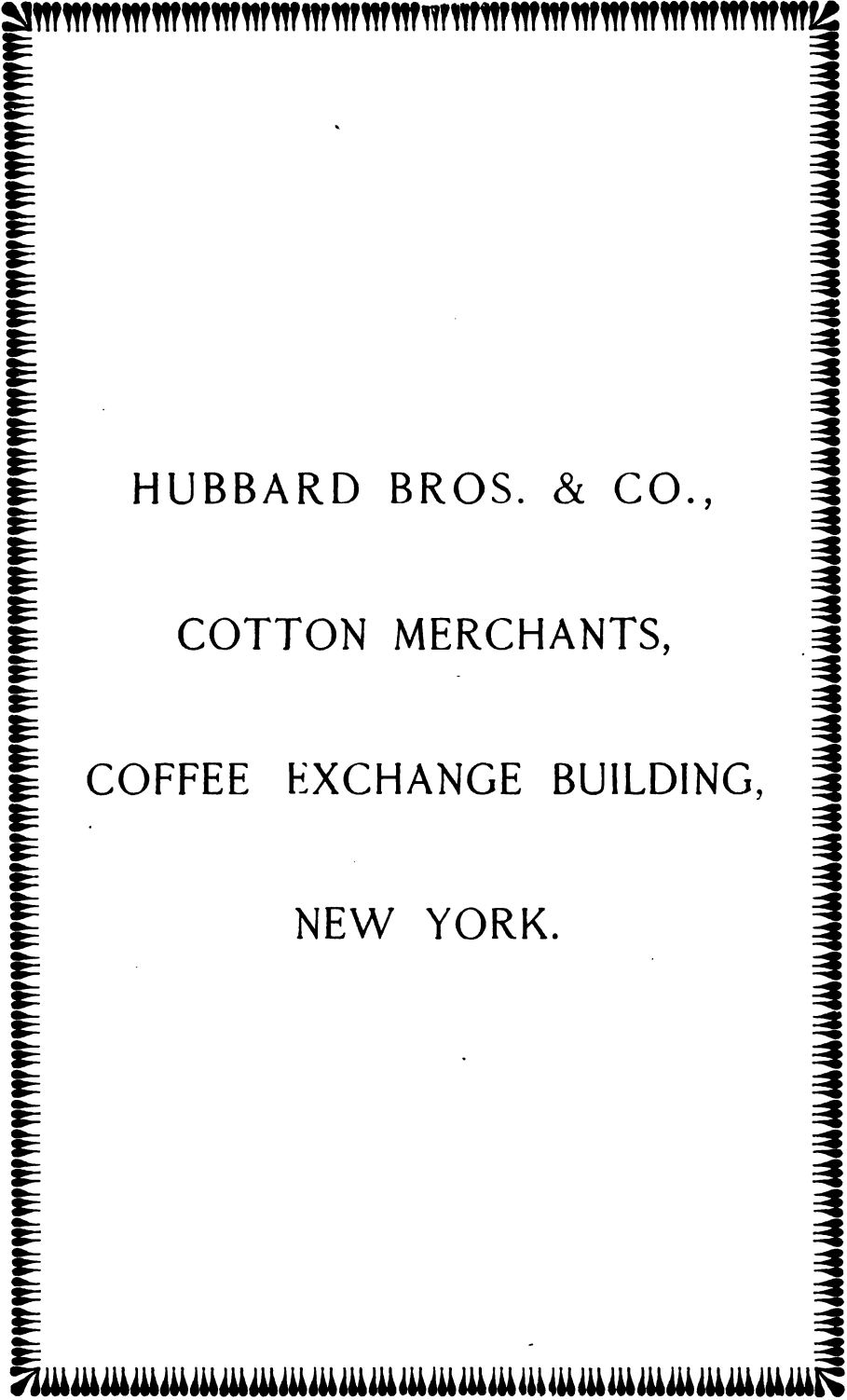
MALLEABLE NICKEL:

SHOT, PLATES, INGOTS, BARS, SHEETS, WIRE. BEST QUALITY FOR
ANODES, GERMAN SILVER, AND NICKEL STEEL
FOR ARMOR PLATES.

PRICES OF COTTON AT NEW YORK, 1898.

MIDDLING UPLANDS, CENTS PER POUND, AT END OF EACH WEEK.





HUBBARD BROS. & CO.,
COTTON MERCHANTS,
COFFEE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

\$250,000

Deposited with the New York Insurance Department

For the Protection of all Policy-holders.

United States Casualty Comp'y

Capital, \$300,000.

Assets, \$922,059.

Surplus to Policy-holders, \$455,000.

JAMES W. HINKLEY, President.

PERRY BELMONT, Vice-President.

HENRY W. POOR, Treasurer.

**W. F. MOORE, 2d Vice-President and
General Manager.**

EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Home Office : 141 Broadway, New York.

Accident and Liability Insurance.

AGENTS WANTED.

**PHENIX INSURANCE
COMPANY**

Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York Office

47 Cedar St.

Western Assurance Co.

OF TORONTO, CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1st JANUARY, 1899.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

ASSETS

Government Bonds.....	\$338,210.75
State and Municipal Bonds.....	541,239.40
Cash on Hand and on Deposit.....	151,462.99
Stocks and Bonds.....	383,690.00
Mortgages.....	20,000.00
Other Assets.....	250,267.75

\$1,684,870.89

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Premium Fund (New York Standard).....	\$854,638.04
Reserve for Unpaid Losses.....	165,072.05
All Other Liabilities.....	30,954.23
	<u>1,050,664.32</u>

Surplus in United States.....	\$634,206.57
Total Income in United States for 1898.....	\$1,709,829.68
Total Losses Paid in United States from 1874 to 1898, inclusive.....	\$17,477,219.81

HON. GEO. A. COX, President.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.

British America Assurance Co.

OF TORONTO, CANADA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1st JANUARY, 1899.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

ASSETS.

U. S. Government Bonds.....	\$309,375 00
State Bonds.....	30,000 00
Municipal Bonds.....	487,509 75
Cash in Bank and Agents' hands.....	253,645 85
Stocks and Debentures.....	171,188 00
Mortgages.....	10,000 00
Accrued Interest.....	9,712 51
Total Assets.....	<u>\$1,271,431 11</u>

LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance Reserve (New York Standard).....	\$564,866 22
Reserve for Losses.....	128,371 74
All other Liabilities.....	60,764 04
	<u>754,002 00</u>

Surplus in United States.....	\$517,429 11
Total Income in U. S. for 1898.....	\$1,063,065 32
Losses Paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1898, inclusive.....	\$10,368,286 98

HON. GEO. A. COX, President.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.

W. T. BLACKWELL, Supt. of Agencies.

The Palatine Insurance Comp'y

(LIMITED),

Of Manchester, England.

J. N. LANE, - - - - - General Manager.

Statement of United States Branch, January 1st, 1899.

ASSETS.		PAR VALUE.	MARKET VALUE.
United States Registered 4 per cent. bonds.....		\$400,000.00	\$448,000.00
Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds....		200,000.00	210,250.00
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Con. Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds..		200,000.00	214,500.00
New York City Registered 3 per cent. bonds.....		200,000.00	201,000.00
Manhattan Railway Con. Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds.....		150,000.00	144,000.00
West Shore 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds.....		139,000.00	150,548.00
Louisville & Nashville and Mobile & Montgomery 1st Mtge. Gold 4½ per cent. bonds.....		100,000.00	109,000.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds...		100,000.00	91,375.00
Central of Georgia Railway 1st Mtge. Gold 5 per cent. bonds..		75,000.00	87,750.00
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 4 per cent. bonds.....		64,000.00	67,360.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4 per cent. bonds.....		50,000.00	54,125.00
Brooklyn City & Newtown R.R. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. bonds..		50,000.00	57,750.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5 per cent. bonds.....		40,000.00	44,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Debenture 5 per cent. bonds.....		35,000.00	41,650.00
N. Y., L. E. & West. Coal & R.R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. bonds.		25,000.00	26,250.00
Beech Creek Railroad 1st Mtge. Gold 4 per cent. bonds.....		25,000.00	27,750.00
State of Georgia 3½ per cent. bonds.....		25,000.00	27,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Gold 5 per cent. bonds.....		20,000.00	23,400.00
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. 5 per cent. bonds...		15,000.00	16,500.00
do. 1st Mtge. Sterling 6 per cent. bonds.....		14,000.00	15,960.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5 per cent. bonds.....		10,000.00	12,100.00
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. Gold 6 per cent. bonds....		7,000.00	7,910.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,944,000.00	\$2,084,178.00
Cash in banks.....			143,498.60
Cash due by agents and companies.....			352,197.79
Bond and mortgage on real estate in Oregon and New Mexico.....			60,000.00
Accrued interest and other assets.....			13,954.41
			<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS.....			\$2,653,828.80
LIABILITIES.			
Unpaid losses.....		\$220,783.69	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums.....		1,384,428.13	
Commissions, brokerages, return premiums, etc.....		88,320.41—	\$1,703,541.23
			<hr/>
NET SURPLUS.....			\$950,287.57

United States Trustees.

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
ROBERT W. STUART.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Local Board of Directors.

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
ROBERT W. STUART.
SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY.

UNITED STATES MANAGEMENT:

NEW YORK OFFICE, 21 Nassau Street (Equitable Building).

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

WILLIAM M. BALLARD, Assistant Manager.

MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,

Office, 51 Wall Street, New York.

Organized in 1842.

**Insures against Marine and Inland Transportation Risks and will Issue
Policies Making Loss Payable in England.**

ASSETS NEARLY \$11,000,000 FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICIES.

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued bearing interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the Charter.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-President.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-President.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-President.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

L

Superior Graphite Paint.

Will not **crack** or **scale**, and is an absolute preventive against rust, either **above** or **under** ground. It is not affected by acids, chemicals, **heat** or **cold**. **Covers** **two** **times** **as** **fast** **as** **other** **paints**. **surface** **and** **lasts** **for** **years**. **less** **wear** **on** **brushes**.

On account of its **nothing of its** **dural** **per cent.** **in time** **by us** **wears lighter** **on the** **brush**

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ESTABLISHED

P. E. RASOR, United Sta
AD. DOMMEY

Trustees in the l

FREDERIO P
President Central T

ERNEST THE

of Ladenburg, Thalmann

WILLIAM ALLI

of Butler, Notman, Joline,
at Law, N

GEORGE G.

General Agent, West
New York Life Building,

W. D. DI

General Agent, South
Equitable Building,

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Booth S. S. Co., Ltd., and Red Cross Lin

Jointly give a regular and efficient service of Fine Passenger and Freight Steamers to
Para (Brazil) every 10 days, Barbados (West Indies), Maranhão, Ceara and Mar
(Brazil) every 20 days.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Iquitos, Peru.

For passage and rates of freight apply to

BOOTH & CO., Agents, Booth S. S. Co., Ltd., 88 & 90 Gold St., N. Y.

EDMUND REEKS & CO., Agents Red Cross Line, 113-117 Pearl St., N.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

New York Life Insurance Co.

Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1899.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value \$115,487,034), market value, December 31, 1898.....	\$121,579,619
Bonds and Mortgages (777 first liens).....	39,002,758
Real Estate (68 pieces, including twelve office buildings).....	16,539,000
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest.....	8,434,786
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal value thereof, \$16,000,000).....	9,818,600
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value \$9,229,702).....	7,390,845
Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, &c. (\$4,532,086 cost value), market value December 31, 1898.....	
Premiums in transit, reserve charge in Liabilities.....	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charge in Liabilities.....	
Interest and Rents due and accrued.....	
Premium Notes on policies in force (legal value of policies, \$2,500,000).....	

TOTAL ASSETS.....

CASH; INCOME, 1898

New Premiums.....	\$7,641,912
Renewal Premiums.....	27,983,319

TOTAL PREMIUMS.....

Interest on:	
Bonds.....	\$5,741,912
Mortgages.....	1,941,912
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by reserves on policies.....	6,318,600
Other Securities.....	3,818,600
Rents received.....	8,434,786
Dividends on Stocks.....	7,390,845

TOTAL, INTEREST, RENT.....

TOTAL INCOME.....

INSURANCE ACCOUNT

ON THE BASIS OF PAID-FOR BUSINESS

In Force, Dec. 31, 1897..	332,951
New Insurance Paid for, 1898.....	73,471
Old Insurances revived and increased, 1898....	83,471

Total Paid-for Business.....

DEDUCT TERMINATIONS:

By Death, Maturity, Surrender, Expiry, &c.....	
--	--

Paid-for Business in Force Dec. 31, 1898

Gain in 1898.....	
New Applicants declined in 1898.....	

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Department).....	\$175,710,249
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment.....	2,358,383
Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company....	2,838,620
Surplus Reserved Funds voluntarily set aside by the Company.....	26,414,230
Other Funds for all other contingencies.....	8,623,319
	\$178,068,630
	\$37,876,179

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PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF
NEW YORK

E. W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT

ISSUES
THE MOST DESIRABLE FORMS
OF POLICIES
ADAPTED TO THE
PRACTICAL NEEDS OF
ASSURERS